MUTHANNA'S RECORDS.

Published Papers - on Coorg and Mysore of the Nineteenk Centary

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DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

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I. M. Muthana
Aug. 1974.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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Historical Records.

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By

Dr. I. M. Muthanna

August 1974

Note:—

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DR. I. M. MUTHANNA.
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

I. M. Muthanna
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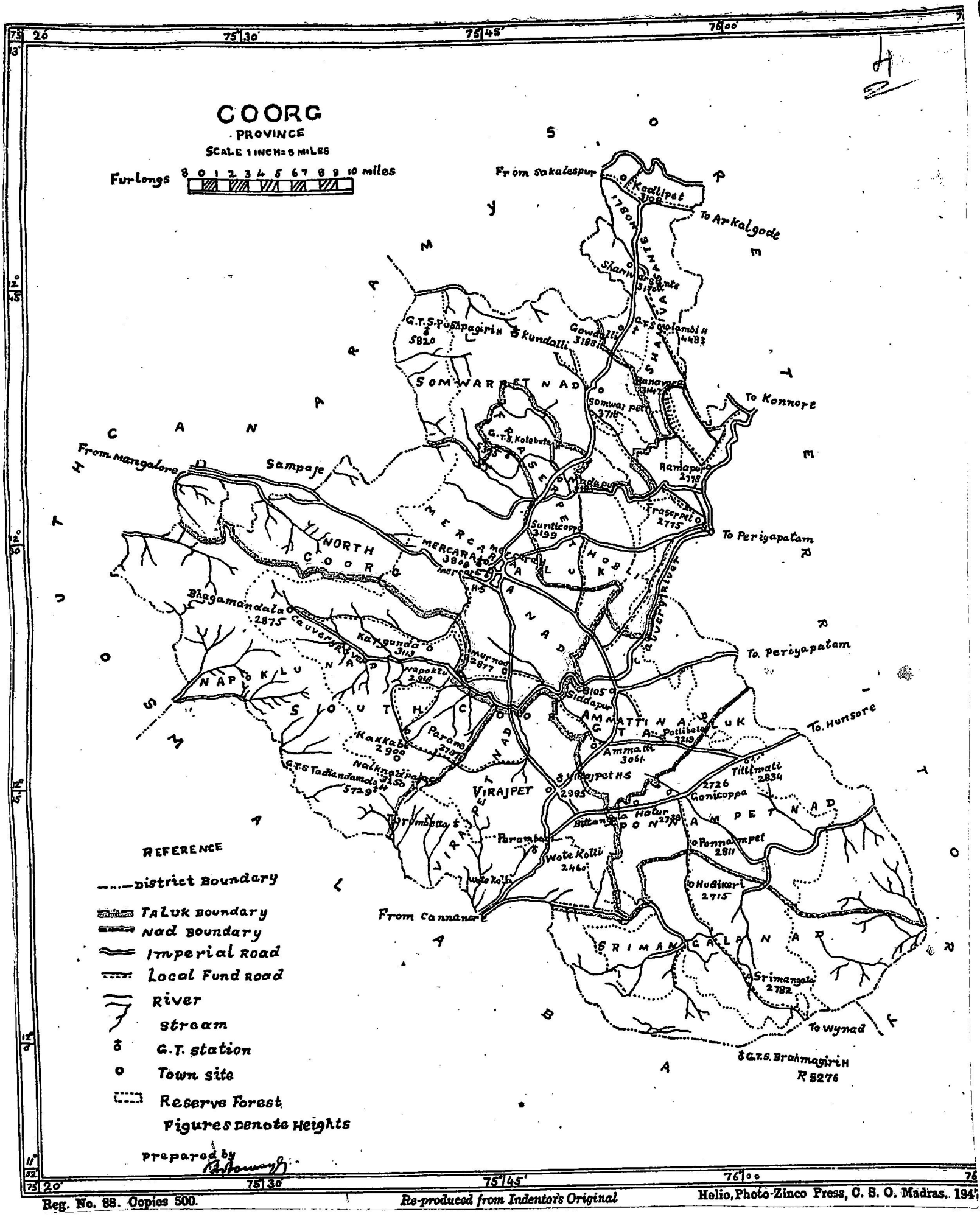

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DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

Holland: Coorgs and Yeruvas, Plate III. J. A. S. B., Vol. LXX. (1901), Part III., No. 2.

Photo. by T. H. Holland. *Collotype by Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., Derby and London.*

A GROUP OF COORGS.

Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal

Holland. Coorgs & Yeruvas. Vol LXX, Part III, Plate II.

A COORG IN FULL DRESS.

T. H. Holland delt. Chromo-Litho by Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta.

Picture Collections of the great anthropologist, of Calcutta Varsity. Thomas Holland, who visited Coorg in 1901–1902.

T. H. Humanna

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

(3)

(603)3

Instruction to the 6 GENERALS — by Tippu Sultan. 1788-89

12/2/1789 — County of Dienne

A Paris, *Auguſt* 11.—1788

The ceremony of preſenting the Indian Ambaſſadors (who, by-the-bye, are not acknowledged as Ambaſſadors by the Diplomatic body) took place yeſterday (Sunday) inſtead of Tueſday. It was a grand ſpectacle, and the beſt Company in Paris were preſent. A rich and ſplendid throne was prepared *dans la ſalle d'Hercule* (Hercules's-hall, a room in the King's Palace at Verſailles), and on that throne the King received them. The proceſſion attending their introduction was very magnificent. The Queen preceded, in a beautiful white dreſs, elegantly embroidered with variegated flowers. Her breaſt and ſleeve-knots, of rich diamonds, dazzled the eyes of the gazing admirers, but chiefly her *aigret*, which was compoſed of brilliants of the moſt perfect water. Grace was in all her ſteps as ſhe walked, and in her countenance was ſeen a ſmile of complacency at the ſight of ſo numerous and brilliant a ſhew of *loyal* ſubjects, of both ſexes. The Duke of Bourbon was in the Royal retinue. The other Princes of the Blood did not attend. When his Majeſty had reached the throne, and the etiquette of placing the Queen, the Royal Brothers, and the Princeſſes Elizabeth, de Provence, and D'Artois on his right and left, the three Ambaſſadors advanced in ſolemn ſtate, without any muſic, accompanied by twenty-four attendants in their national Indian dreſſes of coarſe linen waiſtcoats of a ſcarlet colour, and muſlin turbans, not unlike a muſlin beſpangled with ſilver and gold. One of them carried a preſent for the Queen in his hands, ſhut up in a kind of box; it was thought to be pearls. The preſentation was ſoon over, and they returned to Trianon, where they had ſlept the preceding evening, and where they dined in their own way. In the afternoon they returned to Verſailles to enjoy the curious diſplay of waters, which were ordered to play till the evening. They were mightily pleaſed with the Dragon, Apollo's baths, Ceres, &c. but chiefly with the ſinking car, (where Lewis XV.'s carriage was bemired as he returned from hunting), which they viſited in gondolas. Some of the Royal family, and the Queen herſelf, they ſay, took a pleaſure in following them. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the number of perſons of faſhion who were in the apartments of the Château in the Morning, or the mixed crowd that occupied the gardens till late at Night. The day was not very hot, the ſun being clouded the greater part of it. The Ambaſſadors are to remain at Trianon for ſome days, and there they have the honour of being often ſeen by her Majeſty, who takes infinite pleaſure in examining their dreſſes, their manners, &c. as they are the firſt Indians of that Caſt who ever viſited the French empire.

To prevent a crowd, and improper company, orders were iſſued that whoever wiſhed to be preſent at the introduction of the Indian Ambaſſadors at Court, might ſend their names to two appointed offices, one at Paris, the other at Verſailles, and three days after they ſhould have Tickets of admiſſion.

The Mighty preſents of Tippoo Saib's Ambaſſadors, which were eſtimated at ſo many millions, will not, it is ſaid, exceed a million ſterling.

TIPPO SAIB, among other preſents to the KING of FRANCE, ſent a Sword, with which this *Oriental Alexander* profeſſed he had, with his own hand, in one action, killed FORTY-THREE of the Enemies of the *Gallic Monarch!*

Tippu's Ambassadors in FRANCE — in 1788-89. Calcutta Courier Cuttings.

I. M. Muthana

DR. I. M MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS) Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERALS.

IT is an axiom in War, that before kindling of the fires of Battle, and the flaſhes of Lightning of combat, the General advance in front of the Army, and view the field of Battle, and the ground occupied by the Enemy. Since if they are poſted in a ſtrong ſituation, ſuch as Woods, or the ſhelter of the foot of a Hill, or Rivers it is improper to fight, unleſs urged by the ſtrongeſt neceſſity; in that caſe, he muſt leave his Infantry concealed in a place, where they may have one of the above defences in front, or on one or both flanks, then he ſhould ſend his Cavalry to draw out the Enemy towards him, by ſkirmiſhing and fighting; when they come near, he ſhould begin the action with round ſhot, and when they advance within reach of Muſquettry, he ſhould fire upon them with Grape, and ſmall arms; if the Enemies Army is drawn up in the open Plain, he ought to draw up his Troops three deep, and after the firing of Cannon and Muſquettry, attack and put them to flight, with Bayonets, but if the Enemy's Army is ſtrong it is not prudent to come to cloſe action, the diſtant fight muſt be adopted, which is done in this manner; diſtribute your Guns in front of your Army, and open them upon the Enemy and ſtation your regular Horſe, at intervals, between their Lines, and your own, that they may bring every moment intelligence of their movements, in order, that when they advance, you may retreat, firing; halt, when they halt, retreat and Cannonade. When the Enemy encamp on a plain, the night attack is far preferable, which is this; when they are near, you ſhould ſet out three hours before Sunriſe, and when they are at a diſtance ſome hours ſooner, taking your light Guns with you and ſhould proceed with ſlowneſs and ſilence, not allowing your Troops to talk one with another, or Cough and taking care that the noiſe of the Men and Horſes feet, be not heard, whenever you arrive within muſquett ſhot, of the Enemys Camp, enter it firing your Cannon and ſmall arms, and permit none of your Men to plunder; for when Soldiers give up fighting for the ſake of booty, it is often ſeen that the Enemy prevails and remove the action, which on ſuch occaſions becomes very doubtful. When they are diſperſed take poſſeſſion of their Artillery, remain on the ground, the reſt of the night, and half of the next day, taking care that your Troops keep together; after the flight of the Enemy, ſend out parties of Light Horſe, to gain intelligence of them, and after you get certain information of their flight, encamp on the ſame ground, or in ſome ſtronger ſituation, but if the Enemy be in great force march back in the night, immediatily after the attack by a different route, from that which you came, with the Tents and Booty, to the diſtance of two or three Coſs, and encamp under cover of a Fort, Hill or riſing ground, halt there during the day, and proceed at night, to whatever place you wiſh to go to, it is an excellent Rule when you are weak, and the Enemy ſtrong to encamp, in Peace or War, in a ſituation where your front, or one or both flanks, may be ſecured by a Hill, a Wood, or a River, no matter what inconvenience you ſuffer from the want of water, or other neceſſary articles. If the Enemy are few in number, and poſted near a Hill, wood or a ſtrong ſituation, beware of attacking them, lightly or raſhly, but begin the action by your Cannon, and endeavor by ſtratagem, to draw them into a plain, and if they by evening do not come to an engagement, fall back with your Army to ſome ſecure encampment, at the diſtance of two Coſs; poſting Piekets of light Horſe and Infantry between them, and your Army; if the Enemy retreat in the night, ſend your Cavalry to harraſs and endeavour to detain them, till you can come up with your Infantry and Guns, and in the action you muſt keep your Horſe on the flanks to cover the Foot and watch the Enemy.

It is a rule in War when you encamp, to poſt half your Horſe in front, and half in the rear of your Army, and the Horſemen two and two, all round your Camp; whether in Peace or in War, whenever you march with a deſign of attacking the Enemy, you muſt endeavour to ſecure one or both of your flanks, with a Hill, a Wood, a River, or Water courſe, in order that if there ſhould be a neceſſity of fighting on the way, ſuch defence may be of ſervice to you, for inſtance we have frequently ſeen the General of a ſmall Army advance, by ſuch means, with a large convoy of Proviſions, and fighting on the way, with an Army, ten times his number, with a River on his flank, and throws it ſafely into the Garriſon for which it was intended, and return by the ſame route near to the place from whence they had come.

The General of an Army, after ſeeing all the Officers and Men in their proper ſtations, the Guns in front of the Roſſallah, and the Tumbrils and Baggage in the rear, ſhould advance with a choſen body of Horſe, reconnoitre the field of Battle, and the poſture of the Enemy, and if he determines on a cloſe action, he ſhould contrive that while it continues, nothing in the front or rear, on the right or to the left, may eſcape his notice.

Having drawn up his Men and arranged his Guns, let him advance with coolneſs, reſolution, and loyalty, towards the field of Battle, and order the Officer to kill any Man on the ſpot that runs away; and if a Baſalahdar runs away to kill him with his own hands; let him begin the engagement with cannonading, and when the Enemy's Army comes near let him fire Grape and Muſquettry, and when ſo near that the conqueſt muſt be decided by other means, let him advance, crying God is our Friend, and ſupport, *and beat out the brains of the Enemy*: but if he determines on a diſtant action, he ſhould ſend the Guns to the rear of the Army, then keeping only light ones, in the time of retreat; firing (for it is a proverb, that Stratagem is neceſſary in War) if the Enemy halt and Cannonade, and if they advance, he ſhould retreat firing; if the Commander does not obſerve theſe directions, but flies to ſave his life, and looſes the Guns, after ſuch proof of his Guilt, he will be hanged in the preſence of the high and the low, but if he acts according to them he will be rewarded according to his Rank, *in the preſent of an Elephant.*

The Soubadar, or Commander of a Brigade or Army ſhould uſe every means to have the Wind in his rear, or one flank in action.

If he ſhould die (which God forbid) he ſhall be ſucceeded by the Roſſalladar of the firſt Roſſalla, the firſt, by the ſecond, the 2d. by the 3d. the 3d. by the 4th. the 4th; by the 1ſt Jeckedar of the 4th. Raſſallah.

Whoever ſhall be appointed to be the Subadar or Raſaldar, muſt be obeyed by Officers of the Cuſhoon from the higheſt to the loweſt, and if any one deviates from his Commands, he may puniſh him as he pleaſes.

(Signed) TIPPOO SULTAUN.

FROM — MADRAS COURIER 1788 I. M. Muthana

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe, Offices and Godowns, tenanted by the Bengal Bank, with or without the extenſive Cottah adjoining.

Particulars may be known on Application to Mr. John Henchman.

FOR SALE,

At Mrs. F A Y's,

FRESH HYSON TEA, of the firſt quality, at 150 Sicca Rupees per Cheſt, or 5 Rupees per Seer, provided a quantity not leſs than ten Seers be taken.

ALSO,

Excellent COLOGN GIN, in ſtone bottles, by the caſe or bottles.

March 14th, 1792.

A specimen of Advertisements in Newspapers in -1792.

(604) 6

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1791 - 1792.

Madras Gazette Cuttings.

FORT St. GEORGE: 1st MAY 1792.

PROCLAMATION

BY

GOVERNMENT.

THE late Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultan, having re-eſtabliſhed the friendſhip formerly ſubſiſting between the Carnatic and Myſore Countries, and both ſtates being deſirous of improving this happy event to the renewal of a commercial intercourſe, which cannot fail of contributing eſſentially to their mutual advantage, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that Banjaries, Biparries, and Merchants of all deſcriptions belonging to the Myſore Country, ſhall henceforward be permitted to enter the Carnatic, and to carry on their dealings with this Settlement, or with any part of the Territory of the Company or their Allies, under the ſame privileges which they enjoyed before the late war; and all Collectors of Revenue, dependant on the Company are hereby ſtrictly enjoined to aid and protect the ſaid Merchants in their lawful commerce, taking eſpecial care to remove every impediment to which they may be liable in paſſing their Merchandize through the Country, and to inflict exemplary puniſhment on Renters or other Subordinate Officers, who ſhall preſume to demand from them more than the eſtabliſhed duties, or to moleſt their perſons or property under any pretext whatſoever.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Calcutta Exchange Lottery.

Dec 1791

SCHEME OF THE LOTTERY

FOR

TEN LACKS OF SICCA RUPEES;
TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE IMMEDIATE INSPECTION AND MANAGEMENT
OF
MESSRS. A. COLVIN AND G. GOWAN.

Meſſrs. Chaſe Parry and Co. Meſſrs. Michell Anſon and Bowden and Meſſrs. Porcher Redhead and Co. having received from Bengal the following Plan of the Calcutta Exchange Lottery beg leave to inform the public that in a few days Tickets will be at the Carnatic Bank at the rate of 30 Pagodas each, being at the Exchange of 37 Arcot Rupees per 10 Pagodas. The Money received for the Tickets is to continue in the Carnatic Bank to pay ſuch Prizes as may fall to the Purchaſers at Madras at the ſame rate of Exchange.

Fort St. George
28th Sept. 1791.

FIRST.

TICKETS to be ſold at the BENGAL BANK, and BANK of HINDOSTAN, from whence the Prizes will be paid.

SECOND.

Ten per Cent. to be deducted from the Prizes, half to be applied to the building an Aſſembly room and Exchange, or any other public purpoſe, to be determined on by the Commiſſioners—the other half to defray the expences of the Lottery, and for the Directors trouble.

THIRD.

Prizes to be paid Twenty days after Drawing.

FOURTH.

The following Commiſſioners, including the Directors, to ſuperintend the Drawing, under whoſe controul the whole will be conducted:

C. R. CROMMELIN,	E. KING,
J. REID,	W. HICKEY,
J. MOUBRAY,	R. C. BAZETTE,
GEO. TYLER,	THOS GOWAN,
D. ROSS,	A. COLVIN, AND
R. IRELAND,	GEO. GOWAN.

At the extremity of the Tent, and ſomewhat elevated, a number of chairs were placed; here His LORDSHIP ſeated himſelf with the eldeſt PRINCE on his right hand, and the younger on his left.

SIR JOHN KENNEWAY ſat on one ſide of the princes, and MR. CHERRY on the other, as HIS LORDSHIP'S Interpreters. The *Vackeels* of TIPPOO, of whom one was the perſon ſent ſome time ago on an embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*, and thoſe of the NIZAM and MARRATTA's arranged themſelves in the ſame order; ſo that the whole formed a ſemi-cirel, after a converſation of about an hour, in which the *conſtantinople* AMBASSADOR bore a conſiderable ſhare, HIS LORDSHIP embraced THE PRINCE's and gave to the ELDEST a *fuſee* richly mounted, and to the YOUNGEST, an elegant caſe of *Piſtols*, and in return each of THEM preſented HIS LORDSHIP with a ſword: *Bettle* and *Otter* was then brought in, and HIS LORDSHIP immediately afterwards withdrew, leading a PRINCE in each hand, to the extremity of the rich carpet which was ſpread on the ground, and embracing them with the utmoſt cordiality. They remained on the ſpot ſome time, paying their compliments to the GENTLEMEN OF HIS LORDSHIP'S *ſuite*, who ſaluted THEM.

THEY are very fine boys; the ELDEST is about eleven years of age, and appears to be very quick, ſhewed, and penetrating: HE addreſſed HIS LORDSHIP in a very pertinent ſpeech, with a great deal of propriety, and without any kind of confuſion or embarraſſment, and in the ſame manner, on being deſired by GULLAM ALLI, HE repeated ſome paſſages from the KORAN.

The YOUNGEST is remarkably handſome—HIS features are very regular and expreſſive, and HIS countenance is mild and open, he is about ſeven years of age—THEY are both very graceful, perfectly correct in THEIR manners and appear to be extremely well bred.

MARCH - 1792.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year Viz.

LOTTERY FUND.

Star Pagodas 100,000

To be Divided into 10,000 SHARES, or TICKETS, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of	10,000 Star Pags.	10,000
1	do. of	5000 do.	5000
1	do. of	2500 do.	2500
4	do. of	1000 each	4000
8	do. of	500 each	4000
18	do. of	250 each	4500
40	do. of	100 each	4000
80	do. of	50 each	4000
2950	do. of	20 each	59,000
1	do. allotted to the first drawn Ticket the 1st day -		500
1	do. to the laſt drawn Ticket the laſt day - -		2500
3105 Prizes Amounting to Star Pags.			100,000
6895 Blanks.			
10,000			

Dec. 1791

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

To TIPPOO SULTAUN.

WHERE now, fell Tyrant, is thy boaſted Power, Feb. 1792
Of late ſo dreaded, and ſo ill employ'd?
Where all thy Wealth, thy Pageantry and Pomp?
Thy ſwarming Legions, who like Egypt's Curſe,
With ſwift Deſtruction ſwept the teeming Earth,
And laid whole Kingdoms waſte? What abject Slave
Of all the flattering mercenary Crowd
Who liv'd but in thy Smiles; or in thy Frown
Read inſtant Death, which of them at thy Nod
Shall now with ready and obedient Haſte,
Fly to anticipate thy dread Command?
Uſurper as thou wer't, had Mercy's Veil
O'er former Conqueſts been but ſlightly thrown,
To ſhade the glaring Purple of thy Crimes,
Not only they whoſe Station, or whoſe Birth
Made Servitude a Duty, would have flown,
As heretofore, thy Wiſhes to foreſtall;
The generous Briton on his conquering Sword,
With Blood ſtill reeking, might have dropp'd a Tear,
In kind Commiſeration of thy Fate;
And Foes, now mercileſs become, have vied
In Tokens of their Pity, and Reſpect,
For one, but now ſo high, reduc'd ſo low.—
How ſhocking the Reverſe! Proſperity,
The Fluſh of Conqueſt, and a Victor's Pride,
Thy ſavage Diſpoſition but impell'd
To Crimes of deepeſt Dye;—The baleful Drug
Rag'd in the Veins of our heroic Youth,
A Prelude ſhort to Madneſs, and to Death.—
Say, recreant Monſter! did thy Coward Soul
Of ſhackled Virtue feel a ſecret Dread,
That, daring not to liſt the murderous Blade,
Thou like a Thief, by Night's dark Curtain veil'd,
Didſt ſteal their precious Lives?—'Tis thus by thee,
(A thouſand leſſer Crimes unnotic'd paſſ'd,)
The Benefits of Heaven have been abuſ'd.
Now take thy juſt Reward.—Defeat, and Shame,
The Stings of guilty Conſcience, and the Taunts
Of ſuch as lately trembled at thy Nod;
Whilſt (Death to all thy Hopes,) the Victor Tribe,
Thy Troops diſperſ'd, thy Capital ſubdued,
With three exulting Vollies, rend the Skies.—

A FERINGY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO Be ſold by Public Outcry, at the Sea-gate on Wedneſday the 14th. Inſt. an excellent Bandy and Mare, with ſundry other articles, the property of a deceaſed Officer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be ſold by Public Outcry at the Sea-gate, on Friday next the 9th. Inſtant, a ſmall quantity of Tea in ſmall Cheſts, for ready money only.

Madras, 7th. March 1792.

MADRAS COURIER.

March 1792

THE

MADRAS ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR M,DCC,XCII

THOSE GENTLEMEN, who wiſh to be ſupplied with the ſame, will be pleaſed to ſend their NAMES and ADDRESS to the PRINTING OFFICE, *St. Thomé* Street, and a regular attention will be paid to their commands.

RESPONDENTIA & INTEREST BONDS, BILLS of LADING, POWERS of ATTORNEY, &c. &c. at the uſual prices.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY: 8

MONDAY, the 13th. FEBRUARY, 1792.

MADRAS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 13th. 1792

BY private letters this moment received, we are favoured with the following interesting and agreeable particulars.

GRAND ARMY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED FEB. 7.

"Having previously given you an accurate account of the movements of the *Army* to the 4th, instant, I shall now resume my narrative from that date; and without any preparatory reflections I shall enter into a plain relation of circumstances, which happily speak for themselves.

"On the 5th. instant—the Army arrived within four miles of TIPPOOS *Lines*, and took possession of some ground near to the *French* Rocks. Hence the position of the *Enemy* was easily observed; and appeared to be uncommonly strong; and the ground judiciously selected.

"The *Cavery* seemed to cut off all attack on the *rear*—and the nullah promised no inconsiderable impediment to such an attempt in *front*.

"TIPPOO had also thrown up an extensive *entrenchment*, as a covering to his CAMP, which reached from the CALIGUT PAGODA,

"We are now in the undisturbed Possession of three of TIPPOOS Batteries mounting *Twenty* Pieces of heavy Ordnance; others were in our Hands but we were shortly compelled to abandon them, they being exposed and indeed immediately opposite to the fire of the *Fort*; and for the same reason we were obliged to relinquish the possession of variety of *Camp Equipage, Elephants, Camels, Baggage*, 70 *Pieces* of *Field Canon*, with their *Tumbrils*—Three *Brigades* of which were thrown into the Nullah; near the River.

"As we have not received any authentic accounts, we forbear to give any *particular* list of the KILLED and WOUNDED, least we may fall into error—but we feel much pleasure in having it in our power to add on undoubted authority, that no FIELD-OFFICER is to be reckoned amongst the number of the *former*.

"The contest was maintaned throughout with the utmost bravery: and though much fatigue was endured by the Troops thereupon, it was lightly esteemed in consideration of the many important advantages derived from their exertions.

"EARL CORNWALLIS, unmindful of personal safety, was every where foremost in the engagement, and, at one time was in very imminent danger, but was at length rescued from his perilous situation, by the steadiness and gallantry of the 74th Regiment.

"Amongst the pleasing circumstances ac-

pervaded the whole ARMY, and they rushed on with an ardor not to be checked—HIS LORDSHIP and GEN. MEDOWS led the storm into TIPPOO'S CAMP, whilst COL. MAXWELL attacked and took the PAGODA HILL.—The first shock was sustained with great obstinacy on the part of the ENEMY; but they at length gave way and left his LORDSHIP, in possession of THEIR LINES. HE is now on the *Island* of SERINGAPATNAM with the major part of the ARMY, perfectly sheltered from the Guns of the FORT.

THE firing on BOTH SIDES was extremely heavy from eleven o'clock last night, until three o'clock this morning; indeed it exhibited one continued *sheet of fire* and certainly put description at defiance.

"Form *three* until *four o'clock*, there was an intermission; but it then again commenced, with as much fury as before: and continued so until *twelve*, from which period it gradually slackened and all became tolerably quiet.

"Our loss is trifling when circumstances are considered; that of the enemy is very considerable; not less then THREE THOUSAND were found dead upon the field of BATTLE: each of THEIR *parties* was headed by an *European*; one of them, a Frenchman, was killed, and two others, *deserters* from the 36 *regiment*, were taken prisoners

tually swore upon the KORAN to be faithful, and adhere to each other.

"The camp was struck at 12 o'Clock last night, but the *baggage* could not get off the *ground* till near *three o'Clock* this afternoon.

"It was guarded during the storm of the entrenchments by the 4th European Regiment, the Cavalry, and a few Sepoys."

Out of the above Extracts, differing in certain particulars, yet concurring in the leading and grand circumstance, OUR CORRESPONDENTS may collect, that the *arms* of TIPPOO have received a check, which, it is probable, they will never recover. By this success, brilliant beyond all comparison, we have established a firm and secure footing on the island—from which we may carry on our operations against the proud capital of the Enemy, and of which there can be no doubt, but we shall readily succeed in the reduction.

In consequence of the above signal victory a *Salute* of *twenty one guns* was this day ordered to be fired.

ABERCROMBIE'S ARMY.

CAMP 7 MILES *advanced from the* HEAD *of the* POODICHERRUM-GHAUT, 21*th* JAN. 1792.

"After our *battering Train* consisting of *ten* Iron *Eighteen*, *four* Iron *Twelves*, and *two Morters*, with two Months Provisions

Fort St. George March 7th 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that Registers of Diamonds, and precious Stones, as also Registers of Gold and Silver by the Honble Company's Ship Northumberland are opened this day, and will be finally closed on Monday the 12th, Instant at noon, after which time no application for registering will be received, all Persons are required duly to register the Diamonds and Precious Stones, as well as the Gold and Silver they may send to England as all such as shall be found on board any Ship, without being so registered will be demed illicit Trade, and the Company will proceed in such Cases as the Laws direct.*

By order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK,
DEP. SEC.

GEN. ABERCROMBY'S ARMY.

Camp 7 Miles *advanced from the* Head *of the* Poodicherrum Ghaut, 21st Jan. 1792.

"After our battering Train consisting of ten Iron Fighteen, four Iron Twelves, and two Mortars, with two Months Provisions for the Army, had reached the Summit of the Ghaut, during which time Engineers were employed in erecting Works for establishing a Post there as a defence to the Hospitals and Magazine; the Reserve and Park advanced seven Miles; the rest of the Army remaining about two Miles in their rear, when in consequence of advices recently received from his Lordship mentioning his having made one day's march from Severndroog towards the Capital: a total alteration has taken place in our arrangements. The battering Train is ordered back to the Post aforementioned, to which considerable Enlargements are directed to be made, and a Garrison left of four or five hundred Men, besides the Sick and Cattle scents under Lieut. Col. Peche.

"This step originates either from some information received of the Enemy's movements from the Mangalore side of the country or for the greater security of our rear after quitting the jungle.

"We are to begin our march tomorrow with the rapidity of Dragoons, to join (if I may venture a Conjecture) a body of Cavalry sent from the Grand Army.

"We were so fortunate a few days ago as to detect one of Tippoo's Spies by the Vigilance of the Coorga Rajah and Captain Reynolds in whose Service he had the Address to engage himself, and he was found to be a Man of Family: but after being examined by a Board of Officers, he was hung in the public Bazar, as an Example to those that may hereafter venture on so dangerous an Employment.

"A duel unfortunately took place a few days ago between two officers of his Majesty's 75th. Lieuts. B—, and D—, the former of whom was killed on the spot and the latter is now trying by a Court Martial."

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

THE

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

VOL XVII.] THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1792. [No. 421.

MR. STUART presents his Compliments to the Gentlemen in the Honorable Company's Civil and Military Service, and requests the favor of their COMPANY at the THEATRE, on the Twenty-third April next, to a CONCERT and SUPPER, to celebrate the national successes in the late War, and the happy restoration of Peace.

Calcutta Gazette.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

THE Governor General in Council, has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Points Ricketts, second Assistant at Dinagepore, and Mr. Robert Kerr, second Assistant at Chittagong.

Tippoo pays three crores, and thirty lacks of rupees for the expences of the war, which is to be divided into sixteen shares.

Lord Cornwallis has 6 shares, or			1,23,75,000
The Bhow,	3½	ditto,	72,18,750
Hurry Pundit,	3½	ditto,	72,18,750
Nizam,	3	ditto,	61,87,500
	19		3,30,00,000

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES.

The English are to have Bangalore and other hill-forts, the Ghauts, and the Baramaul, Coimbatore, and Dindigul districts.

The Marhattas are to have Sera, Durwar, and Harponnelly.

The Nizam is to have Canoul, and Cuddapah.

The Malabar Coast to be made independent, and guaranteed to the ancient Rajahs by the above three powers.

Captain Maddan is to proceed to England with his Lordship's dispatches, and it is thought he will arrive at Madras in time for the Northumberland, who was to sail about the twentieth.

J. Huddleston, Esq. one of the Members of Council at Fort St. George, likewise embarks in Mr. Jones's excellent Persian and English Work, which although confined in its contents, and intended only for the benefit and greater facility of beginners in acquiring a knowledge of the Persick, has experienced so extensive a sale as we trust will induce him and other Gentlemen conversant in the Eastern languages, to increase their labors in the pursuit of such commendable objects.

The following are Extracts of Private Letters from Camp, received since our last.

Camp, Feb. 19th.

"Ten Companies went round to the South face of the Fort last night, entered Tippoo's Camp, and put between four and five hundred to death with the bayonet, without losing a man. General Abercrombie crossed the river at the same time, with two European regiments, and three battalions, with their field pieces. He has taken post at the S.W. quarter of the Island."

Camp, Feb. 20th.

"The whole of the Bombay Army have crossed the river, except one regiment of European, and one battalion of Native Infantry. Tippoo's troops who were encamped on the South side of the river, are gone off towards

ry, which it is supposed will open on the first of March, (if no peace) with Twenty eighteen Pounders. The mortars for throwing red hot balls will also be prepared. The introduction of this new visitor among the enemy, cannot fail to strike them with great consternation, and may have the happy effect of inducing the Garrison to throw open the Gates, in defiance of the Tyrant's remonstrances; our approaches are carried on to about 500 yards of the fort at the N. W. angle; supplies are in great plenty in camp, and the Bungaries are escorted in by our Cavalry continually. TIPPOO has been seen sending away great quantities of Baggage, with Elephants, Camels, &c. &c. from the Fort, defended only by Horse. He makes his appearance on the walls every day, and takes a review of our works carrying on against them; during which his fire is very heavy.

On the 19th in the night, at the same time that the detachment surprised the Enemy's camp, and destroyed four or five hundred with the bayonet, without losing a man on our side: General Abercrombie, with the greatest part of the Bombay Army, crossed the river to the N. W. of the Fort, and on the morning of the 20th, encamped at a village, a mile to the West of it, on high

with some Field-pieces (and it is said Tippoo in person) proceeded with undaunted bravery to the third attempt; in which they succeeded; but after an obstinate resistance, and displaying great courage, they were ultimately beat back, retreating however in order, and without precipitation. After this last repulse they left us in quiet possession, and retired to the Fort; during the contest, which lasted for some hours, a body of about 4000 of the Enemy's Horse were drawn up in the direction of the Right Wing of General Abercrombie's Army, but were deterred from any movements by two Six Pound Field Pieces.

The Killed and Wounded on our side, is supposed to be about 100, but no Officer killed. On the part of the Enemy, Five Hundred.

While all these attacks and counter attacks are going on, Tippoo's Vackeels are constantly passing too and fro requesting for peace, which it is now confidently believed will take place in a manner agreeable to his Lordship; he is ready to make any concessions to us, but he cannot brook yielding up any point to our allies, in such contempt does he hold them: and but for this, I believe we should have had peace long since; could he have brought his pride to submit to the terms demanded by his Lordship, which included the confederacy.

the entire concurrence of Hurry Punt and Azeemul Omarah, I judged it adviseable to give my assent.

Upon the adjustment of this indispensible preliminary point, farther difficulties were stated by his objecting, with great warmth, to cede some of the districts which had been included by the allies in the selection of their respective proportions, and above all others, his repugnance to relinquish the Coorga Country, which I was determined to obtain for the Company, as being necessary to form a secure barrier for our new possessions on the Coast of Malabar, against every power above the Ghauts, appeared at one time to be almost insurmountable.

At this stage of the negociation, the allies were not only in possession of his two sons as hostages, but also of about eleven hundred thousand pounds of the sum that he had agreed to pay, in ready money, which I should have considered as sufficient pledges, from any other man, for the performance of the whole of the preliminary articles, but, faithless and violent as Tippoo's character was known to be, I judged it incumbent upon me to be prepared to support by force, if it should prove necessary, the rights that we had acquired by the preliminaries, and, with that view, I requested, in addition to several other measures, that Purseram Bhow would cross the Cavary, and join General Abercromby, in order that we might be ready to act with efficacy, and without loss of time against Seringapatam, if a renewal of

Gen. Abercrombie's Bombay Army - near Srirangapatna in 1791-92.

DR. I. M MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS) Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

Calcutta Courier. (7) 10

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

(609) 1

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1792.

Third Mysore War 1791-92.

THIS moment the important Intelligence of a Peace with Tippoo has been announced to the Publick under a diſcharge of twenty one Guns from the Ramparts of Fort William---A Peace that whilſt it reſtores the long wiſhed for Tranquility to our poſſeſſions in India; ſecures the moſt honorable advantages to the Britiſh Empire.

The following is a Copy of the Preliminary Articles agreed upon and exchanged on the 22d February, 1792.

Article 1ſt. One half the dominions which were in poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the preſent War, ſhall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their reſpective Boundaries and agreeable to their ſelection.

Second.—Three Crores and thirty Lacks of Sicca Rupees, ſhall be paid to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars, viz.

Firſt.—One Crore and Sixty-five Lacks, ſhall be paid immediately in Pagodas, or Gold Mohurs, or Rupees of full Weight and ſtandard, or in Gold or Silver Bullion.

Second.—The Remainder one Crore and ſixty-five Lacks, at three Inſtalments, not exceeding four Months, each in the three Coins beforementioned.

Third.—All Subjects of the four ſeveral Powers, who may have been Priſoners from the Time of the late Hyder Ally Khan, to the preſent Period, ſhall be fairly and unequivocally releaſed.

Article Fourth.—Until the due performance of the Three Articles abovementioned, two of the three eldeſt Sons of Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall be given as Hoſtages; on the arrival of whom, a Ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall take place.

Fifth.—When an Agreement containing the Articles above written, ſhall arrive bearing the Seal and Signature of Tippoo Sultaun, Counter Agreements ſhall be ſent from the three Powers, and after the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities, ſuch a definitive Treaty of perpetual Friendſhip, as ſhall be ſettled by the ſeveral parties, ſhall be adjuſted and entered into.

A True Copy.

(Signed), C. F. CHERRY, *P. T.*

On the Evening of the 24th, the young Princes arrived in camp, in purſuance of the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty.—They were conducted to the Tents pitched for their reception.

Captain Welſh with his Battalion, has the charge of the young Princes.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Camp before Seringapatam, Friday, Feb. 24, 1792.*

G. A. O. BY EARL CORNWALLIS.

LORD CORNWALLIS has great pleaſure in announcing to the Army, that Preliminaries of Peace, have been ſettled between the Confederate Powers, and Tippoo Sultan, containing Conditions highly honourable, and advantageous to the Company, and the Britiſh Nation, and in conſideration of the uncommon valor, and firmneſs, that has been uniformly manifeſted by the Officers and Soldiers of the King's and Company's Troops, during the whole courſe of the War, it is his Lordſhip's intention to take upon himſelf to order, a handſome gratuity to be diſtributed to them, in the ſame proportion as Prize money from the ſum, that Tippoo has bound himſelf, by one of the Articles, to pay to the Company.—It has alſo been agreed that from this day, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe on both ſides, but the Army is not only to retain its preſent poſts till further Orders, but his Lordſhip likewiſe enjoins in the ſtrongeſt manner, that no Troops or Perſons, belonging to Tippoo, ſhall be allowed to paſs the Picquets, and approach the Encampment, without Paſſports or permiſſion, regularly notified, and in general that the ſame vigilence and ſtrictneſs that has been cuſtomary, during the War, ſhall be obſerved by all Officers and Soldiers, in execution of every military duty, until the Troops ſhall arrive at the poſts, that will be allotted to them in the Company's Territories.

His Lordſhip thinks it almoſt unneceſſary to deſire the Army to advert, that moderation in ſucceſs is no leſs expected from brave men than Gallantry in action, and he truſts that the Officers and Soldiers of this Army, will not only be incapable of committing acts of violence, in any intercourſe, which may happen between them, and Tippoo's Troops, but that they will abſtain from making uſe, of any kind of inſulting expreſſions, towards an Enemy, who is now ſubdued and humbled.

14-4-1791
Calcutta Courier
advertisement.
A proposal to
Write History of
India,
History of Bengal
etc.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.IN.JOURN.(LONDON)

PROPOSALS

For Publiſhing in England,

IN THREE VOLUMES QUARTO.

VOL. I.

FERISTA's HISTORY of DEKKAN,

WITH

A CONTINUATION of the Hiſtory of that diviſion of the Empire till its final conqueſt by AULUMGEER, and of his Reign.

VOL. II.

HISTORY of the EMPERORS of HINDOSTAN from the death of AULUMGEER to the depoſal of SHAW AULUM.

VOL. III.

HISTORY of BENGAL,

FROM

The uſurpation of MAHABUT JUNG ALIVERDEE KHAN to the acceſſion of MUBARIC UD DOWLAH tranſlated from Native Writers, by JONATHAN SCOTT, Eſq. late Captain on the *Bengal* Eſtabliſhment.

WITH

An APPENDIX of BRITISH TRANSACTIONS to the lateſt period.

The SUBSCRIPTION to be *four Gold Mohurs* to be paid to Meſſrs. COCKERELL and TRAIL, or COLVINS and BAZETT, immediately on Subſcribing, who will be charged with the delivery of the Books on their arrival at Calcutta.

The Work to be put to Preſs whenever the amount of the Subſcription will indemnify the Tranſlator for the Expence.

GRAND ARMY
Under the Command
of
Lord Cornwallis—
Gov.-General
in 1791-92.

The Man, on his return, was put in Irons; and on ſeveral Letters being found on him, and his Perſon identified by a Board of Officers, he ſuffered for treaſon on the Gallows.

A Liſt of the Forts and principal garriſoned Places, taken from Tippoo during the preſent War.

BY THE GRAND ARMY,

OR ITS DETACHMENTS.

Coimbatore,	Dindigul,
Pauligautcherry,	Daraporam,
Bangalore,	Oſſore,
Royacottah,	Nundy Droog.
Raymund Gurr,	Pinagra,
Severn Droog,	Outre Droog,
Ram Gurry,	Sheria Gurry.

BOMBAY ARMY,

OR ITS DETACHMENTS.

Cannanore,	Periapatam,
Simlipatam,	Iliacore,
Catinade,	Trincalore,
Chow Ghaut,	Ferokabad.

MARRATA ARMY

AND

CAPTAIN LITTLE's DETACHMENT.

Darwar,	Hooly Onore,
Bancapoor,	Simega;

NIZAM's ARMY

AND

BRITISH DETACHMENTS.

Commanded by

Major MONTGOMERIE & Capt. READ.

Copaul,	Gurrum Condah,
Gunjecottah,	

Feb. 1792.
Calcutta Couries.

After the Last Mysore War - of 1799
Some cuttings of Calcutta Gazette.

"Territories, that they pay full and implicit obedience "to the Government, to which they become reſpective-"ly ſubject by the foregoing arrangements and ſtipulations."

SCHEDULE A.

The following Diſtricts from Nuggur or Bidnoor.

Kodial, (Mangalore)	Hunawar, (Onore)
Bekul and Neliſeram,	Mirjaun,
Ka kul,	Ancolah, Panj-mahal, and
Barkoo,	Shedaſhevgur, or Soonda
Khooſhallpoor,	Payenghaut.
Butkul,	Biljuy.
Gauopa,	

COIMBATOOR, VIZ.

Coimbatoor,	Perindora,
Danaigencotah,	Vigeamungal. (Avarcourchy,
Cheoor,	Errode,
Chinjerry,	Carroor,
Darapoor Chuckerghery,	Oodgully,
Sattimungalum,	Caveriporam,
Andioor,	

WYNAAD,

(From Ahemednuggar,	Deccanicotah and Ruttenghery,
(Chuckloer) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam,	Vencetaghery Cotah,
	Aukuſghery, and Shologhery.
Ponganoo,	
Suttihul Alambaddy and Kodahully,	Banglnor,
	Tallamally, and Talwaddy,
Offoor,	Half the talook of Hurdanhully.

The fortreſs of Seringapatam and the Iſland on which it is ſituated, including the ſmall tract of Land or Iſland lying to the Weſtward of the main Iſland, and bounded on the Weſt, by a nullah, called the Myſore-Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chemgul Ghaut.

SCHEDULE B.

GOOTY, VIZ.

Fyze Huzzoor (Kuſbah,)	Pennaconda,
Koongoondelah,	Murnuey Sera,
Parmeri,	Hundy-anuntapoor,
Warjur Kurrur,	Kurgoor (Remainder of)
Yaratry Marachenoor,	Of Gurrum-condah all the
Beem Rajah.	diſtricts not ceded in 1792,
Muttoor,	Ruttenghery (from Seringa-
Pravalli Munnimoorg,	patam,)
Chumumpilly.	Rydroog (ſix talooks,)
Mulkdicoo Kootoo,	Kurnool Peiſhcuſh,
Rurtooni,	From Chittledroog,
Carki,	Jerry Mullah (one Talook,)

SCHEDULE C.

TALOOKS BELONGING TO SERINGAPATAM, VIZ.

Puttun Aſhtgram,	Kickairy,
Myſoor Aſhtgram,	Chinroyputtun,
Rehmut Nuzzar,	Noogahully.
Nuzzar Bair,	Milijotah and Kiſnarajpoor,
Hurdanhully,	Sockeryputtun,
Periapatam,	Banoor War, Gurradumbul-
Muddoor,	ly and Karoonhully,
Hetghur Devancotah,	Boodihull,

to us the early proſpect of reſtoring the national intereſts in India, to that ſecurity and elevation, which had been acquired by the victories, juſtice, and wiſdom of the Marquis Cornwallis: the removal of a power, feſtering in the center of our poſſeſſions, and corroding one of our moſt important alliances, evinced, as well your Lordſhip's foreſight of the dangerous cloud, which was collecting, under the Councils of France, as the deciſion and energy, with which your Lordſhip prepared to meet the impending ſtorm.

A prudence, leſs penetrating, or a vigor, leſs active, might have been appalled at the difficulties of ſupporting a War againſt the Kingdom of Myſore; but it was the peculiar energy of your Lordſhips Mind, to anticipate the growth and maturity of thoſe difficulties, to eſtimate the true extent of our own power, to ſeize the critical period of action, and to create reſources, by inſpiring a confidence and energy, correſpondent to the extent and importance of your Lordſhips meaſures.

The reſult of thoſe meaſures we now view with triumph, and exultation, in the complete ſubverſion of the power of Tippoo Sultan, of whoſe enmity the determined inveteracy rendered peace undeſirable; and whoſe infatuated attachment to the implacable enemy of England, rendered war unavoidable—The rapidity, with which this great event has, under providence, your Lordſhip's wiſdom, and the gallantry of the Army, been atchieved, has left on our minds impreſſions of admiration, at a conqueſt unequalled in its importance, in the annals of Britiſh India.

The brilliancy of this conqueſt, has ſpread a blaze of glory over the meridian of your Lordſhip's Government and from the extenſive influence of its effects, we have a juſt confidence that, your Lordſhip's career in India, will cloſe by diffuſing throughout Hindoſtan, the calm of genuine peace, and undiſturbed tranquility.

Feeling in our immediate ſituation the firſt conſequences of your Lordſhip's ſucceſs, we beg leave to offer your Lordſhip our warmeſt acknowledgements, and, while we contemplate the benefits, we now enjoy, we are unable to expreſs our gratitude in terms adequate, to our ſenſe of the deciſive termination, with which the brilliant Atchievements of the Marquis Cornwallis, and the victory of Admiral Lord Nelſon, have been crowned by the Earl of Mornington.

We have the honor to be, with great reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhips moſt obedient humble Servants,

T. A. Strange,	Edward Jones,
Patrick Roſs,	Richard Hall Kerr,
J. Webbe,	John de Fries,
Benjamin Roebuck,	Henry Sewell,
John Chamier,	L. H. Sterling,
Thomas Cockburn,	James Connell,
William Sydenham,	William Dring,
T. Oakes,	W. Edmeades,
Benjamin Sulivan,	George Weſtcott,
J. Rowley,	Thomas Thackeray, for himſelf and James Call,
J. S. Hall,	
Andrew Berry,	A. Gaudoin,
William Jones,	C. Godfrey,
N. E. Kinderſley,	J. L. Heefke,
Alexander Cockburn,	D. Cockburn,
F. Gahagan,	J. S. Savory,
C. Wynox,	G. Chalmer,
Alexander Boiſwell,	John Shamier,

The zeal which diſtinguiſhes your congratulations on the proſperous termination of the late Campaign in Myſore, is ſuitable to the character of Britiſh Subjects animated by the glorious Succeſs of a juſt and neceſſary War, and by the happy proſpect of an honourable and ſecure Peace.

It ſhould not become me either to depreciate the efforts which have been made for your Defence, or to diſclaim the ſhare which my public duty required me to take in them.

It would have been criminal in me to have neglected any precaution, or to have declined any exertion which, in my judgement and conſcience, appeared neceſſary to the important object of fruſtrating the avowed deſigns of the Enemy, and of providing for the ſafety of the valuable Intereſts committed to my charge.

In the diſcharge of this duty I am happy to declare, that I have received the moſt cordial aſſiſtance from every claſs and deſcription of the Inhabitants of this Settlement.

My acknowledgements of the honourable, generous, and diſintereſted ſupport of Lord Clive, and of the zealous co-operation of the Members of the Council, are not perhaps introduced with ſtrict propriety on this occaſion; But his Lordſhip will pardon my eagerneſs to offer to him a Public Tribute of my ſincere gratitude, reſpect, and eſteem.

In all the principal Civil and Military Officers throughout every branch and Department of this Government, I have found an unanimous ſpirit of alacrity and diligence, equalled only by their eminent abilities, and extenſive knowledge. The ſame ſpirit has marked the conduct of the Commercial Houſes, and of the Banks eſtabliſhed in this Settlement; By their ſeaſonable aſſiſtance I was enabled, in the moſt critical period of our Military Preparations, to avail myſelf of the reſources of this Preſidency, to an extent unexampled in its Hiſtory.

By theſe aids, and by the extraordinary exertions of the Governments of Bengal and Bombay, I was empowered to call forth that gallant Army, whoſe tranſcendant atchievements have delivered the Carnatic from the perpetual alarm of Invaſion, and converted the ſtrength of our implacable Enemy into a new ſource of ſecurity and power to us, and to our Allies.

It is therefore in your energy and zeal, and in the co-operation of all the Britiſh Governments of India, that I trace the primary cauſes of our recent Victories, and anticipate the ſettlement of a Peace, as propitious to our Intereſts, and honorable to our national character, as the events of the War have been glorious to our Military Reputation.

Concord, unanimity, and prompt obedience, combined with a faithful, and aſſiduous diſcharge of Public Duty, and a high ſenſe of Public honor, will render the Supreme Government of theſe extenſive Poſſeſſions a grateful taſk, in the ſevereſt trials of difficulty and danger.

With ſuch an union of loyalty and public ſpirit, we may confidently expect to counteract every device and Machination of our Enemies; to detect their intrigues, to diſappoint their treachery, to repell their violence, and to perpetuate the Britiſh Empire in India on the ſolid foundations of Humanity, and Valour, Juſtice, and Power.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

July 1799

We at the ſame time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wiſh, that he would, if poſſible, aſſiſt in perſon on this occaſion.

His Excellency, in conſequence, came hither from Camp yeſterday morning, attended by his Suite, and an eſcort of European Cavalry for the occaſion.

The Rajah and his Family removed ſome days ago from Seringapatam to the old Town of Myſore, where the beſt preparations were made for their accommodation, which circumſtances would admit,

This morning the Members of the Commiſſion, accompanied by Meer Allum and his ſon Meer Dowran, and eſcorted by his Majeſty's 12th Regiment of Foot, proceeded to the reſidence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Muſnud about noon, under three Vollies of Muſquetry from the Troops on the ſpot, and a Royal Salute from the Guns of Seringapatam.

The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Muſnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commiſſion, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of His Highneſs on the occaſion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, ſome time after, delivered to the Rajah the Seal and Signet of the Rauje.

The Deportment of the Young Prince was remarkably decourous, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our firſt viſit to him.

We have great pleaſure in informing your Lordſhip, that Gholam Alli Khan, Alli Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Seyey Mohummed Khan Mehdivi, ſpontaneouſly attended on this occaſion.

The Inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the Spectators were very numerous, and it would be difficult to deſcribe the Joy which was viſible in the countenances of all the Hindoos preſent.

We have the honor to be with the greateſt reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and Humble Servants.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,

I. M. Muthana

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN.JOURN.(LONDON)

(6197)

MADRAS COURIER. 10-7-1799. MADRAS C

PROCLAMATION.

The RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, *is pleased to publish the following Proclamation, issued by the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, on the 24th ultimo, at Seringapatam.* 1799.

" PROCLAMATION by *Lieut. General* GEORGE " HARRIS, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, " the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieut. Colonel Wil- " liam Kirkpatrck, and Lieut. Colonel Barry Close, " Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore.

" Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultan, unprovoked " by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, en- " tered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the " French, and admitted a French force into his Army, " for the purpose of commencing War against the Ho- " norable English Company Bahadur and it's Allies, the " Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur and the " Peishwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahadur;—And the " said Tippoo Sultan having attempted to evade the " just demands of satisfaction and security made by the " Honorable English Company Bahadur and its Allies, " for their defence and protection against the joint de- " signs of the said Sultan and of the French,—The Allied " Armies of the Honorable English Company Bahadur " and of His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah " Bahadur, proceeded to Hostilities in vindication of " their rights, and for the preservation of their respec- " tive dominions, from the perils of foreign invasion, " and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy, " —And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to pros- " per the just cause of the said Allies the Honorable " English Company Bahadur, and His Highness Nizam " ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadur, with a continued " course of victory and success, and finally to crown " their arms by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, " the fall of Tippoo Sultan, the utter extinction of his " power, and the unconditional submission of his Peo- " ple—And Whereas the said Allies, being disposed to " exercise the rights of conquest, with the same modera- " tion and forbearance which they have observed from " the commencement, to the conclusion of the late suc- " cessful war, have resolved to use the power, which it " hath pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, " for the purposes of obtaining reasonable compensation " for the expences of the War, and of establishing per- " manent security and tranquility for themselves and " their Subjects, as well as for all the Powers con- " tiguous to their respective Dominions,—

" Wherefore the said Allies have resolved, that of the " Territory possessed by the late Tippoo Sultan, the " Districts specified in the Schedule A. hereunto annex- " ed, shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever " incorporated with the Dominions of the English " Company Bahadur; and that the Districts specified in " the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, shall be subjected " to the authority, and for ever incorporated with the " Dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph " Jah Bahadur,—and that a separate Government shall " established in Mysore, under the Mihilloor Maharaj " Kishenraj Wududar, a descendent of the ancient Rajas " of Mysore, who shall possess the Districts, specified " in Schedule C. hereunto annexed, and which shall " form the separate Government of Mysore,—And " further that the Districts specified in Schedule D. shall

Betadapoor,	Nedghull,
Tyoor,	Panghur,
Mallavelly (Gulshenabad,)	Hagalwarry,
Tulkar Sofilah,	Goomnaigpollam,
Narsipoor,	Bangalore,
Yertoorah,	Maugry,
Bailoor,	Mudghery,
Arkulgoor,	Koorligherry,
Chinnapatam,	Caukanelly,
Bellum (Mannoorabad,)	Nulwuggle and Doorbelah,
Huffein,	Anicul,
Hunawully,	Bhyrun droog,
Nagmungal,	Hyboor,
Belloor,	Dewanhully,
Mahaje droog,	Ootradroog,
Gram,	Chinereydroog,
Ramghery,	Toonikoir & Devaroydroog,
Tuckanomby,	Nedjgul and Macklidroog,
Ahoniedhugghur Chickoor,	Chota Balapoor,
Kurp,	Colar,
Toory Khaira,	Junguncotah,
Koongkull,	Chuckmangaloor,
Holioor droog,	Keddoor,

SERA, REMAINDER OF, VIZ.

Sera and Amrahpooor,	Burra Balapoor,
Hoofeottah,	

NUGGHUR, ABOVE GHAUT, VIZ.

Kusbah,	
Conly Droog.	Annuntapoor,
Koompsee.	Takooly Darwar,
Koopee,	Oudghery,
Wastbaro,	Simoga,
Ekairy and Saghur,	Hooly Honoor,
Gooty (Hoobly),	Biddery,
Subturanundy,	Chinghery, and Bisvaput-
Cherry-anoopty,	tun,
Shikarpoor,	Terrykeera,
	Azeempoor,

CHITTLE DROOG (REMAINDER OF) 12 TALOOKS, VIZ.

Kusbah,	Tullick,
Beemsamooder,	Burmu Sagur,
Doodiary,	Kancopah,
Hosdroog,	Bitchoor,
Muttoor,	Henoor,
Margul Mooror,	Goody,

SCHEDULE D.

Harponelly six Talooks, (Soonda above the Ghauts)
Aunagyendy.

FROM CHITTLEDROOG, TWO TALOOKS, VIZ.

Hoolul Kaira, Myconda,

FROM BIDNOOR, ONE TALOOK, VIZ.

Harry Hur,

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

J. WEBBE,
SEC. TO GOVT.

Fort St. George, 2d July 1799.

Bombay Courier Extraordinary,
SEPT. 25, 1799.

Yesterday evening arrived the Honorable Company's Cruizer Alert, Lieutenant John Hayes, Commander, from Bussorah, with intelligence from London to the 11th June, and a continuation of the Francfort Journal to the 25th of that month. Lieutenant Hayes left Bussorah, on the 1st instant. His Majesty's sloop Trincomallee, the Panther Cruizer, and Country ship Pearl were at Bussorah, when the Alert sailed.

Deeply interested as our society is, in common with all Christendom, in the characters and scenery of the stupendous theatre of Europe, our native country claims the first notice in the great political drama, and we have sincere satisfaction in reporting a continuation of that internal tranquility, and national happiness, the result of a mutual and rational confidence, prevading all ranks, which has distinguished that envied nursery of arms and of arts, of freedom and of independence, during a long period of unexampled anarchy and barbarism in the fairest part of Europe, of disaster and dismay in another large portion of the Continent, and of continual apprehension and inquietude to the whole.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

LONDON,—20th November, 1798.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

This day His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and the Commons, with their Speaker at their head, having appeared at the Bar of the Upper House, His Majesty opened the Session of Parliament with the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" The Events which have taken place in the course of the present year, and the signal success which, by the blessing of providence, has attended My Arms, have been productive of the happiest consequences, and have essentially promoted the Prosperity and Glory of our country.

The unexampled series of our Naval Triumphs has received fresh splendour from the memorable and decisive Action in which a Detachment of my Fleet, under the Command of Rear Admiral Lord Nelson, attacked and almost totally destroyed a superior force of the Enemy, strengthened by every advantage of situation;—By this great and brilliant victory, an Enterprize, of which the injustice, perfidy, & extravagance had fixed the attention of the World, and which was peculiarly directed against some of the most valuable Interests of the British Empire, has in the first instance been turned to the confusion of its Authors; and the blow thus given to the power and influence of France, afforded an opening, which, if improved by suitable exertions on the part of other Powers, may lead to the general deliverance of Europe.

" The wisdom and magnanimity displayed at this conjuncture by the Emperor of Russia, and the decision and vigour of the Ottoman Porte, have shewn, that those Powers are impressed with a just sense of the present Crisis, and their Example, joined to the disposition manifested almost universally in the different Countries struggling under the yoke of France, must be a powerful encouragement to other States to adopt that vigorous line of conduct which proved to be alone consistent with Security or Honour.

" The extent of our preparations at home, and the demonstration of zeal and spirit among all ranks of My Subjects have deterred the Enemy from attempting to execute their vain threat of invading the Coasts of the Kingdom.

" In Ireland, the Rebellion which they had instigated, has been curbed and repressed—the Troops which they landed for its support, have been compelled to surrender; and the Armaments since destined for the same purpose, have, by the vigilance and activity of my Squadrons, been captured or dispersed.—The views and principles of those, who, in concert with our inveterate Enemy, long planned the subversion of our Constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their Treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had missed or seduced, must now be awakened to their duty; and a just sense of the miseries and horrors which these traitorous designs have produced, must have impressed on the minds of all My Faithful Subjects, the necessity of continuing to repel with firmness every attack on the Laws and Established Government of their country.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

MADRAS GAZETTE. (10)

(612) 1

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1799.

MADRAS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head quarters, Calcutta, 14th September, 1799.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions.

25th Light Dragoons.

Captain John Handaſyde, from the 52d foot, to be Captain of a troop, vice Bunbury, who exchanges,—27th November, 1799.

Lieutenant Colquhoun Grant, from the 36th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shawe, who exchanges,—26th October, 1797.

Cornet Daniel Perring, to be Lieutenant, vice Mitchell deceaſed.—13th December 1797.

Edward Henry Hutchinſon, Gentleman, to be Cornet vice Scriviner deceaſed.—3d November 1797.

John Floyd Patterſon, Gentlemen, to be Cornet without purchaſe, vice Perring.—13th December, 1797.

TO BE ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon John H. Klugel, from the 52d foot, vice Burrows, who exchanges.—1ſt October, 1797.

Gilbert Briggs, Gentleman, vice Hargrave, deceaſed.—6th December 1797.

27th Light Dragoons.

Thomas Lewis, Gentleman, to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon, vice Brown deceaſed.—9th Auguſt 1797.

12th Foot.

Captain Thomas Craigie, to be Major by purchaſe, vice Bellairs, who retires.—30th December 1797.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Captain Lieutenant Keith Young, from the 71ſt foot, vice Winſtone deceaſed.—9th November 1797.

Captain William Whitlie, from the 72d foot, vice Pruding, who exchanges.—18th December 1797.

Lieutenant Mark D. Buckeridge, by purchaſe, vice Craigie.—30th ditto.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieutenant Charles King, from the 77th foot, vice Kirkwood, who exchanges.—16th December 1797.

Lieutenant Thomas Hartley, from the 36th foot, vice Swyer, who exchanges.—29th ditto.

Lieutenant R. K. Sale, from the 36th foot, vice Campbell, who exchanges.—8th January 1798.

Lieutenant William Frith, from the 36th foot, vice Darby, who exchanges.—29th January 1799.

Enſign Thomas Falla, by purchaſe, vice Buckeridge.—15th March 1798.

33d Foot.

Enſign John Gorges, by purchaſe, vice Gough, who retires.—29th July 1797.

Lieutenant Nathaniel B. Tucker, from the 72d foot, vice Owens, who exchanges.—1ſt November 1797.

Lieut. Lawrence O'Hara, from the 52d foot, vice Fennell, who exchanges.—15th November 1797.

Lieut. William Goodlad, from the 36th foot, vice Fraſer, who exchanges.—24th November 1796.

Enſign Donald Macdougal, by purchaſe, vice Gaff, junr. who retires.—25th November 1797.

Lieutenant Thomas Reed, from the 52d foot, vice the Honorable Evelyn Dormer, who exchanges.—12th January 1798.

Lieutenant John Whitlie, from the 72d foot, vice Paris, who exchanges.—13th January 1798.

TO BE ENSIGN.

Frederick Williams St. Aubin, by purchaſe, vice Gaff.—26th November 1797.

TO BE QUARTER MASTER.

Serjeant Major John Haigs, vice Gaff, who reſigns.—1ſt January 1798.

Head quarters, Calcutta, 17th September, 1799.

G. O.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

10th Foot.

Major Richard Quarrell, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice John Wemyſs, deceaſed.—14th September 1799.

Brevet Major David Mellifont, promoted.—14th September 1799.

Captain en ſecond Colin James Milles, to be Captain of a company, vice Mellifont, promoted.—14th September 1799.

12th Foot.

Enſign Michael Grace, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Charles Morgan, promoted in the 8th light dragoons.—9th Auguſt 1799.

19th Foot.

Sir George Colquhoun, Bart. to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Iſaac Ogden, who declines.—15th September 1799.

74th Regiment.

Lieutenant St. MacDonnell Murray, to be Captain Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Hugh Sutherland, who retires.—16th Auguſt, 1799.

76th Regiment.

Enſign Richard Sleeman, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Morgan, deceaſed.—14th September 1799.

—— Butts, Gentlemen, to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice R. Sleeman, promoted.—14th Sept. 1799.

8th Regiment.

Enſign Lionel Hook, to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice John Groſſer, promoted in 31ſt Regiment.—21ſt Auguſt 1799.

Head quarters, Calcutta, 20th September, 1799.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to make the following promotions and appointments until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be known.

10th Foot.

George Ferguſon, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Sutherland promoted in 55th foot.—15th September 1799.

W. Stuart, Gent. to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Thomas Dent promoted.—16th ditto.

19th Foot.

Enſign Randall Chetnam, to be Lieutenant without purchaſe, vice James Chryſtie who reſigns.—20th ditto.

Peter Plenderleath, Gent. to be Enſign without purchaſe, vice Randall Chetham promoted.—ditto.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 5th October, 1799.

The Commander in Chief in India propoſing to appoint Major General Baird to the Staff on the Eſtabliſhment of Fort William, the Major General is accordingly permitted to proceed to that Preſidency.

Captain Frederick Pierce, having returned to the Preſidency, is permitted to reſume his ſituation of Secretary to the Military Board.

The Regiment De Meuron is ordered to Arnee, of which place it will form the Garriſon.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Brigadier General De Meuron, to command the fort and garriſon of Arnee.

The details of His Majeſty's 98th Regiment now at St. Thomas's Mount, to march into Fort St. George, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for Bombay.

The Committee, appointed to preſent the Addreſs of the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Right Honorable the Governor General, aſſembled on the 21ſt Ultimo, at the Theatre, purſuant to an Advertiſement for the purpoſe of proceeding with the Addreſs to the Government Houſe.

The Chairman reported to the Committee, that, in conformity to their inſtructions he had the honor to wait upon the Right Honorable the Governor General on his arrival at the Preſidency, and to ſubmit to his Lordſhip the Proceedings of the Inhabitants, that he had the higheſt ſatisfaction in informing the Committee, that His Lordſhip expreſſed, in the moſt flattering terms, how very much he was gratified by the kindneſs of the Inhabitants in the Addreſs which they had voted him, and at their whole proceedings upon the occaſion, and that he ſhould have the greateſt pleaſure in complying with their requeſt of ſitting for his Picture.

The Chairman further reported, that the Right Honorable the Governor General had appointed that morning at ten o'clock to receive the Addreſs, he had in conſequence publiſhed an Advertiſement requeſting the favor of the Committee and ſuch other Gentlemen as might pleaſe to attend, previouſly to aſſemble at the Theatre, and he now propoſed to proceed with the Addreſs, which was agreed to accordingly.

The Committee, attended by a numerous body of the Gentlemen of the Settlement, having arrived at the Government Houſe, they were introduced to the Right Honorable the Governor General, who was accompanied by the Chief Juſtice, the Commander in Chief, and by the Officers compoſing the ſuit of the Governor General, when the Chairman read and preſented the following Addreſs.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
RICHARD EARL OF MORNINGTON,
Knight of the Moſt Illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick,
Governor General, of Fort William in Bengal,
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

WE the Britiſh Inhabitants of Calcutta, impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of the great benefits, which the public Intereſts have derived from the wiſdom and energy of your Lordſhip's Councils and the glorious termination of the late War with Tippoo Sultaun, beg leave to preſent our ſincere congratulations on the ſplendid events which have crowned your Lordſhip's meaſures with ſuch rapid and complete ſucceſs.

The fall of Tippoo Sultaun and his Capitol, the capture of his Sons, the ſubmiſſion of his Chiefs the Annihilation of his Power, muſt ſecure to the Company's poſſeſſions the bleſſing of internal tranquility, encreaſe beyond calculation the reſources, ſtrength and ſtability of the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt, and while they reflect the higheſt honor on the General and the Army by whoſe brilliant Victories your Lordſhip's objects have been accomplihed, muſt tranſmit your Lordſhips name with diſtinguiſhed luſtre to poſterity.

The reſtoration of the injured race of Princes, whoſe dominions their rebellious ſubject HYDER ALI had uſurped, and whoſe immediate Deſcendant your Lordſhip has raiſed from a Priſon to a Throne, the liberal proviſion your Lordſhip has beſtowed on the Family and Chiefs of our implacable and cruel Enemy the late Sultaun of Myſore, and the partition of the conquered countries demand our warmeſt applauſe, and cannot but increaſe the confidence of the native Powers in the Juſtice and clemency of the Britiſh Nation.

To your Lordſhip's vigilance, energy and wiſdom Great Britain is indebted for all theſe great events; which, combined with the invaluable reſult of your Lordſhips previous negociations at the Court of Hydrabad, have not only relieved the Britiſh poſſeſſions and thoſe of their Allies from the conſtant apprehenſion of Invaſion, by a reſtleſs and ambitious Prince, whom no moderation could appeaſe, but muſt alſo extinguiſh every hope our inveterate enemies of France ſo anxiouſly cheriſhed, of involving theſe happy countries in the calamities and horrors which they have ſpread over ſo many other Regions of the Globe; and will, we truſt, under Divine Providence, eſſentially contribute to the final deliverance of Europe from the chains which they have impoſed, and to the ultimate object of every juſt and neceſſary War, a laſting, ſafe and honorable Peace.

We beg leave to offer our moſt reſpectful congratulations to your Lordſhip on your ſafe return to the Chief-ſeat of Government, where we earneſtly hope you will long continue to preſide, and add to thoſe great and numerous claims on the public gratitude, which, by ſuch important and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, your Lordſhip already has acquired.

We have the honour to be,
With the higheſt reſpect, MY LORD,
Your Lordſhip's moſt Obedient and
Humble Servants;
Signed by upwards of ſix hundred Inhabitants.
Calcutta, 21ſt Auguſt, 1799.

To which the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive this diſtinguiſhed mark of your regard with ſentiments of ſatisfaction and gratitude, proportioned to my experience of your approved loyalty and public ſpirit, and of your juſt ſenſe of the intereſts and honor of the Britiſh Empire in India.

The proſperous termination of the late campaign in Myſoor, is a proper ſubject of public congratulation: The Britiſh arms have ſeldom atchieved a conqueſt of greater luſtre or value, and never were employed in a cauſe of more urgent neceſſity, or of more manifeſt juſtice. The progreſs of our ſucceſs has revealed additional juſtifications of our original appeal to the ſword; and the final triumph of our arms has been enhanced by the ſatisfactory reflection that the war, which terminated in the deſtruction of our enemy, originated in his implacable hatred, flagrant treachery, and unprovoked aggreſſion.

Under the bleſſing of Providence, favoring the juſtice of our cauſe, the rapid and uninterrupted courſe of our victories is to be aſcribed to the admirable valor, ſkill and diſcipline of the gallant Officers and Troops employed in Myſoor; to the predominant influence of the Britiſh character in India; and to the intrinſic vigor of our extenſive reſources, and eſtabliſhed power.

It was my duty to make a ſeaſonable uſe of theſe eminent advantages; and in the unanimity of our counſels, in the zeal, talents, and happy ſubordination of every branch of the civil and military ſervice throughout the Britiſh poſſeſſions, I found the principles of that ſpirit of alacrity and ardor, which accelerated the equipment of the Army, and ſecured the early ſucceſs of the War.

My thanks have already been offered to the Governments and Inhabitants of the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, for the diſtinguiſhed part which they have borne reſpectively in the late arduous criſis of affairs.

I am happy to avail myſelf of this public occaſion to declare, that from this Preſidency I received the moſt effectual and timely aid, to an extent which fully juſtified my confident expectations of cordial co-operation from the reſpectable hands, which, during my abſence, adminiſtered the Government of Bengal.

In reviewing the more immediate cauſes of our ſucceſs, I cannot repreſs a tribute of gratitude to him, who laid the foundations of that ſtrength, which it has been my lot to call into action. The name of the Marquis Cornwallis is inſeparably connected with the fame and power of Great Britain in this quarter of the globe; and will continue to be an object of affection and reverence, as long as wiſdom, fortitude and integrity ſhall be reſpected, or any ſenſe retained of juſtice, clemency, benevolence, public faith, or military glory. The final conqueſt of Myſoor recalls the memory of that glorious War, in which the firſt ſhock was given to the hoſtile power of Tippoo Sultaun: It muſt never be forgotten that under the auſpices of the Marquis Cornwallis in that War, the ſupply and movement of our Armies in Myſoor were firſt reduced to a ſyſtem of regularity and order; and our Officers acquired that experience and ſkill ſo conſpicuous in the able and maſterly operations of the late campaign: Under the ſame auſpices, the whole ſyſtem of our defenſive Alliances in the Peninſula of India was founded; and the National faith was maintained in a degree of purity and luſtre which inſpired a general confidence in the Britiſh Government, and diſpoſed the Native Powers to ſtrengthen and cement their connection with the Company on the ſolid baſis of reciprocal intereſt and mutual ſecurity. The favorable diſpoſition was confirmed by the prudence, integrity, and honour of my immediate predeceſſor; and in the important negociations which it has been my duty to conduct, I have derived conſiderable aſſiſtance from the advantageous impreſſions of the Britiſh character, which I found deeply fixed in the minds of our Allies.

Contd. P.T.O.

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Poſſeſſed of ſuch powerful means, I have been enabled not only to proſecute the War with ſucceſs, but to conclude the partition of our conquests on principles of moderation and equity, conformable to the laws, the honor and policy of the Britiſh nation, and affording the moſt rational promiſe of permanent ſecurity to the poſſeſſions of the Company, and of general tranquility to India.

To whatever ſituation the courſe of future events may call me, the aſſurances of your perſonal confidence and eſteem muſt always be highly honorable to my character, and grateful to my recollection.

While the adminiſtration of this arduous Government ſhall be entruſted to my hands, my earneſt endeavours ſhall be conſtantly employed to ſecure and improve our recent acquiſitions of territory, wealth, and Power, and to guard the proſperity and happineſs of theſe opulent and flouriſhing dominions by ſuch effectual precautions as ſhall avert the Arts and Arms of France, and diſcourage her ſpirit of enterprize, or fruſtrate its ruinous effects.

MORNINGTON.

1799.

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(6131)

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.IN.JOURN.(LONDON)

No. IV.

(13)

Proclamation of War with Coorg in 1834.

The conduct of the Rajah of Coorg has for a long time past been of such a nature as to render him unworthy of the friendship and protection of the British Government.

Unmindful of his duty as a ruler, and regardless of his obligations as a dependent ally of the East India Company, he has been guilty of the greatest oppression and cruelty towards the people subject to his Government, and he has evinced the most wanton disrespect of the authority of, and the most hostile disposition towards, the former, from whom he and his ancestors have invariably received every degree of kindness and protection.

It will be needless to enumerate the several instances of his misconduct; but it is sufficient to state that, in consequence of an asylum having been afforded in the British territories to his own sister Devamajee and her husband Chenna Basavappa, who to preserve their lives had fled from his oppression, the Rajah has presumed to address letters replete with the most insulting expressions, to the Governor of Fort St. George and the Governor-General of India; that he has assumed an attitude of hostility and defiance towards the British Government; that he has received and encouraged the proclaimed enemies of that Government; and that he has unjustifiably placed under restraint an old and faithful servant of the Company, named Kulputty Karnikara Manoon, who had been formally deputed by the British representative for the purpose of opening a friendly negotiation, thus committing a gross outrage, not only upon the authority by whom the above-named individual was deputed, but upon the established rules of all civilised nations, by whom the persons of accredited agents are invariably held sacred.

The ancient alliance and the firm friendship which had so happily subsisted between the predecessors of the present Rajah and the Honourable Company have caused his errors to be treated uniformly with indulgence. The most earnest remonstrances have been in vain tried to bring him to a sense of his obligations, and it is not until further forbearance would be culpable that His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at the suggestion and with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has resolved on employing the only means left of vindicating the dignity of the sovereign State, and of securing to the inhabitants of Coorg the blessings of a just and equitable Government.

It is accordingly hereby notified that a British army is about to invade the Coorg territory; that Virarajendra Wodyar is no longer to be considered as Rajah of Coorg; that the persons and property of all those who conduct themselves peaceably or in aid of the operations of the British troops shall be respected; and that such a system of government shall be established as may seem best calculated to secure the happiness of the people.

It is also hereby made known to all British subjects who may have entered the service of Virarajendra Wodyar, that they are required to place themselves under the protection of the British authorities, by whom they will be kindly received, and their rights and privileges respected; and that such of them as may in any way render assistance to the enemy will be considered as traitors and punished accordingly.

This proclamation will be carefully made known in Chittledroog, Raidroog, Mysore, Bellary, Malabar, Canara, in order that the relatives of such persons have taken service in Coorg from those places or adjoining districts may adopt the earliest means of communicating its purport to the parties in whose safety they are interested.

Issued at Bangalore this 15th day of March 1834.

J. S. Fraser, *Lieut.-Col.,*
and Political Agent.

No. V.

Final Proclamation of the Annexation of Coorg in 1834.

Whereas it is the unanimous wish of the inhabitants of Coorg to be taken under the protection of the British Government, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General has been pleased to resolve that the territory heretofore governed by Virarajendra Wodyar shall be transferred to the Honourable Company.

The inhabitants are hereby assured that they shall not again be subjected to native rule; that their civil rights and religious usages will be respected; and that the greatest desire will invariably be shown by the British Government to augment their security, comfort and happiness.

J. S. Fraser, *Lieut.-Col.,*
and Political Agent.

Camp at Mercara, 7th May 1834.

(12)

(614) 1

No. 1.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 1ST OF MAY, 1832.

PROMISSORY NOTE at Four per cent for Calcutta Sicca Rupees, 203,900. Registered at the Accountant-General's Office, No. 1733, of 1832-33.

(Signed) J. ALEXANDER, *Accountant-General.*

The Governor-General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from VEER RAJUNDUR WADEER, RAJAH OF COORG, the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, two hundred three thousand and nine hundred, as a loan to the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees, two hundred three thousand and nine hundred to Veer Rajundur Wadeer of Coorg, his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of three months notice of payment to be given by the Governor-General in Council, in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees, two hundred three thousand and nine hundred, at the rate of four per cent per annum by half yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said Veer Rajundur Wadeer, Rajah of Coorg, his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment aforesaid, when the amount of interest will be payable with the principal, and such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of this note all further interest shall cease. The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that the said loan shall not be paid off before the 1st of May, 1834.

(Signed) By the authority of the Governor-General in Council,
H. J. PRINCE, *Secretary to the Gove rnment.*

Received in cash the twelve months Interest due on this Note from 1st May 1832, to the 1st May 1833, Sicca Rupees (8,156) eight thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

App. No. 2 is a copy of No. 1, granted by the Governor in Council of Madras, in the name of *Rajah Ling Rajundur Wadeer.*

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No. 3.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 1st February, 1811.

PROMISSORY NOTE FOR MADRAS RUPEES, 6,53,940.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from *Her Highness Dayoo Amahjy, Rahnee of Coorg,* the sum of Madras Rupees, six hundred and fifty-three thousand and nine hundred and forty, as a loan to the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said United Company *to repay* and discharge the said loan by paying *unto the said Her Highness Dayoo Amahjy,* Rahanee of Coorg, her *Executors or Administrators, or her or their order,* the principal sum of Madras Rupees, six hundred and forty three thousand and nine hundred and forty aforesaid, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the register of notes and bonds of this Presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, according to the *condition of the advertisement published in the Madras Government Gazette of the 2nd December,* 1809, and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of *six per cent per annum* from the day of the date hereof, by half yearly payments from year to year, in cash, at the General Treasury at the Presidency, until the principal shall be discharged.

Accountant-General's Office. Registered as No. 65 of 1828 and 29.

(Signed) F. F. CLEMENTSON, *Deputy Accountant-General.*
Signed by the authority of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,
R. CLIVE, *Chief Secretary to Government.*

I do hereby certify that the within is a registered promissory note, and that interest has been paid for two hundred and ten months, or to the 1st August, 1828, as per register.

Examined R. De Silva. Certified, 20th January, 1829,
F. F. CLEMENSSON, *D. A. G.*

Madras, 2nd October, 1829. Received in Cash the twelve months interest due on the 1st August last, Rupees 39,236-6-4. Vide letter from Government, dated 2nd December, 1829.
BINNY AND Co., *Attornies.*

Madras, 20th August, 1830. Received in Cash the twelve months interest due on the 1st August, M. Rupees, 39,236-6-4. Vide letter from Government, dated 25th August, 1830.
BINNY AND Co., *Attornies.*

Madras, 23rd Sept. 1831. Received in Cash the twelve months interest due on the 1st ultimo, M. Rupees, 39,236-6-4.
BINNY AND Co., *Attornies.*

1829-30

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MADRAS.

THE COORG PRIZE MONEY.—The amount of prize money to be divided among the troops engaged in dethroning the Coorg Rajah, according to the *Herald*, has been considerably increased since our last. *Fifteen* lakhs of Rupees are now said to be in hand, of which "*one and a half* lakh was found on the 28th *under ground*, near Nackenaud." If we mistake not, most of the treasure discovered since the surrender of the Rajah, had been so concealed; it would not therefore surprise us, should accounts yet be received, of large sums being discovered to enrich the captors, and in some degree to compensate for the fatigue they underwent and the danger and hairbreadth escapes they experienced during the campaign.—*Madras Courier, May 9.*

THE WEATHER AT MERCARA.—The *Herald* of Wednesday last, on the authority of a private letter, says the weather at Mercara "continued delightful, but that all the natives represented it as *tempestuous and very unhealthy during the rains.*" Such of those who know the place best have ever represented it. Nor is it alone during the rains that it is unhealthy; other parts of the year, to persons new to the country, are fraught with many ills. The rains had not commenced on the 29th, the date of the letter referred to by our cotemporary, and yet dysentery had begun to prevail among the Europeans and Natives (troops we presume) and a few casualties had occurred. We would not wilfully represent things as they are not, but we have reason to know that many dreaded the approach of the monsoons,—having witnessed their destructive influence in Rangoon; a place in some respects superior to Mercara or any part of the Coorg territories, but equally to be dreaded by strangers during the rainy seasons. *Ibid.*

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

MADRAS.

COORG—THE EX-RAJA.—From the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Saturday last, we have extracted Colonel Jackson's official account of the movements of the troops under his command, the difficulties and dangers which presented themselves at each attempted advance and contemplated movement, the deceit, treachery and desertion of the camp followers and others, at a time when their fidelity may not have been suspected and their services were most required, and the reasons, which it would appear led to his subsequent determination. Painful and distressing indeed must have been the situation of Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, and imperative the duty devolving upon him, when, under the circumstances of discouragement and disaster which had attended his endeavours to accomplish the work assigned him satisfactorily, he felt called upon to say, "I humbly conceive that the nature of the country was unknown to my superiors when their instructions..... .....were transmitted to me." Can it be possible such was the case—that a body of troops were directed to advance into an enemy's country by persons to whom the nature of that country was unknown? It is a point upon which we admit our inability to give an opinion; but we may be permitted to say it is a subject calling loudly for investigation; and this we conceive to be equally due to the superiors alluded to and to the Lieutenant Colonel commanding—due alike to those who have fallen as to those who have survied, and to the public at large; nor can we suppose it will be otherwise considered by those to whom it belongs to see that equal and impartial justice is administered to all.

Well may our contemporary of the *Herald* express surprise and astonishment at the want of determination shown by the Coorg Rajah. Had he indeed displayed equal resolution and bravery with his Chiefs, he would in all probability not now be a prisoner, nor want an army to withstand the strong force sent against him; and ere a brief space had passed; the same enemy which has attacked the previously dispirited force of Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, in all probability would have attacked the other divisions, and rendered any exertion on the part of the Rajah altogether unnecessary. But the troops are relieved from fatiguing marches and a harassing warfare, and being provided with comfortable accommodations and every other provision, may experience as little of jungle fever as at any of their former stations.

It does not appear that any large amount of prize money will be realized; the search after treasure has hitherto been but to little purpose, and that it will hereafter be rewarded with the discovery of that which is earnestly and diligently sought many begin to despair.

The ultimate destination of the ex-Raja, we believe, is not yet decided upon. His talked of removal to Bangalore we can only look upon, if it do take place, as a temporary arrangement; one merely of convenience, and no longer to be thought of than a more safe and convenient place may be ascertained; for although wanting in the essentials of a brave and enterprising prince, it may be neither safe or prudent that the place of his future residence should be so near the people and country recently subject to his rule and government as Bangalore; for whatever the prince himself may be, the most convincing evidence has been afforded, that among the Coorg people there are as good soldiers as ever braved the battle's front,—men as capable of moving the deposed prince to attempt the recovery of his lost possessions as probably willing to assist him in such an enterprize; nor would the people about that part of the country be less active in such an undertaking than the Coorgas themselves. Bangalore, therefore, is not the place where the ex-Rajah ought to be confined, nor do we think it is intended it should be.

(6157) (13) 1834 16

MADRAS COURIER and GAZETTE.

Coorg Campaign.

Madras.

The head-quarters of the 46th N. I. relieved by the 16th N. I., returned to the Presidency from Penang on Friday last on board the *Woodlark*, Captain Tozer.

The right wing of H. M. 57th Regiment and the 27th N. I., have left the Presidency since our last issue for Bangalore, to take part in the operations now going on against the Coorg Rajah.—*Courier, March* 11. 1834

A Coroner's Inquest was held in His Majesty's Prison on Monday last on the body of John Timony, late a private in H. M. 45th Regt. of Foot, and convict under sentence of transportation, who expired in the morning. It appeared upon the evidence, that the deceased entered the prison about two months ago, that he was then very ill, that he had been lingering under a severe attack of dysentery, and that every care and attention was paid him consistent with his situation. The Jury returned a verdict of "*Died by the visitation of God.*"—*Gazette, March* 12. 1834

We know not to a certainty whether it is usual, but we believe it sometimes happens, that officers holding staff appointments at the Presidency apply to be relieved in order to join their corps when their regiments are ordered to take the field. In some instances this has actually been done, and in others, if report be true, the parties concerned had to submit to a very obstinate choice. However this may be, certain it is that no General Order has yet issued directing persons so situated to quit the land to them of milk and honey. In the absence, therefore, of positive command it is not less creditable than honourable in the highest degree to such as have volunteered their services in the field when they might find better and certainly more advantageous employment at the Presidency. Two officers at the Military Auditor General's Office, we understand, have applied for permission to join their corps ordered for the Coorg expedition. Such may well be held up as examples; but when we look around us in the same department, and ask where is the next to follow their glorious steps, alas, "Echo answers—where!" What, shall they alone stand meritoriously singular! If the deputy has not taken the lead, will he, can he, see these gratuitously undertake the toils, and brave the dangers of the tented field, and not feel some little palpitation of the left side to head his own gallant brethren in arms faint and yet resolute in another quarter of the globe?—*Ibid.*

EXPRESS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We stop the Press to mention a most important piece of intelligence which has just come to our knowledge. An express has been dispatched post-haste from Bangalore, with orders for the law officers of Government to repair forthwith to the scene of carnage—the humanity of Government having suggested this last expedient to intimidate the obstreperous Coorg Raja, it being verily and truly believed that nothing can frighten the sable genus of human beings so much as the keen advocates of John Doe and Richard Roe!

The *Express* may be expected every instant!

Wanted.—An *Undertaker* of the Coorg expedition!—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

The Governor we hear was to have left Bangalore for the Neilgherries on Thursday evening last, and the Governor General for the same destination on Saturday. The whole of the Staff is to be on the Hills by the 31st of the month, and we hear that it is his Lordship's intention to remain there till June. Should the climate agree with him he will very probably be counselled to remain till November. The collectors ordered to assemble at Bangalore prior to Lord William Bentinck's illness, for the institution of a comparison and investigation into the Ryotwary system in contradistinction with a settlement by villages on leases, are not likely to be called on to the Hills.

The force destined for the Coorg country is expected to reach its frontiers on the 1st of this month, when fire

COORG REVOLUTION!—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL!—A party of Coorgs, about a hundred and fifty in number, favoured by the state of the country, managed to pass the advance posts of one of the invading columns under cover of night. Early next morning our heroes were observed in full march between the pickets and main body—measures of course were immediately taken to put a stopper to their progress. A small force was sent out to capture them; and they surrendered at discretion at the first summons without the slightest resistance. The place in which they were taken naturally enough led to an enquiry into how they had succeeded penetrating so and the object of so much apparent haste, when the *Girgashites* very innocently made reply that they were going to Ootacamund to take the Governor General!—So says report. We do not vouch for the truth.

PROGRESS OF THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

We annex extracts of letters from Mysore, Bangalore and Periapatam, communicating the progress of the Coorg campaign. It will be seen that one division of our troops has already entered the Coorg country, meeting hitherto little or no opposition, but that a brush was expected on the 3d instant, when the Rajah was to command his men in person. Much of his determined resolution is already wavering. He has written to the Governor General apologizing for not having replied to his Lordship's letter, and shews symptoms of surrendering an opposition that otherwise might cost us dear, though without securing any permanent benefit to himself.

We have not learnt the precise date of the arrival of H. M. 57th Regiment at Bangalore; and regret to hear of the death on the march thither of a highly promising young officer, Lieutenant Worsley, from an attack of fever. We give as one of the *on dits* of Bangalore that this regiment was to have been sent to Periapatam to join the division there assembled; but the appearance of a large number of Moormen about the place was supposed to have induced their detention. A great deal of rain had fallen at Bangalore, which made the climate there delightfully cool.

"*Mysore, 3d April*, 1834.

"The enclosed was sent to me last night from camp (Periapatam). As every thing connected with the movements must be interesting to you I give you the latest news, which you may depend on. On the 1st instant the columns separated; the first under Colonel Lindesay marched into Coorg, the other column under Colonel Steuart was to follow on the 2d, and at the termination of a 15 mile march expected to attack the first stockade. You have been apprized before hand of the strength of the Eastern force; it is divided into two and not into three columns as we expected. Colonel Steuart's brigade consists of 150 of the 39th, 70 sappers and miners, 2 guns, 36th and 48th Regt. N. I. The advance guard to this force will consist of the 39th, the rifle, light, and a company of the 36th Regiment. The order of march —the Europeans, sappers and miners, guns, 39th, 48th; the rest of the force under Colonel Lindesay which expect to have the first brush with the enemy on the 2d. A lascar from Yelwall reported to me to-day that firing commenced about 3 P. M. of the 1st and continued all night. We had lots of thunder and lightning here, which he may have fancied was firing in Coorg. The latest information we have had stated that the Rajah was daily more unpopular, and that his subjects were determined and had promised to lay down their arms as soon as the English passed the boundary; that orders had been given by the Rajah not to fire the first shot, and he is reported to be anxious to explain the cause of his not having replied to the Governor General's letter. The whole force were in excellent spirits and quite healthy; they enter Coorg without knapsacks, the officers merely carrying their bedding. One elephant has been given to each regiment to carry the mess tent. If I hear any thing more between this and tappal hour, I will let you know. A placard was found here the day before yesterday inviting all castes to throw off the yoke of the English, whose only object was to deprive Rajahs of their country and make all men Christians."

"*Periapatam.*

"There is as nice a morning's job cut out for the Eastern column as you would wish to perform before breakfast any day of the week. The Rajah has sent his *salaams* to us, saying he will take the heads of the sepoys off first, and the white gents!!! They, poor souls, are to have their catastrophes tickled at the leisure and the pleasure of the King of Coorg! We move again the day after to-morrow! on Wednesday. Go it ye cripples. Steuart —the gallant 36th—the big bodied 48th—a beautiful howitzer—some nice-looking white faced chaps from the 39th—and a few little *et ceteras*, compose our column, and then off we go for Poonamallee; we all move as light as possible. If the rascals fight as they ought, we shall have *hus* before we see Merkara. ——— came in this morning, singing not "O be joyful," but the mournful ditty of the change come over the spirit of *his* dream. The *very* Big Wigs advance in the morning. We are all under arms to night; a fine sight—such tying down of turbans, sharpening of bayonets, giving whiskers and *mustach* the trim martial, practising the look pugnacious, fellows of four feet rising to five; in a word every thing doing—done—and to be done—exhibits nothing but symptoms of a glorious anticipated *mill!!!* I want chains for the light company, they are so bold and frisky. Nonsense, adieu! but in a warlike atmosphere the senses and even the pen and ink sympathise."

"*Bangalore, 5th April.*

"On the 1st instant the division under Colonel Lindesay's immediate direction moved for Periapatam, crossed the boundary and entered the Coorg country without any opposition. This day letters up to the 2d have been received here, which mention a further progress of the same division. It was fired on on fording a river from some jinjals, but no lives were lost,* and our artillery quickly silenced them. They expect a brush of some consequence on the 3d, when the Rajah is to command in person; but of this we cannot hear until to-morrow. The general belief is that fear is taking possession of his soul, and that he will cry out *peccavi* the first moment he gets a licking."—*Male Asylum Herald, April* 9. 1834

* We are sorry to learn through another source, that nine of our men were killed on this occasion.

MADRAS.

THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

So then the "dogs of war" have at last been let loose;—the division of the invading army, under the immediate orders of Colonel Lindsay, crossed the boundary line on the 1st instant, and during its progress, on fording a river, was fired upon from some jinjals. 'Tis said the artillery quickly silenced them, but not, it would appear, until after nine of our men had been killed, and we may presume a few more wounded. Something like opposition was expected on the 3d instant; the Rajah designing, report says, to command in person. Time has been when the presence of a king was equal to a host of veterans; that it will be of equal effect in the present case, we very much doubt; but, whatever the general belief may be as to the ultimate result, we are neither disposed to credit the report "that fear is taking possession of the soul" of his sable majesty, or that his overthrow is to be accomplished in a day; or, if at all, until after some smart fighting and the shedding of much valuable blood; and unless the invading forces are quick in their movements, they will, as we have before said, be overtaken by an enemy more powerful and destructive than the army of the Rajah can ever prove to be, notwithstanding its many resources and the advantages it is known to possess of a strictly local character; and which are neither few nor unimportant.

We attach but little consequence to the report of the Rajah's becoming "daily more unpopular," and still less to the following: "that his subjects were determined and had promised to lay down their arms as soon as the English passed the boundary." The extreme value to be placed on such a report may be ascertained from circumstances and facts which do not admit of a doubt. During the advance and proceedings of Colonel Lindesay's division on the 1st and its position on the 2d instant, it will be observed that neither was the threatened defection of the troops realized, nor any disposition manifested, indicative of such a determination being, even partially, much less generally, prevalent. But, on the contrary, it would appear that we have been the first to suffer.

We would not magnify the difficulties to be encountered and overcome, or the number and character of the troops to be opposed to, and resistance to be made; but we need not tell those who know any thing of the Coorg country and the natural defences which extend over a considerable portion of it—those who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the nature and effects of the monsoons, and the many and serious evils they produce in a country so circumstanced, that the overthrow of the motley group of undisciplined troops they will have to contend with, will be one of the least among many difficulties to be surmounted; or, that their discomfiture, if fairly come in contact with, will be among the less important of their undertakings and achievements. They know upon what the Rajah chiefly depends, and from whence his hope of successful resistance is drawn. They know also, and well, that the disbanded Mysoreans will afford but a feeble support, should his other and anticipated resources fail him; and should they not, the result will prove the correctness of our remarks.

Although we have spoken of the Rajah's troops in terms not very flattering to a warrior, they are not to be despised; they have given evidence of what they are capable of performing, and although their martial spirit may be very inferior to what it was in the days of the *Buonaparte* of the East, let it not be forgotten that that soldier of fortune was on more occasions than one, baffled in his attempts to overrun their country. To represent an enemy as being disliked by his subjects and his troops as ripe for revolt, is no evidence that such is really the fact; it is a stratagem had recourse to in time of war, to encourage the troops on the one side and produce excitement on the other, but it seldom has the effect designed; and that it has failed in the present instance, is evident from what took place on Colonel Lindesay's division fording the river which opposed its progress. That the Rajah must ultimately submit, a doubt cannot be entertained; but that it will be, until after a more serious opposition than many are willing to suppose possible, unless indeed silver and not steel be the weapon used, we do not believe. Extracts from letters received from the seat of war will be found in a preceding column.

—*Madras Courier, April* 11. 1834

Killed—2 Europeans H. M. 48th Regt.; 1 Asst. Apothecary do.; 2 Sepoys 32d Regt. N. I.; 3 Pioneers.

Wounded—1 Officer (Lieut. Gibb) H. M. 48th Regt.; 2 Sergeants do.; 1 Corporal do.; 19 Men do.; 5 Sepoys 32d Regt. N. I.; 2 Sepoys 20th Regt. N. I.; 5 or 6 Pioneers; 2 or 3 Golundauze and several Camp followers.

3 BOBUSQUE.

(To be continued in the next.)

Extract of a Letter from Mootramoody, 7 miles from Merkhara, April 8.

"Part of the 2d instant, we were fighting. The whole almost of the 3d was passed in fighting our way within about two miles of the top of the Ghaut. Two regular stockades—two breast works—and breast works of felled trees without number, were successively and successfully taken in reverse by strong flanking parties, and then stormed in front. The old Colonel, BUTTERWORTH, TAYLOR and MACDONALD in advance, were sometimes *doing* Staff, sometimes doing Subaltern. The sun intensely hot—a steep ghaut in our front and right flank and a river roaring in a chasm close on our left. Our line extended *par necessité* for about two miles, and we were sometimes attacked all along this by the Koorag skirmishers. They

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

PREMIUM PRINTFOLD MOORE BUSINESS FORMS A FORMALINER

(616) 1

Madras.

Fort St. George, April 22, 1834.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Despatches from the Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 31.

To the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St. George.

Sir,—With reference to my Letter of the 15th Instant, No. 30, I have now the honor by order of the Commander in Chief, to forward for submission to Government, Lieutenant Colonel G. M. Steuart's Report of the operations of the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force, with an additional Return of Wounded.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

T. H. S. Conway, Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Adjutant General's Office,
Camp Bangalore, 16th April 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant General of the Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 5th Instant, I proceed to report to you the operation of the Column under my command, and beg leave in the first place to state in explanation that my only reason for not having done so earlier arose from my having been so constantly employed from the morning of the 2d [illegible] of the 5th, that I imagined that so long as the Brigadier Commanding was put in possession of all occurrences, it would be immaterial thro' what Department my Letter was forwarded.

In obedience to instructions I marched from Periapatam on the morning of the 2d, and about 10 o'clock reached the Cauvery, and found that the enemy were in considerable force on the opposite bank. I immediately ordered up a gun and in the mean time a fire had opened across the river between the enemy and the Rifle Company of the 30th Regiment which lay on the hither bank of the River. I then directed two Companies to form on the left to cross the river and outflank the enemy on that side, whilst another party took them on the right flank. There were several shots fired from the gun with admirable execution and the enemy quitted this strong barrier as our men reached the opposite bank. Their number probably amounted to about 300 men. They fled in every direction, leaving about 10 of their number dead on the field.

The bed of the river even at the ford being so rocky and difficult of passage for guns, &c. I was obliged to encamp in the vicinity of the river and the enemy at periods fired on us from the woods without however doing any mischief except harassing the troops, whom I felt necessitated in consequence to order to sleep on their arms.

I was next day prevented breaking up my Camp until after midday, in consequence of the Commissariat supplies not having been brought over the river the evening before, a delay which I was quite unprepared for as no report of the circumstance had been made to me by the Overseer in charge until the very moment I was about to order the assembly. The Guides furnished to this Column having made off the day before I quitted my encampment, much perplexed me as to the route to be pursued. After marching about two miles a fire was opened upon the advanced Guard from a high Stockade, but at such a distance as to prevent their doing any mischief, only a few spent balls reaching the men at the head of the Column; a gun was brought up and served with the usual precision by Lieutenant Montgomery, whilst a party was detached from each flank to carry the breastwork and barriers.

The success of the manœuvre was as complete as I could have desired, the enemy evacuated their post as our men reached the crest of their immense barriers rising one above another to the height of about 50 feet, overgrown with thorns and so steep as to be very difficult of access. The enemy here lost 7 or 8 men, and amongst them a Mogul or Patan named Kurreem Khan, who had reinforced the place the evening before with a Detachment of 300 men, in consequence, as we have understood, of our having forced the passage of the Cauvery the day before, and on whose desperate valour I have every reason to suppose the Rajah put the utmost confidence for the defence of this important post, which would appear to be the key of the country between the Ramasamy Cunnawye and Seedapoor, having in its rear a high road in excellent order direct to Mudkerry. This road is not mentioned in the Instructions, so I suppose has been hitherto unknown, nor is there any road leading from the river up to the Stockade.

From an accident happening to one of the gun carriages I was unable further to prosecute my route and encamped beyond the Stockade which is a large square place measuring about half a mile across it, having in the first place destroyed some of the defences made on the Mudkerry road, at first from ignorance of its being the wrong road, and afterwards from a desire to delude the enemy as to the route to be pursued in the morning.

The next morning as I was breaking ground an Arab came in with a white flag, requesting me to halt my Column at this place. I of course dismissed him and declined receiving another individual whom he represented as having a Letter from the Rajah. This day (the 4th) there were a few shots occasionally exchanged during the march between the enemy and our skirmishers, but without any loss I believe on either side.

The next day (the 5th) I reached Veerajenderpett without having been molested and with scarce any cases of sickness in the Camp.

A list of Individuals who have suffered from wounds is forwarded herewith, and I can only attribute the smallness of their number to the regularity and precision with which my orders were invariably carried into execution.

The whole of the Troops under my Command behaved with the utmost steadiness and gallantry on every occasion.

The Detachment of H M. 39th Regiment surmounted all difficulties with the characteristic behaviour of British Soldiers, nor were the Native Troops of the 36th and 48th less forward in maintaining their good name.

Since the first day of operations I have been deprived of the services of Captain Smyth, of H. M. 39th Regiment, who, although severely wounded in the foot, continued to lead on his men throughout the day after forcing the passage of the river.

To Major Wiggins, of the 36th Regiment, I feel myself most particularly indebted for his gallantry before the enemy as well as for his unremitting and zealous exertions during the few days we have been in the Field, by forwarding my wishes and the weal of the public service in every possible manner, in all of which he has been well supported by the men and Officers of the Regiment under his command.

The small Detachment of Sappers under Captain Green have at all times cheerfully performed their constant and arduous duties.

To my two Staff, Lieutenants Considine and Macleane, I deem myself to lay under great obligations not only for the zealous manner in which their official duties have been performed, but for the spirited manner in which they accompanied the Columns of attack.

In conclusion I beg leave to observe that I should not have allowed myself to run into such prolixity of detail, were it not that I felt it due to individuals who have so cheerfully and ably seconded my wishes in the performance of four days harassing duties.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. M. Steuart, Lieut. Col.
Comg. 1st or Eastern Column, Coorg Field Force.
Camp at Sudapoor, 11th April, 1834.

A List of Individuals in the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force, who have been wounded since the commencement of oporations on the 2d day of April 1834.

Rank.	Regiment.	Names.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
1 Captain	H. M. 39th Regt.	H. Smythe,	Bank of the Cauvery.	2d April 1834.	severely, but not dangerously.
2 Privates	do	——			severely,
1 Private	36th Regt. N. I.	——			severely.
2 Privates	do	——			slightly.
1 Private	48th Regt. N. I.	——			severely.
2 Privates	do	——			slightly.

(Signed) Thomas Macleane, Lieut.
Depy. Asst. Adjt. General, E. Col. Coorg Field Force.

(True Copies)
T. H. S. Conway, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

No. 32.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,—In continuation of my Letter of yesterday's date I have the honor by order of the Commander in Chief, to annex for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Copy of a further Dispatch from Colonel Foulis, Commanding the Western Column of the Coorg Field Force.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

T. H. S. Conway, *Adjutant General of the Army.*
Head Quarters, Adjt. General's Office,
Camp Bangalore, 17th April 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—In my report of the 7th Instant I omitted to mention the Officers who were most conspicuous with the Flank Companies; and I shall therefore feel obliged by your inserting the names of Lieutenant Donellan of His Majesty's 48th Regiment, Commanding Grenadiers, and of Captain Budd, Commanding the Grenadiers, of the 32d Regiment N. I., also of Lieutenants Gibbs and O'Brien of the Light Infantry of His Majesty's 48th Regiment who were with the Flankers which turned the 2d Stockade: These Officers led their men most gallantly and but for them the loss would have been much greater.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) D. Foulis, Colonel,
Commg. Wn. Col. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp Mootramoody, April 14, 1834.

(A true copy,)

T. H. S. Conway, *Adjutant General of the Army.*

MADRAS.

THE COORG CAMPAIGN—CASUALTIES IN H. M. 55TH REGT.

The affairs of the Coorg Rajah, it would appear, are not in the most enviable situation, and it may be, ere now, his person is in safe keeping and the future government of his country confided to the management of some *three* or *four* of uncle John's numerous family. Report says such is the case, but in the absence of official information confirmatory of the fact, we must continue to be numbered with those who doubt.

The advantages which have been obtained, have been much too dearly purchased; but large and much to be lamented as the price is, we fear but a very imperfect statement has yet been exhibited; and that we have yet to learn and lament a more serious loss than we have hitherto been made acquainted with. Except in H. M. 55th the loss of life, it must be admitted, has been comparatively small. In this particular all accounts seem to agree, and we trust we have been made acquainted with the worst, however much our fears may lead to a different conclusion.

But one official document has yet been published, and as that simply announces the taking possession of Mudkerry, the capital of the Coorg country, and the display of the British flag on the walls of the fort under a royal salute, together with the absence of the Rajah and harassed state of the troops, we are left to conjecture what, if any difficulties are yet to be encountered ere his usable Majesty will be placed beyond the power of causing further annoyance.

No account of casualties is appended to the official report alluded to, therefore, whether the statements furnished by private letters be correct or not, is a tale that remains to be told; our fears are that a more correct and appalling picture remains to be exhibited. In the attempt of *Colonel Waugh*, with the *Northern column*, to get possession, by storm, of a stockaded position on a hill, the following is, we believe, a pretty correct list of the casualties:

Colonel Mill, H. M. 55th Regt.,..... killed.
Ensign Robertson, 9th N. I.... .... ditto.
,, Babington, 31st N. I.,... .... ditto.
And 35 rank and file of H. M. 55th Regt. ditto.
Major Bird, 31st N. I..... wounded.
Captain Warren, H. M. 55th Regt.,..... ditto.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Heriot, ditto.... ditto.
Lieutenant Robertson, ditto..... ditto.
,, Brooke, ditto..... ..... ditto.
Captain Hutchinson, 31st N. I..... ditto.
Lieutenant Martin, ditto,..... ditto.
And 41 rank and file of H. M. 55th Regt. ditto.
Besides 2 havildars and 30 sepoys killed and wounded.

From the foregoing it is evident that H. M. 55th was in a more conspicuous manner exposed to and suffered most from the fire of the enemy. The casualties in this regiment alone are evidences, strong and powerful, that among the Coorg troops there are not only good soldiers but good marksmen; and were the casualties confined to the statement above given, however great and grievous, it might be said the service performed could hardly have been achieved at a less sacrifice; but the loss sustained by the *Eastern* and *Western* columns are yet but very imperfectly known. Captain Erskine of H. M. 48th Regiment was not shot while out with a brother officer on a reconnoitering excursion.

The Western auxiliary column, under Colonel Jackson, had succeeded in forcing a stockade, but no account is given of the resistance offered or loss sustained; but whatever our wishes may be, we cannot suppose this service was achieved without some loss.

The Wynaad Rangers and a detachment of the 51st N. I. are represented as having received a *severe check*, in which one officer was killed, but how many men of an inferior grade in the service was either killed or wounded, no account is given.

Although we never had but one opinion as to the ultimate issue of the contest, we believe many have been disappointed with the loss of life already incurred, and begin to enquire the probable time when the war will cease; but unless by treachery, we incline to think the person of the Rajah will not so easily be obtained possession of as his fort and stockades; and so long as he may continue at large, the presence and services of the invading force will be required.

The detention of the right wing of H. M. 57th at Bangalore, consequent upon the appearance of an unusual number of Mussulmen about the place, does not look well, particularly at this moment; not that we suppose any danger is to be apprehended, but it is an evidence of restless and dissatisfied spirit,—an evidence that there are yet wanting discontented individuals to take advantage of every, the least opportunity, to make manifest their disposition and desire.—*Madras Courier, April 15., 1834*

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

This morning's Post has brought us the following accounts of the progress of the *Western Column* under Colonel Foulis, which we have hitherto been in want of, and our best thanks are due for these communications.

Camp Mootroomoody, 8 miles from the Capital of Coorg.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As perhaps some intelligence of what we have been doing on the western side of Coorg may be acceptable to your readers, I send you the following account of the proceedings of the gallant little force under our worthy old commandant Colonel Foulis.

The western column marched from Cannanore on the 30th ult. and, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of our Pioneers who preceded us and performed wonders in the way of mending the road, encamped within 2 miles of Stoney river on the morning of the 2d instant. In the afternoon a reconnoitring party pushed on for the river to get a *deckh* at the stockade said to be on the opposite bank. We were not however allowed to proceed unmolested, as the enemy opened a fire upon us from an outpost they had established on a hill on one side of it. A few shots and the rapid charge of a few men however soon drove them down the other side and forced them to cross the river and take refuge in the stockade and dense jungle about it—we followed them to the bank, beyond which we had most positive orders not to advance, and there had a capital view of the works, the enemy pouring in a heavy fire on us all the time, by which we lost an officer (Lieut. Erskine, H. M. 48th) killed, and a sepoy of the 20th regiment N. I. wounded.

The reconnoissance finished we returned leisurely to camp, much chagrined at not being allowed to dash over and carry the stockade. The enemy, mistaking our return for a retreat, had the temerity to follow through the jungle, unseen by us, to the very camp where they were brought up by the advanced Picquet, and some Europeans and a gun being pushed forward, driven back with loss. Casualties on our side 1 sepoy of the 32d Regiment killed and 1 wounded.

P.T.O. Cont.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

PREMIUM POINTFOLD MOORE BUSINESS FORMS A FORMALINER

(617) 1.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

T. H. S. Conway,
Adjutant General of the Army.

Head Quarters: Adjt. General's Office,
Camp Bangalore, 19th April, 1834

To the Assistant Adjutant General Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated 6th Instant.

My operations and movements have been so intimately combined, that I shall best comply with your request by detailing the transactions of each day in succession.

On the 29th March I struck my Camp and moved on the road to Bellaripett. At about four miles from Cormblic, by advanced skirmishes fell in with a small picquet of the enemy—three men were taken Prisoners. About a mile further I came in sight of the Stockade of Baylu Cotta; I was induced to attempt gaining possession of it without the necessity of firing on the Ryots, who were the principal part of the Garrison. In this I failed I immediately carried the place by assault under a partial fire from both sides. No loss was sustained by me, and only a few of the Coorgs reported to be killed and wounded. I then proceeded on to eligible ground for encampment; 9 miles, 2 furlongs, 110 yards from Cormblic—at that ground I halted on the 30th and 31st, the men and the whole of the carriage being excessively fatigued. On the morning of the 31st I ordered Captain Noble of the 40th, with the Light Company of that Regiment, to reconnoitre, and report upon the road in advance; having received intelligence of a strong Stockade, well garrisoned, situate about six miles from my Camp. The Detachment was also accompanied by my Brigade Major. This duty was satisfactorily performed; and it was ascertained that the Stockade last mentioned, had been entirely abandoned.

On the 1st Instant I moved my camp to ground which had been selected the day before, within half a mile of the abandoned Stockade. On the 2d I encamped at Ecurmungal, near the Moodemoor Pagoda. On that evening I received intelligence that the Coorgs were in force at a Stockade about 5 miles in my front through which ran the road to Bellaripett. I was informed likewise that a man called the Sereshtadar and two hundred and fifty additional Coorgs had arrived from above the Ghaut. On the morning of the 3d I ordered Captain Noble of the 40th, in Command of forty of H. M.'s 48th Foot, one hundred and twenty Sepoys, and accompanied by my Major of Brigade, to proceed and carefully reconnoitre the road, and the Stockade—after penetrating by an excessively bad road, about 4 miles, the advanced skirmishers of the reconnoitring party fell in with the abandoned weapons and rice of a picquet which the enemy had pushed forward on the road—owing to the thickly wooded hills and dense jungle the men escaped without being seen. Proceeding cautiously rather less than a mile farther, the *situation* of the Stockade became visible. Feeling the way with an advanced party—winding amongst steep and wooded hills—with a most impracticable country on both sides—a sudden turn on the road under a high jungly bank, placed Captain Noble directly in front of the Stockade. A straight and steep ascent led up to the gate, at about 100 yards distance, flanked on both sides by wooded hills crested with the prolongations of the Stockade. The turn of the road, above alluded to, covered the main body from the fire of the Stockade itself; and Captain Noble ordered the men to be there kept out of fire, while he advanced with six Sepoys accompanied by the Brigade Major. When, as far as he considered it prudent for the men to advance, Captain Noble desiring the Brigade Major to make the Sepoys keep a sharp look out on both sides, ran forward to a tree on the road—about 50 yards from the entrance to the Stockade. From this point he completed the reconnoissance, and then returned to the main body—gave the word to retire—when a sharp fire from the thick jungle, in every direction, was poured in on the party, killing and wounding several. The retreat was continued, firing on the Coorgs as they shewed themselves on the flanks and rear; but both European and Native soldiers became harrassed and dis-spirited at sustaining so galling a fire from an invisible foe; under a burning sun and over a most fatiguing road. This bush fighting continued for about 4 miles; when a strong support from the Camp was met with, and succeeded in checking the further advance of the Coorgs. The killed and wounded that morning are affixed in the list A.—During the night of the 3d a large proportion of my carriage deserted—disorganizing my Commissariat and rendering it a matter of the greatest difficulty to collect sufficient carriage for the sick and wounded. My situation among the hills rendered even my *supply of Water* extremely precarious, and the hourly desertions threatened to leave me without the means of transporting my ammunition, grain, sick, and wounded, &c. I was led to expect a number of Coolies at Paddampalli, from the information of the Potail of that Village, and principally with that object in view I marched and encamped there on the 4th; during the succeeding night fresh desertions took place—many Bullocks were knocked up and a body of upwards of 70 bearers decamped from H. M.'s 48th at once. With strenuous exertions, and great personal sacrifices on the part of the Officers, who relinquished their tent and private baggage in many instances, to furnish aid for the emergency, I succeeded in moving at day break on the morning of the 5th towards Korika. When about half way to that village, and passing through a deep and difficult gorge, surrounded by hills and forest of inconceivable wildness, the advanced Guard, which I led in person, sustained a heavy fire from every part of the jungle;—but not a Coorg was visible, although my skirmishers penetrated as far as the underwood admitted. While repelling this attack, some of the Coorgs took advantage of the cover, and very confined nature of the road, to slip in at intervals, unavoidably occurring in the line of march, and brutally massacred some of the sick, wounded and followers. The ammunition bullocks were here dropping in the road—and it was only by the greatest labour and difficulty that a large proportion of the whole was saved. The number of killed and wounded this day is affixed in the list B.

At Korika, I halted for an hour to refresh the men, and then moved on to the ground I had formerly occupied on my first march from Comblie—As the Coorgs were passing my flanks in large numbers with the view of cutting off my retreat—and from experience I had every reason to know that my only chance of being able to transport my stores, sick, wounded, &c., was to get beyond the precincts of the thick jungle. Upon receiving authentic information that the Coorgs were in great force, joined by all the Ryots in the neighbourhood, and collectively amounting to at least two or three thousand m... and that the w... ie road to Comblie, by way of Baylu Cotta, was lined with Coorgs, every tree and point of vantage forming a post for ten or a dozen of them;—upon receiving this intelligence, I determined to avoid a useless encounter the termination to which could not be any but disastrous, owing to the disheartened state of the Troops. With this view I moved upon the road to Casagode on the morning of the 6th—and after a most harassing march over a road almost impassable, I reached my destination about half past 5 P. M.—I immediately took measures to transport my sick and wounded to Cannanore and Mangalore respectively, it being absolutely impossible to forward them to either of the Field Hospitals of Perripatam and Hooscottah—on the morning of the 8th I moved to my present position at Comblie, where I await further orders; and in the mean time I am actively endeavouring to reorganize the Force under my Command.

With regard to the reorganization of the Force, I beg to offer the following observations. Firstly, as a point of humanity, and one acting powerfully on the minds of the Troops—the *certainty* that all sick and wounded would be deprived of every means of carriage, on again advancing into Coorg. All must have been abandoned in the late movements, if, as I before said, the personal sacrifice of Officers had not materially assisted me. But with regard to the future, such aid wll not be available, as I feel convinced, from personal enquiry and observation, that the Officers will be immediately deprived of all their own means upon an order to advance—even their servants will refuse to return to the Coorg jungles—My own personal experience exemplifies this. I gave up my Palankeen and Bearers, with the Bearers also who conveyed my tents, to the number of 18 men, for the conveyance of the wounded, and even they also decamped in the night from Paddampalle.

Secondly—Bullocks can be collected, sufficient to start the grain, ammunition, &c., from this; but any spare ones to replace losses from fatigue and the enemy, are quite out of the question. Indifferent Coolies and Dooly Bearers are procurable; but the Assistant Collector informs me that no dependence can be placed on them; and that he greatly fears they will all desert on re-entering the Coorg territory.

Thirdly—I do not consider that guns, without a strong reinforcement, would enable my now weakened force to penetrate to Bellaripett; and I humbly conceive that the nature of the country was unknown to my superiors, when their instructions to that effect were transmitted to me.

Fourthly—I beg to enclose the accompanying Letter, forwarded to me by the Officer Commanding Detachment H. M. 48th, by which I regret to observe that severe jungle fever has broken out among the men. I trust I shall meet the wishes of the Brigadier Commanding the Coorg Force, in adopting the advice contained in that Letter; and forwarding the sick, accordingly, by Sea to Cannanore.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) Geo. Jackson, Lt. Col.
Comg. A. C. C. F. F.

Comblie, 11th April, 1834.

A.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on the 3d April, 1834.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File—Wounded: 1 Subaltern, 7 Rank and File; 3 soverely, 4 slightly.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, 17 Rank and File—Wounded: 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 28 Rank and File; 15 severely, 14 slightly.

Total—Killed: 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, 25 Rank and File—Wounded: 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 35 Rank and File.

Name of Officer Killed—Ensign Johnstone, 51st Regt. N. I. doing duty with 40th Regt. N. I.

Name of Officer Wounded—Lieut. Smith, H. M. 48th Regt. slightly.

(Signed) Geo. Jackson, Lt. Col.
Comg. W. A. C. C. F. F.

B.

Return of the Killed and Wounded on the 5th April, 1834.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 Rank and File—Wounded: 8 Rank and File; 2 severely, 1 since dead, 1 slightly.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 3 Rank and File—Wounded: 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 1 Rank and File; 1 severely, 1 slightly.

Total—Killed: 4 Rank and File—Wounded: 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 4 Rank and File.

(Signed) Geo. Jackson, Lt. Col.
Comg. W. A. C. C. F. F.

Return of Followers Killed, Missing and Wounded, from the 3d to the 5th inclusive.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed and Missing: 2 Dooly Maistries and 60 Dooly Bearers—Wounded: 2 Dooly Bearers.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed and Missing: 1 Dooly Bearer and 2 Armourers.

Total—Killed and Missing: 2 Dooly Maistries, 61 Dooly Bearers and 2 Armourers—Wounded: 2 Dooly Bearers.

(Signed) Geo. Jackson, Lt. Col.
Comg. W. A. C. C. F. F.

Camp Comblie, 11th April 1834.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that within the last three days I have admitted thirteen men of the Detachment into Hospital with the Jungle or Remittent Fever of a severe form—and from the rapid admission hitherto, I have every reason to believe that the increase will be very considerable owing to the Malaria of the Jungle, which I believe their constitutions, generally speaking, to have largely imbibed. I further beg leave to state that in consequence of the severe remedies necessary for the treatments of this disease, the patients that recover will be so weakened by the strong measures pursued, that they will be totally unfit for active service for a considerable period.

Admitted.	
April 9th	3 *men*
„ *10th*	4 *do.*
„ *11th*	7 *do.*

I beg also to state that it is my wish that the patients at present in hospital be forthwith sent down on a Pattamar to Cannanore, as the disease requires comforts and attentions with which I am totally unable to supply them.

While writing the above, I have had a report made to me of another man having been admitted with the Fever.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A. H. Cowen,
Asst. Surgeon H. M. 48th Regt.
In medical charge.

To Captain Willats, H. M. 48th Regt. Comg. Detachment.

True Copies,
T. H. S. Conway,
Adjt. General of the Army.

(15) 18

The Coorg Campaign.—Every account we receive from the late seat of war is more and more expressive of utter astonishment at the want of determination shewn by the Coorg Rajah, in his early submission to our arms, considering the amazing advantages he possessed, not simply for holding out a brief space against us, but to have withstood and probably successfully repulsed even the strong force we sent against him—and he displayed throughout the resolution and bravery of his Chiefs, we should possibly have had no Rajah to escort to Vellore or to any other place of honorable retirement for refractory Nuwaubs. It has been a dear bought and bloody campaign; and the lowest computation of our loss is *five* Officers killed, *ten* wounded, and not less than *four hundred* Europeans and Natives killed and wounded. This denotes the arduous struggle our troops have had to encounter, and the early close of the campaign reflects the highest lustre upon the distinguished Officer who commanded its operations.

Letters state that a recommendation from Colonel Lindsay that the 39th King's should remain in the Coorg Country, had been approved of by the Governor General—the 4th, 20th, 31st and 40th are also to remain, and another regiment besides to be named—the 9th, 32d and 36th are still there. The Rajah was to leave Muddekerry on the 21st with an escort of the 35th, 48th, a detachment of the King's 55th, and a squadron of the 7th and 8th Cavalry under Captain Wallace. On his departure a further search would be made for treasure—about three and a half lacs had already been found at Nackenaud. In the Arsenal arms of all descriptions were found, and in all stages of preparations—Guns, Carriages, Muskets and Matchlocks, Bows and Arrows innumerable—the Rajah must also have intended to raise a body of Cavalry, as there were three hundred splendidly made jackets, with helmets, belts, pouches, &c., complete: so that, had the war been delayed till after the monsoon, he would have been better prepared to meet our invading force, even though his own resources would have been somewhat diminished by his mercenaries. We still hear the climate highly spoken of,—a Thermometer at noon generally not above 77; and the views of the Country are most magnificent. A decent specimen of Coorg manufacture had been found in the Gun Kurreem Khan was armed with—it will be remembered that this man was found shot on the second day of the attack of Colonel Steuart's Column in the Stockade—the Gun has the Coorg arms, and we are told the workmanship would not disgrace Manton's shop. In the skirmishing the Coorg Medal was found upon the breasts of many that were killed. The suicide of the Dewan is ascribed, in an account before us, to the knowledge of the capture of some of his women by Captain Roberts' party.—*Herald, April 26.*

Calcutta Courier
30/4/1834

Madras.

Fort St. George, April 18, 1834.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Dispatches from the Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 30.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,—1. In continuation of my Letters of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th Instants, The Commander in Chief has directed me to request you will submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying

9th April	Copies of further Dispatches, as per
9th April	margin, from Brigadier Lindesay, C. B.
9th April	Commanding the Coorg Field Force:—
10th April	no report has yet been received of the
10th April	operations of Lieutenant Colonel G. M.
10th April	Steuart's Column, but private ac-
11th April	counts describe its exertions and suc-
11th April	cesses as highly satisfactory and cre-
11th April	ditable to its Commanders.

2. Referring to my Letter of the 7th Instant, I have the honor, by His Excellency's orders, to express his entire satisfaction and approbation of the gallantry, perseverance and zeal of the Troops composing the Columns under the personal Command of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. and of Colonel Foulis:—The judgment displayed by those Officers in conducting their respective services, and surmounting the formidable obstacles to which their exertions were opposed, reflects great credit on them and the Officers and Soldiers under their respective Commands.

3. The Commander in Chief has not yet the means of forming his judgment of the causes which led to the disastrous disappointments of the Northern and Western Auxiliary Columns, but His Excellency trusts he will soon be enabled satisfactorily to explain the reasons of failure, and to place the services of their leaders in the same conspicuous degree of claim to the approbation of Government as the other distinguished leaders.

4. The Commander in Chief requests the orders of Government for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and small arms captured from the enemy.

5. The Commander in Chief fully concurs in the sentiments Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. has expressed, of the valuable services and meritorious exertions of his Staff, Departments, and Officers Commanding Corps, and also with Colonel Foulis' commendations of the Officers and Troops of his Column. The general gallantry, perseverance and spirited exertions of all the Officers and Troops employed upon this service is a pleasing subject of congratulation, and the Commander in Chief feels assured will be duly appreciated and noticed by the Governor General and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

6. In conclusion the Commander in Chief deems it to be his particular duty to bring to the notice of Government the judgment, decision and energy with which Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. has conducted this important service to so early and satisfactory a close! and, considering the period of the year, the difficulties of the country, and the advantages the enemy possessed in its defence, the experience and talents of the Brigadier have been judiciously and usefully directed to the advantage of the Public Service.

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Killed.—2 Europeans, H. M. 48th Regt.; 1 Asst. Apothecary do.; 2 Sepoys 32d Regt. N. I.; 3 Pioneers.

Wounded.—1 Officer (Lieut. Gibb) H. M. 48th Regt.; 2 Serjeants do.; 1 Corporal do.; 19 Men do.; 5 Sepoys 32d Regt. N. I.; 2 Sepoys 20th Regt. N. I.; 5 or 6 Pioneers; 2 or 3 Golaundauze and several camp followers.

BOBUSQUE.

(To be continued in the next.)

Extract of a letter from Mootramoody, 7 miles from Merkhara, April 8, 1834.

"Part of the 21 inst. we were fighting. The whole almost of the 3d was passed in fighting our way within about two miles of the top of the ghat. Two regular stockades—two breastworks—and breastworks of felled trees without number, were successively and successfully taken in reverse by strong flanking parties, and then stormed in front. The old Colonel, Butterworth, Taylor and Macdonald in advance were sometimes *doing* Staff, sometimes doing Subaltern. The sun intensely hot—a steep ghat in our front and right flank and a river roaring in a chasm close on our left. Our line extended *par necessité* for about two miles, and we were sometimes attacked all along this by the Coorg skirmishers. They were on the trees and behind the trees, but our flankers punished them well and two hundred and fifty of them are now rotting, on the ghat. Our loss killed and wounded was forty-eight, including one officer killed and three wounded. When we pulled up, in order that our rear might close up and that we might prepare for the struggle of next day, not an officer or a man had a leg to stand on—and we were dying of thirst as the scoundrelly Puckallies were like Falstaff blessed with too much discretion to come under fire. Next morning shortly after we had commenced our march came a flag of truce, begging of us to remain where we were, and that all things would be settled. Macdonald was directed to answer the Raja's letter which he did on a scrap of paper torn from his own letter. It was this "If the Haleree (the Raja's family name) Sumustan's Army does not fire on us then we will not fire on it—if it does we do." Up we marched all ready, the flag of truce in front and we passed through the last stockade at Huggul unmolested. The remaining two miles were awfully steep, a man fully armed can walk up with great difficulty, and then taking breath every twenty steps. Imagine this filled at every *turn* with stockades, breast-works and felled trees and you will immediately conceive that, if the Rajah had made fight on the 4th, one-half of us would have left our bones on the ghat.

Butterworth received three gentleman-like wounds, they did not penetrate the skin. Neither the Colonel or Taylor were touched; indeed the Coorgs *in general* here not good shots—some few were capital. Macdonald never was touched the whole day—though the Rajah was kind enough to give particular directions for all blue coats to be fired at, and even mentioned this in the letter which accompanied the flag of truce. Balls intended for Macdonald played their service upon the Light Bobs of the 48th Regiment, as gallant a company as ever drew trigger, and which company he led more than once during the day. Gibbs their Commanding officer is a splendid officer, and as cool as if he had served for twenty years.

The Rajah is now at or near his Hunting Palace of Nakinaud on the ghats. He is negotiating with Colonel Fraser and will I hope come in to him this day or to-morrow."

Accounts were received by express at the presidency on Sunday night of the Coorg Rajah's *having made an unconditional surrender of his person* on the evening of the 10th; so that this harassing welfare is now brought to a satisfactory conclusion. We have heard as yet no further particulars, and are still in the dark as to the future disposal of this pugnacious personage, and his little kingdom—these points however will soon be settled, and some already speculate on Vellore as the Rajah's future residence. The surrender of the Vakeel has saved his neck.

It is with regret we learn that the repulse experienced by the Northern column is not the only loss our troops have sustained. A reconnoitring party from Colonel Jackson's Auxiliary Force had been driven back from a Stockade, with a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. We subjoin the particulars taken from a private letter: and give also Extracts from other communications.

Camp and Village Namlego, 4th April 1834.

"* * * * * To Colonel Jackson's column of the Coorg Field Force, which Government meant only as a Corps of observation, but from some subsequent *orders* and information received we were ordered to advance. On the 29th ultimo, we took one Stockade without loss of life on our part—every thing seemed to go on smoothly till yesterday morning, when a reconnoitring party consisting of 40 of our men (the 48th) and two Companies of the 40th N. I., were ordered out with MacCleverty the Brigade Major of this part of Force. They suddenly stumbled on a large Stockade, *impossible* to turn—they were fired on by a strong party who had concealed themselves in the jungles and tops of trees: they fought most bravely as long as their ammunition lasted, and were obliged to retreat to our Camp again 8 miles under the burning heat of a fiery sun. We heard the firing, and sent out a party of 50 of our men to reinforce them, which was a most providential thing, or they would have been cut to pieces to a man. We lost (the 48th) killed 1 Sergeant and 8 Privates, 7 men wounded. Webber Smith had a lick on the back of the hand from a slug—the 40th N. I. had one officer and 21 sepoys killed, and 29 wounded—the unfortunate young officer was only doing duty with the Regiment and joined only two days before his death. The savage manner in which they treat their Prisoners is dreadful—*no quarter*. *We* were well licked, and now retreating to meet reinforcements, which are sent for. All of us were obliged in defence of our lives to keep watch; last night all the Camp were out on Picquet; you have no idea what a Country it is; if we escape with our lives, let the baggage alone, we shall be well off—they are a resolute set of fellows and fight well."

Extract of a letter from Colonel Waugh's Columns.

"They were under arms for more than 12 hours per day, exposed to a burning sun, which has peeled the face of every European in camp; they have 3 officers killed, 6 wounded, and 170 men killed and wounded, without having effected any thing beyond marching 20 miles into a country strong beyond description by art and nature. He had received a flag of truce from the Rajah, with an order from Colonel Lindesay to join him at the capital."

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters: Adjutant General's Office, Camp Bangalore, 12th April 1834.

Now when we consider the length of time that has elapsed since we have been acquainted with the sanguinary conflict between Col. Waugh's column and the Coorgites—the reports of casualties elsewhere—when we consider moreover that the loss has been heavy amongst *Europeans*, and that in two days from this most probably the Steamer will convey the reports, at present only resting on the unauthenticity of private details, into the bosoms of those families at home who are tied to this country by the relations of kindred and affection, and who in this particular case are likely to suffer for a considerable time the wretched anxiety of suspense which in bitter truth maketh the heart sick—then can we hardly find words to express our astonishment at witnessing the still empty pages of the *Official Gazette!* Can it be possible that up to this date no official returns of killed and wounded have been received? There *was* a report here two days ago, that the melancholy lists had arrived, and we with others were in full expectation of their appearance this morning. It cannot possibly be that indifference is felt regarding the publication of such heart-stirring details. But whence the delay?—it imperatively requires explanation. That *some* accounts have been received is obvious, for in this day's Fort St. George Gazette appear noted *as two ordinary casualties* the deaths of two unfortunate Officers, Eusigns Babington and Robertson, who were killed in the attack of Colonel Waugh's column!! Are the friends of the Private Soldiers who were engaged on that day cut off from human sympathies, that their anxieties, their hopes, their fears are to be left unallayed? The silence is inexplicable.—*Madras Herald, April 16, 1834.*

CAMP AND VILLAGE NAMLEGO, *4th April*, 1834.

"* * * * * to Colonel JACKSON'S column of the Coorg Field Force, which Government meant only as a Corps of Observation, but from some subsequent *orders* and information received we were ordered to advance. On the 29th ultimo, we took one Stockade without loss of life on our part, every thing seemed to go on smoothly till yesterday morning, when a reconnoitring party, consisting of 40 of our men (the 48th) and two Companies of the 40th N. I., were ordered out with MACCLEVERTY, the Brigade Major of this part of the Force. They suddenly stumbled on a large Stockade, *impossible* to turn—they were fired on by a strong party who had concealed them-

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Intelligence of the Coorg campaign has reached home, and been turned over with as much indifference or perhaps more than the details of a dog-fight or the apprehension of a pick-pocket. Beyond an obscure paragraph we do not find it to have advanced in any of the papers we have yet looked into: and some, which previously stated on advices from India that it was likely to prove more important than was generally anticipated, have not judged the result worthy of the slightest notice! This is discouraging—it is the leaden weight that more effectually presses down the spirit of the Indian soldier, of the servant of the State be he civil or military, than any deadening influence of the climate. Amidst the estimation of our own countrymen and in our native land ambition looks for the highest rewards of its exertions: but distance seems to shut the sojourner in India from these fruits. The *New Monthly Magazine* has devoted more notice to the Coorg campaign than other journals—amidst its summary of Foreign, Domestic, and Colonial news of the month, it is deemed to possess sufficient novelty, barely interest, to merit a place—yet how is it even here recorded? Take the attendant proclamation and campaign summed up in one brief and lucid despatch—

"Accounts from India to the 12th of April communicate the fact that the Governor-General of India, with the concurrence of the Government and Council of Madras, had resolved to commence hostilities against the independent Rajah of Coorg, for his cruelty and oppression to his people, and for the threats he had held out against the Government of India for affording protection to his sister and her husband, who had fled within the British territory, to save their lives from the Rajah's fury. In pursuance of a proclamation, ordering a British army into the Rajah's dominions, several regiments of English and Native troops entered Coorg, but found it comparatively deserted. On arriving outside the city, they discovered stockades erected, which were attacked, and valiantly defended by the Rajah's troops. In the attack the British troops had seventy men and four Offices killed; and when the advices left, the Rajah remained in possession of his batteries. The Company, it appears, has been reducing its Native troops, and many native men, who had been unable to obtain their living in any other way, joined the Rajah: and it is stated that while the stockades was kept up, voices were heard from them directing the men not to fire at particular Officers and men in forces sent against Coorg, as they were discovered to have been comrades of those who had entered the Rajah's service. The defeat of the Rajah's troops was considered certain."—*Herald, Jan. 17.*

1835

Madras.

COORG CAMPAIGN.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G. O. by Government, 9th July, 1835.

No. 266 of 1835.—The following Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department under date the 18th February last, No. 14, is published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 18th February, 1835, No. 14.

Secretary's Letter, dated 8th April, 1834,

"Requesting that copies of certain Papers relative to the employment of a Force against the Rajah of Coorg may be laid before the Court.

also

Two Secretary's Letters, dated the 11th April, 1834,

Forwarding additional papers relating to the operations in Coorg, including copies of communications from the Adjutant General and Quarter Master General of the Army; the former reporting the surrender of the Capital of Coorg, and the latter the failure of the Northern Column commanded by Colonel Waugh, in an attack on the hill fort of Buckderwasser;

and

Letter from Lord William Bentinck to the Chairman, dated the 22d May 1834, enclosing copy of a G. O. issued by him to the Army on the close of the Coorg War; and requesting that the distinguished and gallant manner in which Colonel Foulis conducted the operations of the column under his command may be brought to the particular notice of His Majesty's Government."

13. "The judicious measures adopted by you to bring the contest with the Coorg Rajah to a speedy and honorable conclusion, and which have been attended with such eminent success, are entitled to our entire approbation.

14. "The ability, gallantry and energy, exhibited by Colonel Lindesay, of His Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, in Command of the Coorg Field Force, and by Colonel Foulis and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Commanding columns of attack, entitle these Officers, and particularly Colonel Foulis, to our warmest approbation.

15th. "We concur with the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in exempting Colonel Waugh from blame, and consider the perseverance with which the main object of the operations of his column was followed up, as reflecting the greatest credit upon that Officer; and we trust that the result of the investigation into the proceedings of the North Western Auxiliary Column will enable us to bestow the same measure of approbation upon the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson.

16th. "Our acknowledgments are not less due to the other Officers, Staff and Regimental; to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, both European and Native, composing the Coorg Field Force; for the courage and discipline displayed by them in this short and successful military operation.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

PREMIUM PRINTFOLD MOORE BUSINESS FORMS A FORMALINER

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Tributes to the Officers of the four columns of Coorg Expedition in 1834.

MADRAS.

THE RAJAH OF COORG.

(From a Correspondent of the Madras Gazette, May 3.)

'It appears that His Majesty of Coorg is very indignant and had cut a great number of capers, sword in hand, when he heard that the Madras Government had arrogated to itself the mischievious power of proclaiming him no Rajah of the territories, which descended to him from a line of kings, and in which he was actually, and long ago, recognized as king by the British authorities. That the Coorg Rajah in consequence wished that Runjeet Sigh would make common cause with him, or hoped that he could throw himself into the arms of a Russian force. That as the Coorg Rajah could not now defend the independence of his kingdom honourably, or surrender himself whenever he pleased, without running the risk of being punished as a traitor, he has determined, after exhausting his sword and fire on the invaders, to put an end to his life. He was heard to exclaim on this occasion, this then is the wonted justice, bravery, clemency, and gratitude of the British Government, and must an old friend, a soldier, an independent Rajah be threatened with a rope, because he has the misfortune to be thought formidable to the British authorities of India!

'As for the cruelties committed by the Coorg Rajah. He admits that the bad practices of his neighbours form no excuse for his own improper doings; but he says, vice is catching, especially kingly vices, and he begs us to look at home. He would not repeat the dreadful tragedy acted at Bangalore. He merely begs to fix our attention to what have been and are daily committed by the dewans of Cochin and Travancore, under the very nose of a British Resident; some of these cruelties and acts of injustice, which the Coorg Rajah asserts he well knows have even been represented to the Governor General, and to the Governor of Madras, he says are as follows: whippings, without a trial, innocent men and women, with rattans, thongs, and cat o' nine tails, and with the scurvy plant (shen-tholly)—heavy iron chains to the feet and hands—imprisonments of every description and for unlimited periods—*Instance*—Raman Tamby, a Malabar nobleman, who is imprisoned at Quillon without a trial for more than six years—confiscations, and digging of houses to discover hidden property, &c. And during the feast of Moory-Jebum, or stated prayers, a lascar maistry was without a trial and by the orders of the dewan of Travancore almost whipped to death, for having inadvertently struck a Brahmin detected in selling his supper, to prevent which sale the lascar maistry was stationed at the palace gate; not to mention the thousand deaths, and the famine created by having exacted from the poor, articles of food, gratis work, &c. in order to feed the Brahmins who attended the feasts of Moory-Jebum, and Iranny-Jurpum. That the Coorg Rajah had not committed one million part of the cruelties, exactions, plunders, and murders, which

Note this

T. M. Muthanna

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

ATROCITIES OF THE COORG RAJAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

Sir,—Observing lately a disposition on the part of the Madras Press to hold up the ex-Raja of Coorg to the sympathy of the public as an object of commiseration, and as a man more sinned against than sinning, I hope that I do not overstep the bounds of propriety in acquainting you and your readers with some striking features of that individual's character.

The tone of your journal in using the word *Coorgism* to signify unjustifiable aggression, plainly shews that you consider as nought the fostering of traitors who in the adjoining territories excited the people to revolt against their lawful superiors—and likewise as little of the barbarous seizure of a British Envoy who was sent as a messenger of peace, and the promoter of order:—whence you would have it believed that the late war (though wholly unavoidable if it be intended to maintain British authority in India) was a wanton act of tyranny towards an ill-advised but feeble and ignorant neighbour. If, however, a little more attention had been paid to the history of our connexion with Coorg, the very reverse of this would be abundantly apparent;—for this country was wrested from the iron grasp of Tippoo by the British and restored to the ex-Rajah's relative by the latter power, by whom its safety was guaranteed, and on whose protection former Rajahs relied with a confidence by no means misplaced;—but Veerajunder, giving himself up to debauchery and the evil counsels of his minister Buswapah, passed his time in folly and wickedness. He entered into the intrigues of the Poligar of Nugger and protected the adherents of that rebellious chief whose nephew, Koongal Naig, was one of the leaders of the Coorgs at the Buckh Durwazee. Then to relieve himself from the importunities of such friends and relatives as wished to point out the bad consequences of his folly in abetting the treason of those plotting against British authority, and provoking the just indignation of that power by the detention of the sacred person of its Envoy, he adopted the depot's foil plan of murder, in which he found a ready coadjutor in his minister Buswapah, who delighted to imbrue his hands in blood.

Accordingly the ex-Rajah slaughtered nearly all his relatives not very long ago. This was averred by those who acknowledge that they had interred the victims. To establish, therefore, the truth of this assertion, it was deemed essential that the remains should be discovered, and to this end a committee was appointed, of which I was a member.

The committee having assembled, proceeded to the ground attended by Chinna Buswapah, the ex-Rajah's brother-in-law, the interpreter Darashah, a Naig's guard, and the Coorgmen who buried the murdered persons. Having gone out at the gate of the northern barrier, we were led by a narrow and intricate path through the jungle, until we reached a spot which, when uncovered from fallen leaves, appeared to be considerably less firm than the surrounding ground, in which we were told that *twelve* bodies were interred.

The Coorge began to dig, and after much labour cleared away a space about eight feet by eight superficial, and about six deep, and dug up twelve bodies, and twelve separate HEADS. The skulls of some and the vertebra of the necks of others bore evident marks of violence. Around all the bodies were strong ropes. The flesh was not wholly consumed, but in great part was converted into adipocire. On one body was a pair of trowsers, which body was considered by Chinna Buswapah to be that of his brother, and on seeing which he exclaimed, "Had I not fled I should also have been in that hole."

These, then, were the remains of persons who were brought there bound, and then decapitated and hurled into the pit. Having replaced them in their sad tomb, we proceeded to examine four other graves,

This is an important note on the last Raja's cruelties — Written by an eye-witness of the mass grave — Dr. D. Birch M.D.

In one we saw the body of a young female said to have been a beauty of the seraglio, who was hanged on a tree adjacent, the mark of the rope being on the bough from whence she had been suspended.

In another was found the body of a man—In another, that of a child, the which it was Chinna Buswapah's ardent wish to ascertain beyond a doubt, because it was his *own*. His child had been seized, but its fate was only surmised until the astounding proof lay before him. In the next and last that we examined, altho' not the last to be found, were the bodies of two women—one of whom was recognized by Darashah and Chinna Buswapah as that of the Dewa Amajee, the Ex-Rajah's aunt; from her peculiarly shaped forehead; on seeing which Darashah broke forth into a rapturous strain of praise and regret, for she was noted for benevolence and intelligence.

Having thus verified the assertions relative to the Ex-Rajah's cruelty, it was thought unnecessary to proceed further in opening other graves, particularly as the day was advancing, and we had been five hours engaged in the examination already.

From the codition of the bodies it was evident that they were interred much about the same time, the period not being more distant than five or six months or thereabouts; thus shewing the ruthless and wholesale way in which those were disposed of who incurred the suspicions of the tyrant, whose minions implicitly obeyed his orders without comment, silently seizing and destroying his victims at night, the only account of them being, that they had disappeared no one could tell how. In this way it is commonly supposed that many hundreds were disposed of.

Veerajunder would not listen to reason, but followed his own inclination, or that of his kindred spirit, Buswapah, who hanged himself; and if a similar fate befel his master, it would be but scanty justice. Let us not hear therefore of cruelty and oppression of a monster, who for his means, exceeded Caligula and Nero, but rather rejoice that an end is put to his sway, to be replaced by humane laws and the light of civilization.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
D. Birch, M. D., Asst. Surgeon, 36th Regt. N. I.
Markarra, 19th July, 1834.

Madras.

Fort St. George, May 23, 1834.

The Governor in Council has great satisfaction in publishing the following General Order by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief in India.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 17th May, 1834.

The Governor General and Commander in Chief has much pleasure in expressing to Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., his entire approbation of the manner in which the Military operations under his general control, against the Rajah of Coorg, have been brought to a speedy and successful termination. His Lordship had confidently anticipated this result from the Brigadier's long experience and established reputation.

To Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, who Commanded a Detachment from the main Column under Brigadier Lindesay, the expression of His Lordship's satisfaction is also due, for having successfully overcome all the obstacles opposed by the Enemy to his progress, and for having effected, in obedience to his orders, a junction with the Column under Colonel Foulis's Command.

The Column under the Command of Colonel Waugh met with complete failure. The loss of many brave Men is to be deplored, and of none more than of the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Mill. The determined valour displayed by the Officers and Troops, and more especially by His Majesty's 55th, is the best consolation for this misfortune. His Lordship has carefully examined the detailed reports which he had required of the operations of this Column, and is happy in generally concurring in the opinion of Brigadier Lindesay, that Colonel Waugh is not justly chargeable with blame; that all his orders and arrangements appear to have been made with sound discretion and a due observance of correct Military principles, and that the disaster may be ascribed to the extreme difficulty of the Country, and to those accidents to which the best concerted schemes will occasionally be liable.

It may perhaps be regretted that the attack was so long persevered in; but the good order in which the retreat was made to the ground occupied before the attack, proves that the arrangements were ably made, while the perseverance with which the main object of the operations of this Column was followed up, reflects the greatest credit upon Colonel Waugh.

The good dispositon made by Colonel Foulis, in Command of the South Western Column, for the attack of the Huggula Ghaut, and the gallantry with which it was carried, reflect the greatest credit upon that Officer and the Officers and Men under his Command. Colonel Foulis's name will be brought to the particular notice of the Honorable Court.

To all the Officers and Men composing the several Columns above enumerated, His Lordship expresses his thanks for their zealous and gallant conduct. Although the Troops have had to engage an Enemy much inferior to themselves, yet the excessive strength of the mountainous and densely jungle country constituted a resistance which the greatest perseverance and courage could alone have surmounted. The Army have the satisfaction of knowing, that a sanguinary Tyrant has been subdued, and a valuable acquisition been made to the Company's Territories.—To the excellent order and discipline of the Troops may, in part, be ascribed the general desire expressed by the Inhabitants to become the subjects of the British Government.

The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, in Command of the North Western Column, being under investigation, His Lordship refrains for the present from making any remark upon the operations of that part of the Force.

The Governor General cannot omit to mention, in this place, the eminent services of Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Fraser, to whom was entrusted the conduct of our negociations with the Enemy. By the judicious arrangements which that Officer adopted, the successes of the troops were ably seconded, while his subsequent measures in administering the affairs of the Coorg Country have been so discreet and conciliatory, as to gain for him the confidence of the Inhabitants, and to secure their entire and willing obedience.

By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secretary to the Governor General.

Fort St. George Gazette, May 24. 1834

"GRÆME's man, whom the Rajah had in confineme has been released and sent into Camp."

Now, when we consider the length of time that h elapsed since we have been acquainted with the s guinary conflict between Col. WAUGH's column and Coorgites—the reports of casualties elsewhere—when consider moreover that the loss has been heavy amo *Europeans*, and that in two days from this most prob the Steamer will drop in, that she will convey the rep at present only resting on the unauthenticity of pri details, into the bosoms of those families at home who tied to this Country by the relations of kindred affection, and who in this particular case are likely suffer for a considerable time the wretched anxiety of s pense which in bitter truth maketh the heart sick—t can we hardly find words to express our astonishme witnessing the still empty pages of the *Official Gaz* Can it be possible that up to this date no official ret of killed and wounded have been received? There a report here two days ago that the melancholy lists arrived, and we with others were in full expectati their appearance this morning. It cannot possibly be indifference is felt regarding the publication of such he stirring details. But whence the delay?—it imperativ requires explanation. That *some* accounts have been r ceived is obvious, for in this day's Fort St. George Gazet appear noted *as two ordinary casualties* the deaths of two unfortunate Officers, Ensigns Babington and Robert son, who were killed in the attack of Colonel Waugh' column!! Are the friends of the Private Soldiers w were engaged on that day cut off from human sympath that their anxieties, their hopes, their fears are to be unallayed? The silence is inexplicable.—*Herald, April*

PRESTON PRINTFOLD MOORE BUSINESS FORMS A FORMALINER

Calcutta Courier.

28-4-1834.

THE COORG RAJAH.—The affairs of the Coorg Rajah, it would appear, are not in the most enviable situation, and, it may be, ere now, his person is in safe keeping, and the future government of his country confided to management of some *three or four* of uncle John's numerous family.—Report says such is the case, but, in the absence of official information confirmatory of the fact, we must continue to be numbered with those who doubt.

The advantages which have been obtained, have been much too dearly purchased; but large and much to be lamented as the price is, we fear but a very imperfect statement has yet been exhibited; and that we have yet to learn and lament a more serious loss than we have hitherto been made acquainted with.—Except in H. M. 55th the loss of life, it must be admitted, has been comparatively small,—in this particular all accounts seem to agree, and we trust we have been made acquainted with the worst, however much our fears may lead to a different conclusion.

But one official document has yet been published, and as that simply announces the taking possession of Mudkerry, the Capital of the Coorg Country, and the display of the British Flag on the walls of the Fort under a Royal Salute, together with the absence of the Rajah and harassed state of the troops, we are left to conjecture what, if any difficulties are yet to be encountered ere his sable Majesty will be placed beyond the power of causing further annoyance.

No account of casualties is appended to the official report alluded to, therefore, whether the statements furnished by private letters be correct or not, is a tale that remains to be told; our fears are that a more correct and appalling picture remains to be exhibited.—In the attempt of *Colonel Waugh*, with the *Northern Column*, to get possession, by storm, of a stockaded position on a hill, the following is, we believe, a pretty correct list of the casualties.

Colonel Mill,	H. M. 55th Regiment,	killed.
Ensign Robertson,	9th N. I.	do.
,, Babington,	31st N. I.	do. and
35 Rank and File of	H. M. 55th Regt.	do.
Major Bird,	31st Native Infantry,	wounded.
Captain Warren,	H. M. 55th Regt.	do.
Lieut. and Adjt. Heriot,	do.	do.
Lieut. Robertson,	do.	do.
,, Brooke,	do.	do.
Captain Hutchinson,	31st N. I.	do.
Lieut. Martin,	do.	do. and
41 Rank and File of	H. M. 55th Regt.	do.

Besides 2 Havildars and 30 Sepoys killed and wounded.

From the foregoing, it is evident, that H. M. 55th was in a more conspicious manner exposed to and suffered most from the fire of the enemy. The casualties in this Regiment alone are evidences, strong and powerful, that among the Coorg Troops there are not only good soldiers but good marksmen; and were the casualties confined to the statement above given, however great and grievous, it might be said the service performed could hardly have been achieved at a less sacrifice; but the loss sustained by the *Eastern* and *Western* Columns are yet but very imperfectly known—Captain Erskine, of H. M. 48th Regt. was shot while out with a brother officer on a reconnoitering excursion.

The Wertern Auxiliary Column, under Colonel Jackson, had succeeded in forcing a Stockade, but no account is given of the resistance offered or loss sustained; but whatever our wishes may be, we cannot suppose this service was achieved without some loss.

The Wynaad Rangers and a detachment of the 51st N. I. are represented as having received a *service check*, in which one Officer was killed, but how many men of an inferior grade in the service, was either killed or wounded, no account is given.

Although we never had but one opinion as to the ultimate issue of the contest, we believe many have been disappointed with the loss of life already incurred, and begin to enquire the probable time when the war will cease; but unless by treachery, we incline to think, the person of the Rajah will not so easily be obtained possession of, as his Fort and Stockades; and so long as he may continue at large, the presence and services of the invading force will be required.—The detention of the Right Wing of H. M. 57th at Bangalore, consequent upon the appearance of an unusual number of Mussulmen about the place, does not look well, particularly at this moment; not that we suppose any danger is to be apprehended, but it is an evidence of restless and dissatisfied spirit,—an evidence that there are not wanting discontented individuals to take advantage of every, the least opportunity, to make manifest their disposition and desire.—*Ibid.*

THE COORG RAJAH.

This morning's Post has brought us the following accounts of the progress of the *Western Columh* under Colonel FOULIS, which we have hitherto been in want of, and our best thanks are due for these communications.

CAMP MOOTROOMOODY,
8 miles from the Capital of Coorg.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

As perhaps some intelligence of what we have been doing on the Western side of Coorg may be acceptable to your readers, I send you the following account of the proceedings of the gallant little Force under our worthy old Comma dant *Colonel Foulis.*

The Western Column marched from Cannanore on the 30th ult. and, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of our Pioneers who preceded us and performed wonders in the way of mending the road, encamped within 2 miles of Stoney river on the morning of the 2d instant. In the afternoon a reconnoitring party pushed on for the river to get a *Deckh* at the stockade said to be on the opposite bank. We were not however allowed to proceed unmolested, as the enemy opened a fire upon us from an outpost they had established on a hill on one side of it. A few shots and the rapid charge of a few men however soon drove them down the other side and forced them to cross the river and take refuge in the stockade and dense jungle about it—we followed them to the bank, beyond which we had most positive orders not to advance, and there had a capital view of the works, the enemy pouring in a heavy fire on us all the time, by which we lost an officer (Lieut. Erskine, H. M. 48th) killed, and a Sepoy of 20th Regt. N. I. wounded.

The reconnoissance finished we returned leisurely to camp, much chagrined at not being allowed to dash over and carry the stockade. The enemy, mistaking our return for a retreat, had the temerity to follow through the jungle, unseen by us, to the very Camp where they were brought up by the advanced Picquet, and, some Europeans and a gun being pushed forward, driven back with loss. Casualties on our side 1 Sepoy of 32d Regiment killed and 1 wounded.

The following morning the (3d) Flank Companies of Regiments were ordered to the front when, after a few discharges from our 6 pounders, they dashed over the river and carried the stockade in style, the enemy retreating by the dense jungle. Here we had the good fortune to kill one of their Chiefs, a man of some consequence, who had promised the ex-Rajah to hold out the Ghaut against us six weeks. He died gallantly and was settled by one of the Light Company H. M. 48th, fighting hand to hand. The Flankers continued their advance and the troops and guns followed. Here commenced our labours, for, independent of the natural impediments of the Ghaut, the enemy had felled enormous trees across the road wherever an opportunity offered

To the Adjutant General of the Army,

Fort St. George.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor herewith to transmit a Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. found in the Fort of Mudkerry.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Hea Quarters, Camp near Mudkerry, 10th April, 1834.

Return of Ordnance, &c. &c. Captured at Mudkerry, the 6th April, 1834, by the Eastern Column under the immediate Command of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., Commanding Coorg Field Force.

Brass Ordnance—Guns: one 1 pdr.; one 7 inch Mortar—Total 2.

Iron Ordnance—Guns: one 12 pdr., two 9 pdrs., two 8 pdrs., two 6 pdrs., three 3 pdrs., three 1½ pdrs., thirteen 1 pdrs., 22 Wall pieces—Total 48.

Grand Total—Guns: one 12 pdr., two 9 pdrs., two 8 pdrs., two 6 pdrs., three 3 pdrs., three 1½ pdrs., fourteen 1 pdrs., one 7 inch Mortar, 22 Wall pieces—Total 50.

Muskets, Matchlocks and Pistols	42
Matchlock Barrels	52
Iron round shot of different calibres	1062
Cannister Shot for do. do.	287
Gunpowder loose and in Cartridges	lbs. 1200

A great number of Spears of different kinds.
Swords, Coorg Knives, &c.

(Signed) R. S. SETON, Capt. Horse Arty.,
Comg. Artillery C. F. F.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col.
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Camp Mudkerry, April 9, 1834.

To the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,

Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to report to you for the information of the Officer Commanding Coorg Field force that on the night of the 9th of April my advanced Guard and Picquet were attacked by three bodies of the Enemy's Troops and I regret to say the Picquet were cut up before the fresh Guards came up to the Enemy, when they retired immediately; I was unable to pursue them into Coorg itself as a Column of the Enemy went off through the Jungle to the S. E. of my position with the intention of surprising Manantoddy.

After in vain endeavouring to meet with the Enemy I pushed in here last night to defend this Post.

I hope to receive intelligence to day and will prevent their getting into the interior of Wynaad; but I regret to say I got no assistance from the Inhabitants who evidently sided with the Enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) F. MINCHIN,
Comg. in Wynaad.

Manantoddy, April 5, 1834.

P. S.—I find several of the Enemy were killed, but under cover of the night they carried off the dead bodies of their comrades, so I have not been able to learn the exact number.

Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Light Company 51st Regiment N. I.

Killed, 3 Privates—Wounded, 3 Privates—Missing, 1 Havildar and 7 Privates—Total, 1 Havildar and 13 Privates.

(Signed) F. MINCHIN,
Comg. in Wynaad.

To the Adjutant General of the Army,

Fort St. George.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that the Rajah of Coorg surrendered himself unconditionally to the Force under my immediate Command at 12 o'clock last night and is now a Prisoner in the Fort of Mudkerry under safe custody.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp near Mudkerry,
11th April 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army,

Fort St. George.

Sir,

I had the honour of reporting yesterday that the Rajah Verarajander Woodyer had surrendered himself a prisoner and was secured in the Fort of Maddakarree.

As this desirable event may be looked upon as the termination of hostilities, I deem it a proper occasion to acquaint the Commander in Chief with the sense I entertain of the services of the Staff and other Officers His Excellency was pleased to appoint to the Force.

To the unwearied exertions of Major Steele, the Deputy Quarter Master General, I am entirely indebted for the information and arrangement which, by enabling me to concentrate the Force on the capital, so speedily and satisfactorily effected the object for which it was so employed. Lieutenant Mackenzie, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has performed the minor duties with great credit. The willing activity of Captain Byam of the Artillery, a volunteer attached to the Department, has been conspicuously useful.

Lieutenant Hicks, the Assistant Adjutant General, has conducted the numerous duties of his Department with zeal and attention; while Captain Forbes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, of His Majesty's 39th Regiment, an excellent and intelligent Officer, attached to myself, has afforded me very valuable assistance.

Colonels Foulis and Waugh, Lieutenant Colonels Steuart and Jackson commanding the different Columns have, I am assured, used their utmost exertions to carry into effect the operations entrusted to them.

The respective reports which I have already had the honor to transmit, will have put His Excellency in possession of their opinions of the services and merits of the Troops under their orders.

It remains therefore for me only to bring to the notice of His Excellency the excellent conduct of that part of the Eastern Column which has been acting under my orders. To Major Pool of His Majesty's 39th Regiment, whom I placed in immediate command of the Infantry Brigade, to Captain Seton Commanding the Artillery, and Captain Underwood the Chief Engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance, and I do but justice in reporting that the Officers and Soldiers of every rank and degree have, under all circumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force and Brigadier.

Camp at Maddakarree, 11th April 1834.

P. S.—I feel it due to the Commissariat Department to add that notwithstanding the extreme difficulties of the roads the Troops have never been without supplies, which I attribute to the attention of Lieutenant Robertson, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and to the excellent instructions under which he has acted.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. General of the Army.

[Received in a former despatch.]

To the Adjutant General of the Army,

SIR,—I do myself the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Head Quarter Division of the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force under my Command this morning entered the Coorg Territory, crossing the Cauvery at Hebhauly.

The passage of the river was slightly defended by a party of about 200 men who disappeared as soon as the head of the Column had reached the middle of the ford.

No casualties occurred on our side, and as far as I can learn none on the part of the Enemy.

I have not as yet received the reports of the operation of the other Columns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp Hebhauly, 2d April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that the Head Quarter Division of the Eastern Column of the Coorg Field Force under my Command this morning attacked and took the Pagoda at Ramasamy Curnaweye and effected a passage across the Ghaut—The Enemy made rather more resistance than I had reason to expect.

They again made a stand at a difficult barrier situated in a thick Jungle, the approach to which was much obstructed, but the Troops speedily dislodged and drove them off.

I am happy to be able to state that the Casualties on our side have been very few, I herewith transmit a Return,—the Enemy are said to have lost 8 or 10 people. We took one Gun and twelve Prisoners.

I have as yet received no report from the other Columns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp Arungey, 3d April 1834.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Head Quarter Division Coorg Field Force in Skirmishes with the Enemy on the 3d April 1834.

Killed: 1 Horse, shot under Lieutenant Hicks, Asst. Adjutant General. Wounded: H. M. 39th Regt. 1 Private, severely.—4th Regt. N. I. 1 Private and 1 Drummer, Sappers, 1 Private.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel.

MEMORANDUM.—Immediately on the Steamer *Forbes* being discovered coming into the Madras Roads, if in the day, two Guns will be fired in quick succession from the Nabob's Bastion and a Blue Flag pierced with Yellow will be hoisted on the Yard Arm expressive of the quarter she is coming in;—should she arrive in the night, Blue Lights will be burned on the Battery near the Flag Staff, and three Guns in quick succession will be fired from the Nabob's Bastion.

Fort St. George, April 17, 1834.—Ibid.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

3. In the morning at six I marched, gave the Stockade three rounds of Canister and Grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifling loss.

3. From this time until ½ past 3 P. M., we had to fight our way every inch—Stormed two regular Stockades and two Breastworks, besides felled trees without numbers. The last Stockade was so strong that if we had not attacked on reverse as well as front our loss would have been serious. Our Light Companies were out in the jungle on the right and kept down the fire of the Coorg Skirmishers.

4. At 4 P. M. as the Men were much exhausted I took up my position for the night at Stoney Nulla, 3½ Miles from the bottom of the Ghat—pushed on a strong advanced post with a Gun and Mortar and established our Flank Companies on the Hills to the right which commanded our position and bivouacked for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by Skirmishers, but an occasional alert and Gun kept them in good order.

5. At six I marched in advance and within a quarter of a Mile of our Camp met a Flag of Truce with a Letter to my address from the Rajah, the original of which I have the honor to enclose. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General wrote by my orders an answer to this effect—That if the Rajah's Troops did not fire we should not, but as my orders were to go up the Ghat, go I would—they brought a portion of their Troops in front of us—allowed the Flag of Truce to remain and then we marched, until my advanced flank Companies passed through the last Outpost at Huggul at 2 P. M. on this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morrow morning, they brought out grain for the Troops which was acceptable as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. As the impediments of Stockades, Breastworks, and felled Trees are at every hundred yards our Guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett.

6. Our Casualties are about fifty, but half my Sepoys are in the rear, I have not been able as yet to get returns—No Officer was killed on Thursday.

It will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the Officer Commanding the Force and His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my Staff, Officers and Soldiers employed in this Column—At this moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my Force is such that I hope the Officer Commanding will pardon the want of details,

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) D. Foulis, Colonel,
Comg. Western Column Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my Bivouac in advance of Huggul Ghaut 4th April, I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the Force, the noble manner in which I was supported.

To my personal Staff I am greatly indebted for the success we have met with, especially to Captain Butterworth who led the attacks on the Stockades and the first that entered them, receiving three slight ball wounds, also for the reconnoissance which he made on the 2d by which the situation and strength of the enemy on the lower Stockade was ascertained and which led to our speedy success next day. Capt. Butterworth's choice of ground and his plans of encampment have met with my entire satisfaction, and his knowledge of military dispositions I shall be happy to have brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

N. B.—Native followers with H. M. 48th Regt. 4 Killed and Missing; 2 Wounded.

Since the above 12 Bearers of the Dooly Department attached to H. M. 48th Regt. are reported missing.

T. H. S. Conway,
Adjt. General of the Army.

Head Quarters, Adjt. Genl.'s Office,
Camp Bangalore, 15th April 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose an Extract from Field Division Orders published the day before the Column under my immediate Command entered the Coorg Country, which I request you will lay before His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) P. Lindesay, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Head Quarters, Camp near Mudkerry, 9th April 1834.

Extract from Field Division Order by Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. Commanding Coorg Field Force.

Camp Bettadpore, 1st April 1834.

The Brigadier announces to the Troops under his Command that the Force will probably encounter the Enemy to-morrow—It is his desire to impress upon all ranks that this is not a War of extermination, but against that part only of the Coorg Nation which may be actually in arms in support of the Rajah, whom for his cruelties it is the determination of the British Government to depose, and that the people are to be considered as enemies only so long as they offer opposition—Colonel Lindesay expresses his anxious hope that the War may be conspicuous for a spirit of humanity becoming the character of the British Nation.

It is hereby proclaimed and is to be explained to Natives, of all ranks, including followers, that it is the Brigadier's firm determination to suppress at once by the severest punishment the slightest attempt to plunder or oppress the Inhabitants. All supplies are to be immediately paid for upon the spot, or to be allowed to be taken away without any offer of violence on the part of the Troops of Followers of the Force. Those of the Inhabitants who may come in and manifest a disposition to submit to the British Authority are to be kindly received and such immediate and effectual protection afforded them as may tend to encourage and extend that inclination on the part of the Inhabitants of the Country.

A true Extract.
(Signed) Saml. Hicks,
Ast. Adjt. Genl. Coorg Field Force.

Bivouac 1½ Mile in advance of the Huggul Ghat, 8 P. M. 4th April 1834.

The Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived within two Miles of the Stoney River on the forenoon of the 2d Instant—At 2 I ordered out a party to feel for the Enemy—they were found two hundred yards within the Company's territories—were drawn across the River—their position known and their strength well approximated—On this occasion I regret the death of Lieutenant Erskine, H. M.'s 48th Regiment, a promising Officer, and the only casualty on this affair.

Privates.

Rifle Company—Killed: 1 Private—Wounded: 1 Private.

9th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 1 Ensign—Wounded: 1 Store Serjeant, 1 Naigue, 1 Drummer, Fifer or Bugler, and 4 Privates Missing: 1 Private.

31st Light Infantry—Killed: 1 Ensign; 1 Jemadar, 1 Naigue and 6 Privates—Wounded: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Subadar, 1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 20 Privates.

Total Killed: Europeans; 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Store Serjeant, 7 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drummers and 36 Privates—Natives: 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naigues, 1 Drummer, Fifer or Bugler, and 50 Privates.

Officers Killed: Lieut. Colonel Mill, H. M. 55th Regt. Ensign Robertson, 9th Regt. N. I. Ensign Babington, 31st Regt. T. L. I.—Wounded: Capt. Warren, Lieuts. Robertson and Brooke, H. M. 55th Regiment, slightly; Lieut. and Adjt. Heriot, H. M. 55th Regiment, severely; Capt. Hutchinson, 31st Regt. T. L. I., slightly; Lieut. Martin, 31st Regt. T. L. I., severely.

N. B.—One man of H. M. 55th Regt. reported killed, since rejoined badly wounded.

(Signed) G. Waugh, Colonel,
Comg. 2d or Northern Column.

(Signed) P. Lindesay, Colonel,
Comg. Coorg Field Force.

To the Adjutant General of
The Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I have to report to you for the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., commanding the Coorg Field Force, that in consequence of information received yesterday evening, I detailed this morning two Serjeants and 40 Rank and File of H. M. 48th Regiment, together with a Company and a half of Sepoys, the whole under the command of Captain Noble, attended by the Brigade Major. They moved forward to Bullary Pett at day break this morning, for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of a Stockade about 5 miles in advance of this; in the midst of a dense jungle, about 2 miles distant, on the march we fell in with an abandoned post of the Rajah's people, but on arriving within less than half a mile of the Stockade several of the Rajah's people were seen lurking, but they retreated amongst the bushes and made no attempt to oppose us; shortly afterwards the Stockade appeared in view from a sudden turn in the road, but apparently none of the Rajah's people were behind it—Captain Noble and the Brigade Major pushed forward with the advanced Guard, and approached within 50 yards of the Gateway; the road was apparently

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)
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In February 1834, Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser was appointed Acting-Secretary in the Military Department; and the contumacious conduct and defiant attitude of the Rajah of Coorg having just then made the necessity of coercive measures evident and imminent, the Governor of Madras, Sir Frederick Adam, proceeded to Bangalore, the base of operations, accompanied by his Military Secretary. Immediately on their arrival at Bangalore, Colonel Fraser was appointed, 3rd of March 1834, by the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, to be his Political Agent with the force ordered to proceed against Coorg. Before passing the frontier, Colonel Fraser issued the following proclamation, which will explain sufficiently the cause of the war, and of the Rajah's deposition:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"The conduct of the Rajah of Coorg has for a long time past been of such a nature as to render him unworthy of the friendship and protection of the British Government.

"Unmindful of his duty as a ruler, and regardless of his obligations as a dependent Ally of the East India Company, he has been guilty of the greatest oppression and cruelty towards the people subject to his Government, and he has evinced the most wanton disrespect, and the most hostile disposition, towards the great Power from whom he and his ancestors have invariably received every degree of kindness and protection.

"It would be needless to enumerate the several instances of his misconduct, but it is sufficient to state that, in consequence of an asylum having been afforded in the British Territories to his own sister Devammaji and her husband, Channa Basavappa, who to preserve their liv had fled from his oppression, the Rajah has presumed to address letters replete with the most insulting expressions to the Governor of Fort St. George and the Governor-General of India; that he has assumed an attitude of hostility and defiance towards the British Government; that he has received and encouraged the proclaimed enemies of that Government; and that he has unjustifiably placed under restraint an old and faithful servant of the Company, named Kulputty Karnikàra Manoon, who had been formerly deputed by the British representative for the purpose of opening a friendly negotiation, thus committing a gross outrage, not only upon the authority by whom the above-named individual was deputed, but upon the established rules of all civilised nations, by whom the persons of accredited Agents are invariably held sacred.

"The ancient alliance and the firm friendship, which had so happily subsisted between the predecessors of the present Rajah and the Honourable Company, have caused his errors to be treated uniformly with indulgence. The most earnest remonstrances have been in vain tried, to bring him to a sense of his obligations, and it is not until further forbearance would be culpable, that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at the suggestion and with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, has resolved on employing the only means left of vindicating the dignity of the sovereign State and of securing to the inhabitants of Coorg the blessings of a just and equitable Government.

"It is, accordingly, hereby notified, that a British army is about to invade the Coorg territory; that Virarajendra Wodear is no longer to be considered as Rajah of Coorg; that the persons and property of all those who conduct themselves peaceably or in aid of the operations of the British troops, shall be respected, and that such a system of Government shall be established as may seem best calculated to secure the happiness of the people.

"It is also hereby made known to all British subjects, who may have entered the service of Virarajendra Wodear, that they are required to place themselves under the protection of the British authorities, by whom they will be kindly received, and their rights and privileges respected, and that such of them as may in any way render assistance to the enemy will be considered as traitors and punished accordingly.

"This proclamation will be carefully made known in Chittledroog, Raidroog, Mysore, Bellary, Malabar, Canara, in order that the relatives of such persons as have taken service in Coorg from those places or adjoining districts, may adopt the earliest means of communicating its purport to the parties in whose safety they are interested.

"J. S. FRASER,
"Lieut.-Col. and Political Agent of H. E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General.

"*Issued at Bangalore this* 15*th day of March* 1834."

The counter-proclamation by the Rajah of Coorg's Minister (literally translated) is a veritable curiosity:—

"PROCLAMATION TO THE BRAVE PEOPLE OF COORG.

"The explanation of the Proclamation, issued through the ignorance of the bad English people, who are mean slaves and servants of the auspicious feet of the Halery Samsthan Maharaja.

"In answer to a proclamation of the bad Englishman, son of a slave girl, who in a state of forgetting Mahadeva (God) and through pride had written on a paper whatever occurred to his mind, for the purpose of giving information to the inhabitants of Halery Samstan, and fastened the same near the boundary, I, the slave of my Master's Majesty, let you know as follows, that the proclamation (containing the evil subjects) which was fastened in the boundary by the wicked Englishman, the son of a slave, is not at all possible even with our eyes or heard with our ears, and in the very time of tying the said proclamations, which are replete with indecent subjects, the hearts of all of us, who are the servants of the king's feet, were inflamed as the fire through wind. The wicked Christian European, the son of a slave, who resolved to prepare this, should be beheaded, and his head thrown out; the hands, mouth, and head of the person who wrote this should be cut off, and the generation of the low caste blasphemer and bad European should be burnt down. These hopes are to be soon fulfilled. All the above subjects are certain. All the wicked Europeans, all the sons of slave-girls, have evil intentions that shall come to naught. Very well, very well, my children, we will fill up all your bellies according to your wishes. Be this known to you all, written on Sunday, 6th of the waning moon of the month of Phalguna."[1]

The campaign was brief and decisive, though at several stockades in the passes of the Coorg Hills there was some determined resistance. On the 10th of April, the British flag was hoisted over the fort of Mercara. Colonel Fraser offered the Rajah life and honourable treatment, if he surrendered. Accordingly, on the night of the 23rd of April 1834, accompanied by his whole family, a train of about 2,000 attendants, and fifty palanquins containing his female establishment, he arrived at Mercara, and reoccupied his palace, where he remained a close prisoner, until the orders arrived for his future place of residence. The following letters from Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Madras, will show how Colonel Fraser's management of the expedition was appreciated:—

"Ootacamund, 16th April 1834.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—Your letter of the 11th reached me on Sunday, and I must explain the delay in thanking you for it, and explain also why I do no more by this post than briefly offer you my congratulations. Monday and yesterday I was really so far from well that I was almost incapable of any exertion at all, and the little I could do was to get a few indispensable letters to go by the *Forbes* steamer. To-day I am rather better, but as an express goes to Madras in hopes of still catching the *Forbes*, I have been busy writing to Europe all day, till to thank you in these few hurried lines is a race against time. To-morrow I will write more at length, and in the mean time you will have received instructions to send away the Rajah.

"Believe me, with great truth and regard,
"Most truly yours,
"FREDERICK A[DAM].

"P.S.—Your apology for not writing to me during the progress of active operations was quite unnecessary. I was not so unreasonable to expect it, seeing that I got all your reports from Lord William Bentinck, F.A."

"Ootacamund, 17th April 1834.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—I wrote such a scrawl to you yesterday, but must to-day make you an apology for it. I think we have much more to consider ourselves fortunate in having brought 'the Coorg war to early a conclusion; and certainly if the means of defence had been properly taken advantage of, it must have cost us a considerable effort to the ultimate success. Failure, eventual failure, of course I never contemplated, but to have been worsted in the first attempt would undoubtedly have led to very serious consequences. We have reason to be very thankful that your success has been so early and so complete. I shall wait with anxiety your reports after the Rajah has quitted the Coorg territory, and when you have had an opportunity of ascertaining whether real feelings of the Coorghas are as respects a Government under a descendant of Veera Raj (if any such be in existence) or as to their becoming subjects of the British Circar.

"In the meantime I am very desirous of ascertaining whether suggestion thrown out partially by Lord William Bentinck would support your views.

"The Mysore question is referred to England for ultimate decision and until that arrives, the Residency on the present scale of expenses to be reduced. Mr. Casamajor goes to Travancore, and Lord William thinks that the new Resident ought to have Political charge of the Coorg country also. I presume this may be called administrative charge of Coorg also, for it is clear, whether a minor of the same family be put on the throne, or the country becomes an integral part of the British possessions, it must be governed as a separate and direct jurisdiction under our management. Now Lord William Bentinck desire, I am pretty sure, is to offer you this double office, if it suits your views. He does not think the appointments could be raised higher than 2,000 rupees a month, exclusive of your military appointments, but it would be on the same footing as they were in your late office at Cuddalore.

"You are no doubt aware of all the *agréments* which the Mysore Residency offers in respect of climate, goodness and variety of houses, etc., and you can judge better than anyone of the probabilities of Coorg being an agreeable residence or otherwise.

"I ought, in confidence, to tell you that the proposal regarding Mysore is to make a new Treaty, by which the Rajah yields to us the Nuggur, Chittledroog and Bangalore Foujdarrees, and retains in full sovereignty, and paying us no subsidy, the other three Foujdarrees of his actual State, viz., Munjerabad and—I cannot recall the other two names at this moment.[1] It is to a Rajah thus circumstanced that the Resident will be accredited.[2] In the meantime, the Mysore territory remains as at present assumed by us, and Colonel Morrison sole Commissioner.

"Will it suit you to hold the Residency of Mysore and Coorg, under such an arrangement as I have sketched an outline of? And I am sure Lord William Bentinck would like to know your sentiments before making you the offer, which it is his intention to do.

"The only observation I shall venture to make is, that it opens the Political line to you, and I believe the opening is all you require to get to the goal.

"Forgive the abruptness of the termination of this letter, but not to lose the post obliges me to finish.

"Believe me, my dear Colonel, with truth and
regard, very faithfully yours,

"FREDERICK ADAM.

"Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, etc., etc., etc."

On the 13th of June 1834, Colonel Fraser was made Resident at the court of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg, and Military Commandant in that province. And in 1836 he was appointed Resident in the States of Travancore and Cochin. It was while he was engaged in the duties of the Travancore Residency that he wrote a letter to Sir Frederick Adam, expressing plainly enough, in the following extract, those views as to the then still recent sequestration of the Mysore dominions and their management by a British Commission, the unaltered nature of which he indicated after the lapse of more than thirty years, by signing, in 1866, a petition to Parliament recommending the restoration of the Mysore State to native rule.

[1] Ashtagram and Shemoga.

[2] The Court of Directors would not ratify Lord William Bentinck's proposal of a partial restoration, so that the new Treaty was never concluded.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I do myself the pleasure to enclose for your perusal the accompanying letter which I have received from the Rajah of Mysore. As Governor of Madras, you are not very likely to learn the Rajah's sentiments from any other source; and in the official form I know not how far Major Stokes keeps the Madras Government apprised of the state of affairs at the Mysore Durbar. The poor Rajah has suffered from many afflicting events in his family of late, his last letter to me previous to this one having informed me of the death of a son. I think it will be satisfactory to you to perceive, from his unreserved and familiar communication to me, that he is contented with the increased allowance lately made to him by the Supreme Government; and that he expects to be saved by this grant from any further accumulation of debts. I have never been able to bring myself to be quite satisfied with our treatment of this weak, but good-natured and kind-hearted man; and our permanent assumption of any portion of his country would have been a stain upon our good faith and national character of which I should have been quite ashamed. Our system of non-interference, or at least our abstinence from regular and well-considered guidance in his youth, did the mischief, and then we pounced upon the prey which our policy had driven into the toils. I am very glad to find that the Rajah likes Major Stokes, and that the latter is proving himself, so far as I can judge from his letters, an honest friend and a very judicious adviser to the Rajah. He has lately sent me a good deal of his correspondence with his Highness, and with the Supreme Government, to read; and it strikes me that, under the circumstances in which the Mysore country is now placed, Major Stokes is as good a Resident there as anyone I know, either civil or military, could be; and the same sound sense and judgment will render him perfectly capable of conducting the same duties when he shall have a rather more independent part to play than at present."

The rest of the letter refers to Cochin affairs, and is of no particular interest.

In December 1836, an insurrection broke out in the province of Canara, on the western coast of the Madras Presidency. The insurgents chiefly congregated in that part of Canara that bordered on the hilly country of Coorg, and included two small districts that originally belonged to the little Raj, but had been detached at the time of its conquest, contrary to General Fraser's advice, because it was considered they more naturally formed part of Canara, and could more easily be administered by the Collector of that district. The insurgents had calculated on the co-operation of the recently annexed people of Coorg, but they were very much out in their calculations. The brave Coorgas were so well satisfied with the rule of Captain Le Hardy, the Superintendent whom Colonel Fraser had placed over them, that they rallied round him in response to his call, armed with bows and arrows and battle-axes, and gave most valuable assistance in putting down the insurrection. It is to this incident that Colonel Fraser alludes in the following letter from the Travancore Residency to Sir Frederick Adam, who had just returned to England at the end of his term as Governor of Madras:—

"Trevandrum, 17th June 1837.

"MY DEAR SIR FREDERICK,—You will probably have learned before this letter reaches you that, about the time you got half-way home, this most combustible of all countries exhibited an explosion on the Western coast, which, though not in the slightest degree foreseen at the time you left Madras, rapidly rose to an extent which threatened to throw the whole of this part of India into a flame. The particulars of the progress of the insurrection, and the pouring in of troops from all quarters, especially from Bombay by sea, will be seen in the public papers: therefore I need not recapitulate them here. But as I wish you to know exactly what the conduct of my old friends the Coorgs has been, I do myself the pleasure to transmit for your information the accompanying letters and copies of despatches on the subject which I have received at different times from Le Hardy.

"The Coorgs, in fact, put down the rebellion; and if they had not proved staunch to the British interest, and firm in their personal attachment to Le Hardy, I have not the slightest doubt that we should have got into a disagreeable kind of war of quite indefinite duration. I hope you will be pleased with the conduct of these brave fellows. I confess it is a source of satisfaction with me to have been one of the first among us to become acquainted with them. Le Hardy has deserved well of the Government, and I trust that his conduct, which has been marked by judgment and conciliation, and the talent of preserving the affection of the brave people over whom he is placed, will be duly appreciated and rewarded. The whole of the papers I now send form a private communication, for I have no right to regard it otherwise; but yet I think, if you deemed it proper to give the perusal of them to your own friends among the Directors, they would not be found altogether uninteresting, and I should certainly be happy that anything were done which would give a good opinion of so estimable a person as Le Hardy.

"The real and original cause of the insurrection yet remains, I believe, shrouded in mystery. I think it not improbable that the discontent of the inhabitants of Ninar Soolia and Pootoor, the two districts we separated from Coorg for the purpose of annexing them to Canara, may be found to have been one of the principal and most influential motives with the insurgents. I could not refrain from expressing my apprehension to the inhabitants of those districts, at the time when a party among them petitioned Lord William Bentinck to allow of their being annexed to Canara, that they would regret the day when their request was complied with. And by this time, I fancy, they are pretty well aware of the difference between our Collector and Courts of Justice and the simple old-fashioned system of revenue and trial by Punchayut which we established in Coorg.

"The rest of India seems pretty quiet at present, but how long it will remain so, it would be difficult for the wisest politician to pronounce. If ignorance is bliss, we have it here in perfection; for never in the world did human beings live in a more complete state of uncertainty in regard to future events than we do, because we are so ignorant as to the feelings and the projects of those around us.

"We are paying a good deal of attention at this moment to the amelioration of agriculture, the introduction of various kinds of fine cotton,—coffee, also, which I hope to see growing in every garden and orchard of Travancore—the culture of silk, etc.

"I know not whether I mentioned to you before you left India that I had determined to try tobacco to the Southward. I have done so with both the Ceylon and the Tinnevelly kinds, and they answer so perfectly that it is quite a marvel with me why they were not tried there before. I have several times made the inquiry, but no one could give me an answer. The Ceylon Government, and the revenue interests of Tinnevelly, may suffer a little from this; but Travancore will save at least a lakh and a half of rupees per annum by it, besides being able to give the article at a much cheaper rate to the inhabitants, with whom it is a necessary of life, though at present a most expensive one. The consumption of it also will probably be thus greatly increased, and a corresponding advantage, of course, derived to the Travancore treasury.

"The measure of abolishing the transit duties has succeeded perfectly. The people of the country loudly acknowledge this to be an absolute blessing conferred upon them; while a statement which I have just received from the Custom House at Allepee shows an increase of export duties during the last four months to the amount of 10,000 rupees, at that port alone, above any former year; and this is attributed by the Customs officers there entirely to the discontinuance of the transit duties.

"I am happy to say that I have been so fortunate as to obtain from Government the services of Lieutenant Horsley, to be permanently attached to the Travancore Circar; and all the various works which I have been contemplating in his department will now be undertaken without fear of failure, and conducted with spirit to their conclusion.

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A NARRATIVE
of
The Expedition to Coorg
in 1834.

United Service Journal- 1838. (Four Parts)

(Collected by Dr. I.M.Muthanna, London, 1966)

PART I.

The narrative begins with the Raja's proclamation 'about the middle of March 1834'. It does not refer to the one they had issued before that and preparation made for war. Anyway it says that the proclamation was replied through Fort St. George Gazette on the 1st April 1834. The cause is 'the Raja unjustifiably placed under restraint an old and faithful servant (Karunakara Menon)-----deputed by the British representatives for the purpose of opening negoitations contrary to the rules of all civilized nations". War was therefore formally declared and the troops proceeded to act.

"I have heard it asserted by the M.P.s and those in authority that the East India Company had no right whatever to declare war, depose the Raja or seize the country. I have heard the subject mooted in India------but I think I can fully show by extracts of Kannada Manuscripts of the Raja and translated by ~~Richard~~ Lieut. Abercrombie (at his request) that Government was justified in deposing the Raja-----."

"At this time we invaded Coorg; it was in a fine state of cultivation, from its mountainous and wooly nature, but thinly inhabited, though by brave and hardy race. The land revenue of the Raja might amount annually to half a lakh of Pagodas to which 20,000 more may be added, which he made by import and export duties, traffic, fines, confiscation etc.

"My reason for maintaining that the disposal of the Raja was justified was threefold. The ex-Raja was not the right heir to the throne nor was his father before him, for he usurped the throne from a daughter of the elder Viraraja to whom we had guaranteed safety and protection and a tribute of 8,000 Pagodas annually. The Articles were:

Art.4: "At the conclusion of the peace of Srirangapatna, in March 1793, Tipu was prevailed upon to make peace with the Coorg Raja and said that he owed a tribute of 4,000 Pagodas annually, which he made over to the Company.

Art. 5: The Coorg Raja denies that he ever paid a tribute of 8,000 Pagodas a year for Tipu, but he is willing to pay 8000 pagodas a year for the friendship of the Company.

Art. 6: The Coorg Raja shall live peacefully in his dominions under the friendship and protection of the Company who shall not harrass him, and the amount payable annually by the Raja at Tellicherry is 8000 Pagodas or Rs. 24,000.

the 31st March 1793, Sd) R. Abercrombie and Viraraja (the Elder).

"In lieu of the tribute, the Raja had to give one elephant yearly as a token. On the 23rd May 1804, he received Governor-General's letter praising him for his brave and generous conduct, and, as a reward, giving him territories in the low countries, yield-

P.T.O.

Four Parts on the subject. Part I and Part III are typed sheets & the rest printed ones.

I. M. Muthanna

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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It must have been remarked, from my previous description of the Coorg territory, that there could be but few good roads penetrating it; these roads were our points of entrance, and, consequently, useless to the Rajah as points of escape.

Had he not feared being murdered by his own subjects, or betrayed into our hands, he might, indeed, have escaped through the jungle in disguise; but then he must have abandoned his women, which was a dishonour not to be thought of even by him.

On the 1st of April our declaration of war was officially communicated to him; and on that day and the following, four of the five parties I have enumerated entered his territory prepared for war—the ordnance completed to a duplicate complement, and the infantry to 250 rounds per man, with a proportion of flints, and 50 rounds per fusil. Each corps was supposed to be provided with two months' supply, and medicines.

The small force under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, 40th N.I., assembled at Coombla, on the western frontier of Coorg, on the 24th-29th of March. It was composed of 400 men of the 40th N.I. from Mangalore—leaving that place nearly defenceless, two marches distant from our camp, and with a treasure of thirteen lacs of rupees, many discon-

yielding a revenue of 24,879 Pagodas. He continued to pay an elephant also annually. This in fact was in acknowledgement of his being a vassal of the East India Company, his liege lord or suzerain. Later in I808 the Raja made a will stating that the kingdom should go to one of his daughters or to the sons of his daughters.

"In spite of this, his brother Lingaraja usurped the throne. Another brother Appaji was killed in an attempt to assassinate Viraraja.

"Devammaji came from Sode with her husband to rule the country, but in two weeks Lingaraja turned Sode Raja out assuring Devammaji that he would be her guardian as long as she was a minor, and that he would rule for her. She was only nine years old. He forged a letter to Lord Minto stating that he be allowed to rule the country. No answer was received for this but in about nine months Devammaji's name was removed from all records. Thus Lingaraja usurped the throne and later built the Mercara palace. There was a lot of cross examination afterwards. In the tangle, he ordered two of the leading men, Kariappa Dewan and Appanna Dewan to be crucified. Many others were murdered in the jungle.

"Lingaraja married a woman of high rank and by her had one son and three daughters. He had many llegitimate children. His son Viraraja succeeded him. It is said that he murdered his mother and brothers and sisters to prevent East India Company putting any one of the blood of the elder Viraraja on the throne. Thus the father and son had no right to the throne. We therefore as allies of the Elder Viraraja, were rather enjoined to depose him.

"To whom the chuntry should go? Coorgs wished to be under our rule. 300 of them deserted the chief minister of the Raja to us from Mercara. Indeed another 700 of them under an old friend of mine were in arms during the rebellion of I836-37. One native regiment suffices to garrison the country. So it is to be noted that i) the Raja had no right to the throne, ii) he destroyed the family it belonged to by right, and iii) Coorgs generally wished to be governed by us, and, iv) the Raja declared war first and strove to excite rebellion.

"I could mention many other (cruel) anecdotes of this villain, some too bad to appear in print------.

"Christianity is of recent introduction into Coorg. In I768 when Hyder sent his force into Coorg there were Christians among them, and the Jesuit missionary at Srirangapatna sent a priest with them for their comfort and convert the natives. Later after I834 it flourished rapidly."

"M. S."

PART II.

THE force Government thought sufficient to employ against the Rajah of Coorg consisted of 7500 men, and 20 guns and mortars. Cavalry would have been worse than useless in such a very close and mountainous country, where there were but few passes to ascend the ghauts—and those, difficult by nature, made still more so by an intelligent enemy, who crowded them with stockades and abattis, and in some places with *trous de loup* and crows' feet. These last, had we not attacked rather sooner than was expected, would have been used to a great extent, and have proved very annoying—as, crowding through narrow passes, it would have been difficult to avoid them; and with but slight means of conveyance, a burning sun over head, and a hard dusty soil to march upon, gangrene would most probably have ensued from the wound.

The object of Government was to secure the person of the Rajah. In the proclamation, dated April 1, 1834, and issued by the Governor in Council, it was said that "Veerajunder Woodiur was no longer to be considered as Rajah of Coorg,"—and the best way to support this assertion was to secure his person.

In order to effect this as early as possible, and to prevent an unnecessary effusion of blood, and a procrastinating warfare, which would have caused severe suffering to the attacking force, the small army employed was divided into five distinct bodies, besides a small garrison at Manantoddy, in Wynaad, which, under Captain Minchin, commanded the high road leading to Mysore from Cannanore. Four out of these five bodies were to make the best of their way by separate roads to Mercara, the capital of Coorg; the fifth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, was intended more as a corps of observation—to prevent the escape of the Rajah by the Ballary-pettah Pass, and to protect Mangalore should it be threatened by the Coorgs.

The garrisons in the neighbourhood of Coorg were enabled to furnish the requisite force in the following proportions:—

BANGALORE.

450 bayonets H.M. 39th Regt. and Head-Quarters	450
4th, 35th, 36th, 48th, N.I.	2400
Rifle Company, 5th N.I.	60
300 Sappers and Miners	300
	3210

One Company of Foot Artillery — 3 12-pounder howitzers; 2 5⅔ inch heavy howitzers; 2 5⅓ inch mortars; 1 6-pounder gun.

Total—3210 Infantry; 1 Company Artillery; and 8 pieces of Artillery.

This force was divided into two parts, viz.:—

Under Colonel (now Sir Patrick) Lindsay, and termed the "Head-Quarter Division."

H.M. 39th	300
4th and 35th N.I.	1200
Sappers	230
	1730

6 Guns, with a proportion of Artillerymen; and joined on the 5th of April by the Rifle Company of the 5th Native Infantry.

Under Lieutenant-Colonel Steuart, and termed "Eastern Column."

H.M. 39th	150
36th and 48th N.I.	1200
Sappers	70
	1420

2 Guns, and some Artillerymen.

CANNANORE.

Under Lieutenant-Colonel Fowlis, and termed "Western Column."

H.M. 48th—450; of which 150 detached to Mangalore	300
20th and 32nd N.I.	1200
Sappers	200
	1700

Half a Company of Native Artillerymen — 4 6-pounders; 2 5⅓ mortars.

MANGALORE.

Under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, and termed "Western Auxiliary Force."

H.M. 48th, from Cannanore	150
40th N.I.	400
Sappers	34
	584

BELLARY.

Under Colonel Waugh, and termed the "Northern Column."

H.M. 55th	300
9th and 31st N.I.	1200
Rifle Company 24th N.I.	60
Sappers	200
	1760

6 6-pounder Guns, and Artillerymen.

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DR. I. M MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS) Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

tented Mapillays in the neighbourhood, and very strong suspicions entertained that it might be attacked and carried by the Coorgs ere we could hasten to its support. Of H.M. 48th, 150 men under Captain Willats, and 34 pioneers, completed this force—which, originally intended as a corps of observation, was placed in such a position by the turn of events as to be forced to commence operations previous to the 1st of April—or possibly to allow the Coorgs to assemble in force, and carry Mangalore by a *coup de main*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, seeing the importance of taking the initiative, though inadequately supplied for the purpose either with men, artillery, or information, hesitated not to assume the responsibility of commencing operations, and of carrying the war into the Coorg territory, at whatever risk to his small force, rather than allow the Company's territory to be devastated, Mangalore to be plundered and destroyed.

Having thus decided, no time was lost in putting his plan into execution; and at three o'clock on the morning of the 29th, the camp was silently struck, and he advanced towards Ballary-pettah. At daybreak, when about four miles from Coombla, the advanced guard, under Captain Noble, 40th N.I., fell in with a small piquet of the enemy, and took three prisoners. A mile further on the stockade of Baylu Cotta became visible; and preparations were made for the attack, in case opposition should be made to the progress of the troops.

Government, hoping the Ryots would gladly join us against their ruler, had energetically commanded that their troops were, on no occasion, to fire first. The Rajah, to compel his people to fight, had seized their families, to be put to death in case of treachery on the part of their fathers or brothers. Colonel Jackson, thus situated, was under the necessity of placing a storming-party on an open glacis about forty paces distant from a stone wall five feet high (outwork), whilst he took the remainder of the force to our left of the stockade, to show our force, and parley with the Soubadar in command.

About 100 men, posted to defend the wall, were, through curiosity, drawn off to listen to the conversation between the chiefs, when the storming-party climbed the wall, and the Coorgs retreated behind the real stockade—a mass of firelock-men being stationed in the gateway, with their gallant chieftain in the van—who, though, as he said, unwilling to fire, and unable to cope with the force against him, would defend the post with his life should the Feringies attempt to force it.

A party of H.M. 48th, under Lieutenant Webber Smith, was then ordered to march through the gateway, but to wait until fired on before using their bayonets. The Coorg chieftain did his duty, but, fortunately for the attacking party, was not supported. He put his double-barrelled gun (many of the Coorgs had English double guns) to the breast of the officer, who (the first barrel having missed fire) had time to turn the second with his hand. This having gone off, was the signal of attack. The place was instantly forced, without loss on Colonel Jackson's part, and with but few of the Coorgs reported killed and wounded. The brave Soubadar was cut down, but not taken prisoner; and all those who saw him that day were glad subsequently to hear that he was likely to recover from his wounds.

On the 30th and 31st, the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson halted, and he was busily employed in procuring all the information possible. A good many bows and arrows, Coorg knives, and old matchlocks, had been picked up on the 29th: these were destroyed. On the morning of the 31st, a reconnoitring-party was sent six miles in advance to examine a stockade, which was found abandoned; and it was reported that the garrison had been withdrawn to Mercara.

Colonel Jackson had thus compelled the Coorgs to look to the defence of their own country, instead of threatening Mangalore; and he had driven them back from the neighbourhood of the Company's territory. Had he then taken up a good position, one or two marches short of Ballary-pettah, it would have answered every good purpose—in holding the country in check, in keeping a force watching him, though they would not have risked an attack on an open and well-chosen position, and of being ready, with a small though confident force, to march in any direction. But his orders were to take up a position at Ballary-pettah; and in endeavouring to do this, he found the difficulties much greater than he had been led to expect, and insurmountable to the small force under his command. On the morning of the 1st of April, however, he moved about five miles in advance, and encamped in the neighbourhood of the stockade which had been examined on the day previous.

NORTHERN COLUMN.

Early on the morning of the 1st, the northern column, under Colonel Waugh, crossed the Hemawutty river, and soon after entered the Coorg territory. No opposition was made; and having advanced a mile and a half, the column reached Coadleypettah, a town of considerable size, where many people, unarmed, were watching the advance of the troops. A rissalah (squadron) of Mysore Horse unfortunately advanced towards them at a quick pace, which alarming the inhabitants, they fled to the jungle, abandoning the place. There is reason to believe that many of these would have joined Colonel Waugh, and they would have been of the greatest service in showing the road, and giving information as to the strength and position of the several stockades, in a knowledge of which the commanders were rather deficient. Had the Local Government appointed good interpreters to each division, and allowed a small sum of secret-service money, many lives would probably have been saved.

The road led through Coadleypettah, which was totally deserted. About *five miles* further on, when the advanced guard had ascended a hill, and was entering some dry paddy fields, a matchlock fire was opened on it from a thick jungle on the left, distant about 150 yards, which was returned; and Colonel Waugh directed a 6-pounder to open on the jungle, whilst detached parties were sent round the skirts (the jungle, though of some extent still being isolated): but the enemy contrived to make their escape without loss. The column reached Suntee at about four P.M., and the camp was formed on some rising ground. Distance marched, about twelve miles: country open at first, but latterly dotted with large patches of jungle. The 55th had one man only wounded, and the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captain Simpson, had his horse shot under him.

The several forces had now, on this day, April 1st., entered Coorg; and the general plan was to concentrate on Mercara, the capital. Instead, therefore, of detailing all that befell one column from this period until the close of the affair, I shall daily give the proceedings of each force; adding here that the army of the Rajah was supposed to consist of 8000 men, 3000 of them discharged Mysoreans: that from the small extent of the country, and their knowledge of the jungle paths, information could be quickly conveyed; and, if necessary, these hardy mountaineers could, in an incredibly short period, effect a junction with a view to mutual support. That they defended a strong natural fortress amply stored, and having had many months to prepare for war.

HEAD-QUARTER COLUMN, COL. LINDSAY—APRIL 2ND.

Early on the morning of the second the head-quarter division entered the Coorg territory, crossing the river Cauvery at Hebhauly. The passage of the river was slightly defended by about 200 men, who disappeared as soon as the head of the column had reached the middle of the ford. The outposts were attacked at night, but the Coorgs were driven back without any loss on our part.

EASTERN DIVISION, LIEUT.-COL. STEUART.

The eastern division, under Lieutenant-Colonel Steuart, left Periapatam on the morning of the second, and reached the Cauvery at about ten A.M., when, finding the enemy in considerable force on the opposite bank, a gun was ordered up to dislodge them. A fire had opened across the river, between a party of the enemy and the rifle company of the 36th, which lay partially covered on the hither bank. Two companies were directed to form on the left, to cross the river, and outflank the enemy on that side, whilst another party endeavoured to turn their right flank. The gun did good execution, and the enemy abandoned this strong position as our troops reached the opposite bank: they were 300 strong, and fled in every direction, leaving ten men on the field.

The bed of the river was rocky, and difficult to ford; the jungle was near, and Colonel Steuart deemed it advisable to encamp near the river, where, the troops being fired on from the woods, and anticipating a night attack, were ordered to sleep on their arms. None, however, took place, the object of the Coorgs being merely to annoy and fatigue us.

WESTERN DIVISION, LIEUT.-COL. FOWLIS.

On the forenoon of the second the force under Colonel Fowlis was within two miles of a rapid but nearly dry torrent, known by the name of "the Stony River." Lower down it is called the Irikoor River, and discharges itself into the sea a few miles to the northward of Cannanore, near Ballypatam, probably Velyapatana. The camp was pitched on a clear grassy spot, with a streamlet running on one side of it, and surrounded by the deep jungle. Not a hut was near; and the spot then rapidly filling with armed men, artillery, and baggage, had probably but the night before been traversed in conscious security by herds of elk, spotted deer, or bison.

At two P.M. a party was ordered out to feel for the enemy: they were found a short distance on the Company's side of the river, and driven back by the reconnoitring force, though unfortunately with the loss of Lieutenant Erskine, 48th. He was in the front, directing his men when a ball entered his chin, and passed out through his neck, severing the large artery. He was assisted into the dooly with his sword, but he never spoke more, and when the bearers reached the camp he was dead. I visited his grave afterwards, and found it undisturbed; it is on the far side of the little streamlet, on a very small green mound, surrounded by the solemn silence of the forest. He was universally beloved, and often have his brother-officers talked in sadness of his gallant end, and lonely grave.

The reconnoitring party returned, piquets were posted, and the night was passed without disturbance from the enemy.

WESTERN AUXILIARY FORCE, LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON.

Colonel Jackson advanced with the force under his command to Moodenoor, or Es-warmungul, about ten miles further on the road to Ballaray-pettah. No opposition was offered, neither was the force disturbed during the night. Information was obtained that the Coorgs were in force at a stockade five or six miles in advance, and that a Serishtadar with 250 men had arrived to reinforce it from above the ghaut.

NORTHERN COLUMN, COL. WAUGH.

The column under Colonel Waugh moved off at daybreak on the morning of the second. The advanced guard was composed of 180 men, under Lieut.-Colonel Perry, 9th N.I., taken in equal proportions from the three regiments under Colonel Waugh's command. The column had scarcely cleared its encamping ground, when a fire was opened on the baggage; and some camp-followers, who had entered a village for the purpose of plundering, were shot. At seven A.M. the advance, when passing close to a wood in which there was a village, was attacked. Flanking parties were then detached to the right and left, under Captain Longworth of the 9th N.I., and Captain Hutchinson, 31st N.I. Captain M'Lean, H.M. 55th, having been reinforced with a small party, proceeded with the remainder of the advance.

At nine A.M. the party under Captain Longworth fell in with the enemy, placed in ambuscade. Finding themselves discovered, and a party of riflemen hastening to reinforce Captain Longworth, they retired across some paddy fields, and took post in the jungle on the opposite side, whence they poured in a hurried and ill-directed fire on their pursuers. Captain Longworth having extricated his men from the first wood, formed them into the best line he could, and dashed at the second, to drive out the enemy at the point of the bayonet. This was speedily effected, and Captain Longworth, in the ardour of pursuit, pushed the enemy so far that it was with difficulty he could rejoin the main body.

The Coorgs, favoured by the jungle, hovered in the neighbourhood; and at eleven A.M. a body of them rushed down and attacked the baggage. Captain Batty of the 55th was sent with a party of Europeans to reinforce the guard; and after some difficulty succeeded in driving off the Coorgs, killing a good many of them, with the trifling loss of one sepoy killed and two wounded, and some camp-followers. At one

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.IN JOURN.(LONDON)

Part III

Coorg Expedition. (United Service Journal).

On the 3rd April, Col. P. Lindsey with his headquarters division of the Coorg Field Force, broke from his camp from Hebbale to Ramaswami Kanive where the enemy was strong, but the latter had to abandon the place and took position in a thick jungle. But the troops speedily dislodged them. They lost eight or ten killed and one gun and nineteen prisoners of war were taken by us. Three of our men were wounded.

The detachment under Capt. Willat's command had to cross many rivers and backwaters between Cannanore and Kumbla. They had with them five elephants and 80-1oo bullocks, and 'nothing could have been more beautiful than the scene they presented on the banks of a deep and rapid river over-hung with forest trees and feathery bamboo; a hundred torches flashing amongst the foliage on either bank, occasionally revealing red coats, glittering bayonets or a huge elephant lying down to be unloaded, whilst another just rising with his Mahoot on his neck, was walking sedately to where he was to attempt the passage. One splash is heard, and another and the elephants are struggling through the waters; they swim with ease, but their motions are tremendous- at one moment exposing to full view the Mahoot putting his charge's head to keep him in good humour and the next moment nearly burrying him in the stream. Nearly at the same time, the bullocks are swimming in a drove with torches in every boat- mirth and good humour abound amongst the officers and men- the joke goes round- in truth, that in essentials everything is under the rule of discipline.

To return to Col. Stewart, his guides having made off the day before he quitted his encampment, he was much perplexed, but nevertheless continued to advance.

Col. Stewart, having marched about two miles, a fire was opened on the advanced guard from a high stockade, but only a few spent balls reached the head of the column from a great distance. A gun was soon brought up whilst a party was detached to each flank to carry the breaswork and barriers. The success of this manouvre was complete; the enemy evacuated their post as our men reached the crest of their immense barriers rising one above the other to the height of fifty feet over-grown with thorns, and so steep as to be very difficult of access. They here lost seven or eight men, amongst them a Pathan named Karim Khan, who had reinforced the place the evening before with a detachment of 300 men in consequence we have understood, of our having forced the passage of the Kaveri, and on whose desperate valour there is reason to suppose the Raja placed his confidence for the defence of this important post which would appear to be the key of the country between Ramaswami Kanive and Siddapur, having in its rear a high road in good order leading to Mercara.

On account of an accident happening to one of the gun carriages, and only originally possessing two, Col. Stewart encamped a little beyond the stockade which was a large

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square place measuring nearly half a mile across. He at first destroyed some of the defences on the Mercara road, and later from a desire to delude the enemy as to the route he intended to pursue.

Northern Column- Col. Waugh.

Early in the morning of the 3rd April, this force moved off its ground although there was a general feeling throughout the Brigade that difficulties of the day are to over-come and hard fighting to be expected; a confidence was entertained that before nightfall a junction would be effected with the force under the command of Col. Lindsey. The advance guard consisted of 80 Europeans, 160 N.I. and 80 pioneers under the command of Major Bird of 31st Native Infantry.

After two miles the road disappeared and became so bad that the Pioneers were busily employed for two hours inbringing the guns for half a mile. Between 7 or 8'o clock, a distant cannonade was heard; it was Col. Lindsey attaching the Pagoda at Kanive. At 9-30 a. m. the column had arrived at the margin of a dense jungle in which it was evident the enemy was posted. Col. Waugh perceiving this, directed the head of the column to diverge off the road and to the left, and then resume its course in a line parallel to the road avoiding a fire from a breastwork which was thus placed at too great a distance. The advance here ~~at~~ halted to allow the guns to come up. From the nature of the country, the number of the enemy and information that was obtained, it was evident that we were close to the position of Coorgs. Our flanks and rifles lay well covered in the jungle- although we knew that the stockade was within a mile and a half of the spot which afforded them such excellent cover. Its position was on the top of the range of considerable elevation. The force had now halted for nearly two hours and the guns had come up, no reconnoitering parties had, however, been sent out; the skirmishers were drawn in and the advance under Major Bird was ordered to proceed. This advance which was attacking the party, and thus two duties to perform which can scarcely be both well done in close woody country- namely to recommoitre and attack. The first, in close cover ought to be affected by pushing on an officer, a few sharp non-commissioned officers and some intelligent men, well and closely supported, we should retire and advance but we opposed the idea.

Major Bird, on advancing, sent for Capt. Hutchinson, and ordered him to form a reconnoitering party with half the advance. This was done, and they took a detour to their right in hopes of ~~reading~~ readying the left flank of the stockade, but before that could be done the recal was sounded and advance was again concentrated.

The intention of the Brigadier was to attack the stockade or barrier on each flank with the divided advanced guard. But the guns could not be brought near than three quarters of a mile to the stockade-----The advance under Capt. Hutchinson, intended to attack the left flank of the stockade, obliqued slightly to the right, and being headed by a guide who possessed the confidence of the Brigadier he hoped to speedily affect the object. Instead of this, however, he was led through deep ravines and amongst felled

trees, and was brought up to within a 100 yards of the front of the stockade-----Hutinson ------halted for Major Bird who having joined the whole, waited------The advance was thus together taken near the barrier gate dominated by the natives- the Gate of Slaughter.

This gate was flanked by small bastions, one of which a small gun drawn on a shell being thrown amongst them. It was the enemy camp where the wounded were nursed. They lost four chiefs and about 250 men.

Many of them faced Col. Fowlis' force till the 7th. Later they left to face Col. Jackson. Most of them wanted a chance to plunder and didn't care about the flags of truce. Taking into consideration the force of the enemy and the difficult nature of the country, our loss was slight due to sending out plenty of skirmishers on the exposed flank.

5 Europeans and 6 natives- including one Captain and one lieutenant were killed.
16 " " 18 " were wounded. Total number of casualties- 45.

West Auxialiary Force- Lt.-Col. Jackson.

Early on the morning of the 3rd, orders were given by Lt.-Col. Jackson to form two reconnoitering parties- one to proceed along the Bantwal road where it was reported enemy had been seen, and the other along Bellare Petta road. The smaller one under Lieut. Stubbs, H.M.'s 48th, advanced for three miles, found all quiet and returned to the camp. The larger one consisting of 40 Europeans, 120 Sepoys under Capt. Noble, 40th N.I., and accompanied by Capt. M'Cleverty, H,M.'s 48th, Brigade-Major. It left the camp at 7 a.m. along very bad road for four miles where the skirmishers fell in with the abandoned weapons of the enemy. Due to thick jungles and wooded hills, the enemy escaped without being seen.

Proceeding cautiously rather less than a mile further, the situation of the stockade became visible whilst feeling the way with an advanced party, winding amongst steep and wooded hills, with a most impracticable country, on both sides, a sudden turn of the road leading under a high jungly bank placed Capt. Noble directly in front of the stockade. A straight and steep ascent led up to the gate, distant about 100 yards flanked by wooded hills crested with the prolongations of the stockade. When Capt. Noble had advanced as far as he considered prudent, he halted the main body, and having directed the subaltern commanding the party of the 48th to support him with a few men, he ran forward to a tree distant not more than 50 yards from the gate and completed the reconnoissance on that side.

Whilst he was doing this, Capt. M'Cleverty was endeavouring to penetrate a small path way which appeared to lead to the proper left of the stockade. This the enemy who had already been seen in pretty good numbers dodging about in the jungle, would not allow, and one or two shots were fired at him. This appeared a signal for a general volley which was poured in from all sides and from the high trees with which the party was surrounded, killing and wounding twenty or thirty men. The little party in advance were all either killed or wounded, the dhoolie bearers dropped their dhoolies and foolishly

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rushed into the jungle where they were probably murdered, and the guides, profiting by the momentary confusion, followed their example. The reconnoissance had been however completed as far as was deemed necessary, and the order was given to retire, but the guides led the party through by-paths, and there were many leading in all directions, and equally alike. A wrong one was taken, and the party must inevitably have been destroyed in the jungle, had it not been for Capt. M'Cleverty, who having narrowly examined the formation of the ground when advancing, was enabled to extricate the party, guiding it back to where the road was more beaten. But even this momentary delay had cost some lives and the horses of four officers who had dismounted when nearing the stockade.

Ragularity was however now attained. A sharp fire was kept up in any who allowed themselves to be seen in the jungle, and the retreat was steadily conducted. The road by degrees became a little more open, and as the Coorgs did not willingly expose themselves to our fire the loss became less severe. Still however the active enemy was enabled to occupy every post of vantage on the flanks, and sometimes in advance. A few cavalry and two very small guns, followed in the rear.

Soon after getting the thickest part of the jungle, Ensign Johnstone, 5Ist Native Infantry, was slightly wounded. He had volunteered for the occasion, and had only joined the force the day before. Having no command, he had taken his gun and delayed in the rear firing at the advance of the enemy, when he was again hit in the body and fell. The fore was then descending a small steep valley on the crest of which he was hit, but with the other summit had been attained he was seen on the ground with two of the enemy near him and one was leading over him. This man was also wounded. When I was in Coorg later, the political Resident inquired of me if I had heard of the man who drank poor Johnstone's blood. I was informed that it was the fact, that the Coorgs had promised the Raja that (one of them- probably a soldier of the opposite camp) would drink the blood of an English officer before he returned, and that he fulfilled to the letter, and was rewarded by the Raja for his brutal deed. This was corroborated to me by the Coorg chiefs who were engaged against that party on that day, and the man himself publicly acknowledged it, and boasyed of the fact. I might have questioned him myself but declined.

The reconnoitering party continued to retire for about four miles. Their ammunition was nearly expended, and from the want of water, and the fatigue of helping on the eounded, everyone was exhausted that the fire was slackening, and the Coorgs were momentarily becoming bold, and closing in greater numbers around what they now considered their certain prey. But by this time the approaching fire had been heard in the camp and Lieut.-Col. Jackson sent two strong parties as supports. Lieut. Tidy of H.M.'s 48th, with part of this force, met and drove back the Coorgs with severe loss and thus covered the reconnoitering party reached the camp without further loss, the enemy not daring to press the fresh troops sent as supports.

The loss of I60 men was however severe. Ensign Johnstone, killed; Lieut. Smith

Smith wounded. Totally ten Europeans and twenty natives were killed; Seven Europeans and 29 natives were wounded. Total number of casualties- 66.

The Coorgs followed the advantage they had gained and placed ambuscades in every available position round the camp; a strong one on the road which had been reconnoitred. A report was set afloat that some wounded men had not been brought in and in particular a young sergeant (J. Barlow) with the hope of ascertaining the truth. They left the camp on this useless but gallant attempt without the authority of their officers and were soon driven back with loss, neither could a reconnoissance in force be again attempted. The great part of the brigade had been engaged or marching all day, and having assembled shortly before sun-set in camp from the number of the enemy in the vicinity, two-thirds were protected by gabions was mounted. A deep ditch partly filled with a very strong and formidable thorn, ran along the face of the stockade which extended on either side of the gate-way for half a mile-----When halting at this position down came the anticipated volley of musketry. Cheerful hizzas responded to the fire and Major Bird and Lieut. Heriot of H.M.'s 55th Infantry, instantly led on leading sections which divided to the right and left and rapidly commenced a roar of musketery along with both breasts of the stockade. IO or I8 pioneers came up and advanced to the barrier but were almost killed or wounded. Capt. Heriot by order of Major Bird, went down the pathway he had formerly ascended with his men and which was exposed to cross fire from both flanks of the stockade in the hope of being able to bring up some more pioneers. In returning with these he was shot through the wrist.

Lieut. Heriot, finding his men fall very fast, ordered them to fall back behind bushes which afforded slight protection. From this position rush after rush was made at the palisades but without success. In one of these, Lieut. Heriot fell wounded. Major Bird now made gallant but ineffectual attempts to bring up the leaders but they failed, and the barrier gate was left open. So destructive was the fire on this spot that nothing could approach it and live, a party of pioneers made the attempt, but they were all instantly killed or wounded with the European pioneer who lead them on three sergeants of H.M.'s 55th, and many privates, now lay dead near this spot and a report having been made to Col. Waugh who was in the rear with the guns at the open space before the road turns into the jungle. He ordered a fresh reinforcement of eighty Europeans.

Even before a reinforcement of fity Europeans and the greater part of the 3Ist Native Infantry was already sent, Col. Mills, commader of H.M.'s 55th, placed himself at the head of these, and was marching off when the remainder of his corps called out, "Let us go with the old Charley's; We will not be left behind," and followed their comrades, nor can I at present understand how these men could pass Col. Waugh without his having seen them, and prevented their advance had he thought fit.

Col. Mills saw the scene of action but was not very encouraged. Mills who had done wonderful job himself was shot through the lungs. Ensign Robertson, of the 9th

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Native Infantry, had been killed early in action, and Ensign Babington, of 31st Native Infantry, was here killed. Lieut. Meriot was again hit by his left arm and he was carried off the field.

Many officers ~~who~~ had been wounded, the troops had been under fire for four hours, and their efforts were totally ineffectual. Probably Col. Waugh was misled as to the place and the strength of the enemy. Major Bird, in order to check the fire from the enemy side, consulted with next senior officers, and they decided on a retreat which was affected with difficulty. Mill and others' body were carried with carriers.

Killed 42 Europeans and 16 natives- this included three Europeans officers, six officers and 68 rank and file were wounded. 43 natives were also wounded. Total number of killed and wounded- is 165.

The Coorgs, finding we were retreating, gave a shout of victory and sallied out to murder and plunder those who were left on the field. They began firing the jungle also. But this was remedied and retreat steadily conducted. It was covered by two Companies of the 31st Native Infantry under Liuet-s. Briggs and Brett. The enemy continued to fire even on a retreating column. They were however soon driven away. But they fired in night time from a distance without attacking. We camped at the spot taken on a preceding night in an open space surrounded by jungle.

Western Column- Colonel Fowlis.

The first obstacle met by this column on the morning of the 3rd, was a stockade on the further side of the Stony or Irkoor river where Erskins was killed a day before. The river was covered with jungle with advantage for recomnoitering with safety. About 150 yards down the stream a stockade and on our side there was a path-way leading to a narrow bridge, on crossing which the road ascended the steep hill from which position the stockade might have been fired into ~~musketry~~ musketery. In the bed of the river there was a sheet of granite------supports for arches could have been fixed with some expense which the Raja was unlikely to put himself so far the good of his people; though the commerce of his country with sea coast was almost entirely carried on by this road. Anyway the bridge put up had a curious construction- filled with stones-----cross bars and the flooring with split bamboos, tied with ropes. The bridge was little use for us. Here two of the Coorg chiefs were killed fighting hand in hand with a Private of the 48th N.I. and Lieut. Gibbs of the 48th, was wounded.

The frontier defence was merely a stone and mud about seven feet high with hollow bamboos. All these were burnt or abandoned needlessly by the enemy.

Col. Fowlis marched at six a.m. right in front and having driven the enemy from their position, began ascending the Ghat. The road was good and was made by direction of the Company when on friendly terms with the Raja. The enemy now succeeded in rendering it nearly impassable for artillery by means of trunks of large felled trees across

the road. Some Coorgs fired some shots and ran into the jungle to re-load. The country at the beginning of the pass was rather open- ravines were there and the river dashed from rock to rock. There was no need to return the fire. No skirmishes were thrown on this flank but loss for troops became heavy and His Majesty's 48th and the 32nd N.I. were thrown out to keep back the skirmishes of the enemy.

The Coorgs were unwilling to give up their advantageousposition, or to expose the flanks of their defences and fought bravely hand to hand. Coorg knife, though formidable weapon in itself, is no match for the bayonet, neither when pressed, had they time to load their awkward matchlocks, and their loss was very severe. Capt. Budd of the 32nd N.I. and Lieut. Gibbs, Donlon and O'Brien, H.M.'s 48th, were thanked in order for their gallantry on this occasion, as was also volunteer Thomas Bell, son of Col. Bell of the 48th. He was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish.

The obstabcles thrown in the way of the advancing force were such as to detain them ten hours marching three miles, mostly due to the felled trees across. The road was cut through the jungle by pur pioneers who were always in advance. It was very exerting to carry the guns high in the Ghat and both Europeans and natives put their shoulders to convey them. At four p.m. the men were ordered to stay in a small open space near the bottom of the Ghat.

The damp air and elevation made the night very cold, but all were tired, and some slept well. A number of lights appeared in the jungle which were with the men who were again sent out on piquet to prevent, if possible, a night attack on the camp which was expected, and which would have needed in the flight of every native follower.

It is to be regretted that this little force had not two or three guns; they are always useful, besides having a great moral effect on the natives on both sides. Some of the defence employed by the Coorgs were simply trunks of small trees, seven or eight feet high, wattled together, crossing the road, and defended on the flanks of the deep ravines or tangled jungle. A new six pounder shot would speedily ruin this little obstacle which however becomes much more serious when it is necessary to charge upon a narrow road to it, and cut it down in the face of a numerous musketry. In addition to this our troops are exposed to great disadvantages in endeavouring to out-flank these barriers. The jungle was dense. Our weapons, crossbelts, bayonets, scabbard etc under the hot sun were enough to exhaust the strongest man. What little welfare there now is, or may be, in the southern parts of India, must be principally in the jungle, where rifles and light artillery are the most useful arms. The natives dread artillery and a few artillery thrown into a stockade would ensure its speedy abandonment.

One or two spies were caught creeping into the camp at night but the piquets were not attacked, and the night passed quickly away.

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A.M., the Brigadier having received intelligence of there being a stockade in front, the column was halted and refreshed.

The advanced guard had now been marching and skirmishing for five hours, and advantage ought to have been taken of this halt to relieve them; but it was not done, and, after a short halt, Captain Longworth, with twenty Europeans, and thirty of his own men, was again detached, receiving orders to proceed to a large tree, distant a mile and a half; to halt there until he saw the column make a move, and heard the advance sound, when he was to push on over some wooded heights in his front, and then, inclining to his right, he would fall in with a stockade, or breast-work, which he was to take in flank or rear.

Captain Hutchinson, 31st, was also again detached, with orders of the same sort, excepting that he was to incline to the left. No guides were given to these parties, nor was there a path to guide them in the direction of the stockade. The result of this combined movement was, that Captain Hutchinson, having taken too wide a circle, found himself in the rear of the advancing column; whilst that under Captain Longworth made little advance, owing to the difficulty of the ground and jungle.

The remainder of the advanced guard, under Lieut.-Colonel Perry, got into the fire from the stockade at two P.M. A gun was then brought forward, and fired round-shot with some effect; but the Brigadier coming up, it was ordered by him to be loaded with grape, which, however, could not be fired, as from the formation of the road it would more have endangered his own men than the enemy.

I must now return to Captain Longworth's party. He had forced his way as rapidly as possible through a very dense jungle, and at last came to a deep and almost impracticable ravine. He had partially succeeded in surmounting this obstacle when he heard the recall sounded, repeated several times, and firing in his rear. This made him think the recall was for him, and, retiring, he came upon the road in rear of the column, which had then halted.

The advanced guard, with the grenadiers of H.M. 55th, and 9th N.I., were warmly engaged in front; and Captain Longworth was also ordered to proceed to the front and join in the attack.

By this time Lieutenant Robertson, with twenty men, and Captain Warren, 55th, with ten more, having been ordered up, had arrived at the point of the road where it turns to the right. Advancing from tree to tree, in front of his men, Captain Warren discovered the stockade, the proper right of which was on higher ground than the left. Thinking there was a probability of being able to fire from this high ground into the stockade, he proceeded in that direction, when he found the party under Captain Longworth already there, and Lieut. de Warren, 55th, who commanded the Europeans with him, had fallen into a pit-fall. Thinking it difficult to pass in this direction, and seeing many men fall, he ordered the party of H.M. 55th to advance, passing by the right; another party going to the extreme right: whilst the party of support, under Lieutenant Robertson, H.M. 55th, followed, inclining to the left, and Captain M'Lean and Lieutenant de Warren going up under cover of the trees and a thick bamboo jungle, to the extreme left. When this formation of attack had been completed, Captain Warren ordered the charge, and, cheering on his men, led them at the double up the hill. The ascent was so steep and difficult that a halt was necessary about half way, to enable the men to recover their breath: they delayed for a few moments under cover, when another cheer was given, and a rush made at the work, which was crowned almost simultaneously, Lieutenant Robertson with the grenadiers of H.M. 55th getting over at the embrasure in the very teeth of the gun.

The enemy, struck with a panic, deserted their post *en masse*, losing but one man killed. He was the last to leave his gun, and was shot through the head when running down the hill after his comrades. A prisoner was also made—he was lurking in the bushes, and wore a Coorg medal on his arm.

In this attack fourteen of H.M. 55th were wounded; one sepoy of the 9th N.I. killed, and one wounded. Lieutenant Brook, H.M. 55th, wounded in the arm by an arrow.

It is much to be regretted that, if guides could not be procured, a reconnoissance was not attempted; and then some of the reconnoitring party sent with each force intended to take the stockade in flank or rear. Had this been done, and one gun brought near the stockade to fire a couple of rounds as a signal, I have little doubt that the enemy would have abandoned the place without inflicting such a disproportionate loss on H.M. 55th.

The force advanced about a mile beyond the stockade, when, coming to some open ground, and the enemy hovering on the flanks, it encamped.

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NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO COORG IN 1834.

Part IV.

WESTERN AUXILIARY FORCE—LIEUT.-COL. JACKSON.

As the night of the 3rd drew near the enemy in increasing numbers closed on the body under command of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, which had been rather dispirited by the events of the day. From the attitude assumed by the Coorgs it became absolutely necessary to send out strong piquets, to maintain a circle of sentries around the camp, and to make every preparation for a night attack. The tents were pitched; but the sick, wounded, and ammunition guard, were all that remained in camp to occupy them; the remainder watching for the expected approach of the enemy. The followers, none of whom had previously seen a shot fired, were dismayed at the loss inflicted on the reconnoitring party; and, fearing to be led still further into the deep jungle, availed themselves of the darkness of the night to escape from camp, and deserted in such numbers as to disorganise the commissariat, and to render it a matter of the greatest difficulty to collect sufficient carriage for the sick and wounded on the morning of the 4th—when, induced by the deficiency of water in the position he occupied, and the assurance of the head man of the village of Padampolly that he would there obtain a sufficient number of coolies, the Lieut.-Colonel retreated on the Pagoda of Moodenoor, where there was a good and strong position near to that village. The road lay across dry rice-fields, and through jungle; but skirmishers were thrown out in sufficient numbers to deter the Coorgs from an attack. The information Colonel Jackson had received proved, however, false, the inhabitants abandoning the village at his approach, —and, so far from obtaining men to enable him to advance, a body of sixty, the remainder of the dooly-bearers attached to the 48th, deserted during the night of the 4th. The position occupied now had, however, one advantage—namely, that water could be obtained in plenty without fighting for it; but it was commanded at the distance of 200 or 300 yards by a wooded hill, from which the enemy kept up a fire of musketry on the camp during the night, without, however, any other effect than that of making the men sleep "*en position*" with their arms beside them, ready to repel an attack should it be attempted. Lieut.-Colonel Jackson might have killed some of his commissariat bullocks, which, with the rice he had, would have enabled him to maintain this ground for some time against a larger force than the Coorgs could at that moment have brought against him; but it was impossible to check desertion. Harsh measures to the followers would have closed the chance of procuring more; and it was possible that some of the younger Sepoys, perpetually fired on by the hidden Coorgs, and harassed with nightly watching to protect the camp, might have yielded to the temptation held out to them of throwing off their accoutrements and escaping into the jungle. With stockades in front and rear, and discontented Mapillays from Canara, attracted by the hope of plunder, joining the Coorgs, the force thus situated would, unless strongly supported, have been ultimately cut off to a man. It may be said that dependence might have been had on the assistance or success of the other forces; that they would succeed was more than probable—but that they would have sent support in time I much doubt: and the Coorgs proved by their conduct on the 5th and 6th that they were no longer under the control of their Rajah, and, if the stronger party, would have killed and plundered all they could. Their policy during their many previous wars, either with the low country chieftains to the westward, or with the Mysorians, was to allow them to enter the country with but little opposition, to lead them on with the appearance of conquest, to abandon a few old arms, and to retire to the strongest positions in the interior of their mountain hold—which, being nearly impregnable, exhausted the provisions and patience of their adversaries, who, on attempting to retire with the glory of having penetrated so far, found the stockades they had forced or turned so easily on their advance re-garrisoned with a more determined enemy on their retreat. Thus, checked in front, and harassed on the flanks and in the rear by an active enemy, who, secure in his knowledge of the jungle paths, laughed at their confusion, and spared neither sick nor wounded who might fall into his hands, the general result of a small force entering Coorg was its utter extinction—should it not have been attacked in scorn, and plundered and driven back on its first entrance into the country. The force under Lieut.-Colonel Jackson was too strong for the latter plan, independent of the chance of plunder which the second gave, which was attempted, and very nearly with success.

On the 4th the Coorgs in front of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson received orders to suspend hostilities, as did their forces opposite to Colonels Stewart, Fowlis, &c., who advanced further into the country unopposed: they were too strong for their antagonists, who left them; and, coming to increase the force employed against Jackson, kept back the white flag, and surrounded him in large numbers.

On the morning of the 5th he found that, owing to desertion of coolies and the death of many bullocks, means of carriage for the wounded, ammunition, &c., were wanting: to supply this, some of the officers cheerfully sacrificed part of their baggage or tents—for which, by the bye, some allowance ought to have been made them; and the force retired towards the village of Korica, distant about five miles. When about half-way there, and passing through a deep and difficult gorge, surrounded by hills and forests of inconceivable wildness, the advanced guard, which was led by the Lieut.-Colonel, with the guide, sustained a heavy fire from every part of the jungle.

The Brigade-Major, Captain M'Cleverty, H.M. 48th, here had his second horse killed, and a few casualties occurred; but the extreme pains the Coorgs had taken to mask their position, which at first prevented their being seen by our skirmishers, also led to the slight injury done by their fire, which only placed nine rank and file *hors de combat*. Whilst busy in repelling this attack, some of the Coorgs, taking advantage of the close cover and very confined nature of the road, slipped into the intervals unavoidably occurring in the line, and brutally massacred some of the sick, wounded, and followers. One or two Sepoys who were taken were tortured in the jungle, and made to call on their European officers for assistance previous to their being murdered; and the body of a man of the 48th was mutilated and thrown across the pathway. The ammunition and arrack bullocks, terrified at the noise thrown back from the hills bounding the ravine, threw off their loads and dashed wildly into the jungle, and the confusion for the moment was great. A bold attempt was made, on an open spot with a mud wall running across it, to cut off the rear-guard; but in this the Coorgs failed, losing between twenty and thirty men. They were also beaten off from the ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, having directed the officer in command to take up a position on an open hill a little beyond the ravine, and to halt them to allow the rear to close up, advanced himself with a party into the jungle to drive out the Coorgs. Finding their ambuscade discovered, they retreated, and passed in large bodies round the foot of the hill we then occupied, to take up some other position in advance.

The labour of catching and re-loading the frightened cattle was great, the heat intense; and some of the Europeans, having stove in a cask of arrack, and seen the mangled body of their comrade, were half-maddened, and all thoughts of giving quarter to the enemy abandoned by them. Skirmishing continued all the way to Korica, where, entering some dry rice-fields close to the village, the force halted an hour, and then moved on to a fine open encamping-ground, which it had previously occupied on its advance from Coombla. The road was lined with the skirmishers of the enemy, who, hidden in bushes, or in the foliage of large trees some distance in the thick jungle, fired at their leisure at the retreating party. The only obstacle of any importance between Korica and the intended encamping-ground was a barrier about nine feet high, made of the trunks of trees wattled together, crossing the road, and extending to some distance on either flank: this the enemy were preparing to occupy in force. One 6-pounder howitzer would have knocked it about their ears in five minutes, but that the force had not; so parties were detached to attack in reverse, which the enemy perceiving, abandoned the barrier, and the force, passing through a small opening which had been cut by the pioneers on the advance, reached its halting-ground a little before sunset, after a most harassing and fatiguing day.

Previous to marching this day a melancholy accident occurred. A young officer of the Company's Service, who had loaded his gun to snipe at the Coorgs, tripped over a tent-rope, and the gun, going off, wounded one of his own men in the leg, who, perhaps, in consequence, was one of those taken and murdered by the Coorgs in the course of the day. Lieutenant Johnson's death was entirely owing to his double-barrel; and if officers do their duty properly when engaged, they will always find their hands full enough without taking the duty of the soldier.

The night of the 5th passed quietly. On the arrival of the advanced guard on the encamping-ground, a young bullock which had followed it for a short distance was shot (of course, quite accidentally), and proved a great addition to the breakfast of the morning of the 6th, which was the 3rd day the troops received nothing but a couple of mouldy biscuits per man, having to work hard both day and night. Lieut.-Col. Jackson had intended to retire on his original position at Coombla, but the Coorgs were passing his flanks in large numbers, with the intention of cutting off his retreat. Authentic information was received that they amounted to 3000 men; that the road was lined with them, every tree and post of vantage having been made use of. In addition to this, the stockade of Baylu-cotta, which had been taken without loss in the first instance, would now have proved a most serious barrier to the number that would have been left to reach it, after running the gauntlet prepared for them by the Coorgs; and would have been defended by a force six or eight times the number of the attacking party, confident in their numbers and position, and anxious to prevent the Europeans from again getting into the open country. These reasons induced the officer commanding to move on Cassagode, a village six or seven miles to the southward of Coombla, and situated near the sea. Rumours had pervaded the camp that a road led there from the camp, and that it was unoccupied by the enemy: when, therefore, on marching, it was found that the head of the column led down the Coombla road, all supposed their information inaccurate, and prepared for a sharp day's work, and a bold dash at the stockade. The enemy's spies in the neighbouring jungle fired their matchlocks the moment the force was in motion, and these signals were carried on from point to point; but, willing to avoid the useless encounter, the termination of which could only have been disastrous, the guides turned suddenly to the left, and speedily attaining an open and rocky ridge, where the enemy would have been heartily welcomed had they chosen to attack, retired leisurely towards Cassagode, which was not reached until nearly six P.M. The road, if road it could be called, was as bad as possible the whole way;

but water, that greatest of all blessings, was occasionally met with, which made the march a light one. It strikes me as being rather an extraordinary case, that a private named Lindsay, of the 48th, who had his arm much shattered on the 3rd, should have walked the whole of these two last marches, which he did. The weather was dreadfully hot, but there was no means of conveyance. He was soon after sent down to Cannanore, where his arm appeared doing well for two or three months, but, pieces of bone continually exfoliating, amputation was at last deemed necessary, and resorted to.

Soon after the arrival of the force at Cassagode a Coorg came in with the flag of truce they had been ordered to present on the 4th; and it was soon after known that the other forces had been more successful than the western auxiliary column; which, remaining in Cassagode until the 9th, then took up its original position at Coombla. Jungle-fever then made its appearance amongst the Europeans, and by the 11th there were no less than fourteen cases in hospital. This, from the nature of the last few days' work, was to be expected; and the proper remedies having been used in time, no case terminated fatally. As the part of the narrative relating to this small party is now completed, I shall here add two extracts from the Governor-General's dispatches relative to the gallant officer who commanded it:—

"Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 17th, 1834.

"The conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, in command of the north-western column, being under investigation, his Lordship refrains for the present from making any remarks on the operations of that part of the force."

"Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 9th, 1834.

"The Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the following order, conveying the opinion of the Right Honourable the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India.

"The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, having had before him the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, held at Bangalore, under his Lordship's instructions, to investigate the causes which produced the failure of the column under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, in the late operations against Coorg, has much pleasure in publishing his concurrence in the opinion expressed by the committee respecting the conduct of that officer, viz:—'The Court do not see any reason to ascribe any blame to the Lieut.-Colonel, and they would be doing him less than justice if they omitted to record their conviction, arising from the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses who have been examined,* that he most zealously and most unremittingly exerted himself for the good of the service on which he was engaged; and that, on every occasion when his column came in contact with the enemy, he was to be found at the point where danger pressed, and where his presence was most required.' And this decision was approved of, and confirmed in the strongest manner, in a military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date 29th March, 1837."

* Major Wright, commanding 40th N.I.; Captain Willatts, commanding detachment H.M. 48th; Captain M'Cleverty, H.M. 48th, Brigade-Major; Lieut. Webber Smith, 48th; and Captain Noble, 40th N.I.

COLONEL FOWLIS—WESTERN FORCE.

Cramped up in a narrow spot of ground, surrounded by jungle, and well tired out by the exertions of the day, the force under Colonel Fowlis quietly passed the night; and at six A.M., on the morning of the 4th, marched in advance, expecting even harder work than the day preceding. They were, however, disappointed, for not more than a quarter of a mile from the bivouac a letter from the Rajah to the officer in command was brought in, which, I believe, requested him to halt where he was, pending a negotiation with higher powers. This was peremptorily refused, and an answer was returned saying—"that the force would advance, but would not fire unless fired on." The flag of truce still remaining at the head of the column, the force, unopposed, proceeded on its march, much retarded by the number of trees and other impediments which had been thrown across the road.

The upper part of the ghaut was still more steep and difficult than the lower; but the stockade which commanded it at top having been reported as very formidable, all haste was made to obtain possession of it during the undecided humour of the enemy. This, after five or six hours' climbing, was peaceably effected, the enemy in great numbers retiring from the ghaut. Leaving a company to maintain this important post, the remainder advanced about a mile and a half to an open spot of ground, and there prepared to bivouac.

The Coorgs, from active enemies, now became useful friends, and, fearlessly entering the camp, established a bazaar, which was most opportune, as the provisions were in the rear with the guns; which the extreme difficulty of the road rendered probable would not be up until the day following. By hard labour, officers and men exerting themselves to the utmost, they were, however, brought up during the day to the neighbourhood of the stockade, a little below which they remained during the night, the stockade connecting the two positions; but this key of the ghaut having been secured, no danger could have resulted from a treacherous attack had one been attempted.

The following day the whole of the force under Colonel Fowlis was concentrated in Veer Rajunder Pettah, distant about five miles from the head of the pass. This town, built on the site of an inconsiderable village, in memory of a conversation between General Abercrombie, then going towards Seringapatam, and our old ally Veer Rajunder, may be termed a collection of five villages, named Aripent, Gundapett, the Bazaar, Chicapett, and the Pettah. There is a Christian Church here, and an Indo-Portuguese Catholic priest, with a congregation of 400 souls. The palace, built by the ex-Rajah, is a large building, surrounded by a high stone wall; and the only exception to its being strictly in the European style is its entrance, on either side of which is an immense elephant, of brick and stone, reaching to the first floor, and supporting a small square room, which juts out from the building, and is tastefully fitted up, and meant to represent an Howdah on their enormous backs. I was told that this building was entirely planned and built by the ex-Rajah and his people, without European assistance; but do not believe it.

After the 3rd the remaining forces, advancing into the Coorg territory, had no further fighting, with the exception of the morning of the 4th, when Colonels Lindsay and Stewart had a few straggling shots fired at them, but without bringing on any skirmish or doing any injury. In the course of the day the white flag was brought in, and, hostilities ceasing, these two forces moved on their respective destinations: the former towards Mercara, the latter to Veer Rajunder Pettah, which it reached on the 5th. Mercara was delivered up to Colonel Lindsay on the 7th, Appoo, the Commander-in-Chief of the Coorgs, coming over to us at the head of 500 men. This man, after the Rajah had surrendered himself to the British, went and prostrated himself before him. A few minutes previously the Rajah said that he had no power in his country, and that he had been compelled to go to war. This we knew to be false; and his violent and scornful manner to his traitor General convinced every one how gladly he would have used his late despotic and tyrannical power; but the tiger was enchained. He had had power but a week previous to murder his mother and all his brothers and sisters, and to throw their bodies into one pit, burying with the corpses of his family the sword that murdered them. But, thank God, his reign and race have passed away; and it is much to be regretted that other native governments, carried on in a manner equally infamous, should be allowed to continue. Oude, Nagpore, and the Nizam's territories are wasting away under the despotic blight that oppresses them. Our non-intervention system prevents the residents from interfering to hinder any meditated enormity; and when to the barbarous ruler a disciplined corps of our troops is lent, nominally to protect him from foreign aggression, but virtually to uphold his rule; the poor Ryot, beholding in despair the fearful odds of riches, discipline, and power against any attempt of his to meliorate his condition, emigrates or dies. But this subject I leave to those who can prove, from statistical tables, the deterioration in character and diminution in number of the peasantry; the consequent deficiency of the revenue, and increasing desolation of the land.

Mercara, in which was 28 guns and mortars, and 22 wall-pieces, surrendered on the 7th, without firing a shot, to Colonel Lindsay, who, marching in "with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," hoisted the British flag on the ramparts under a royal salute. Built by Moodrajee Wadeer, son of Ap Rajah Wadeer, in 1681, it soon became his capital. It was fortified by Tippoo, who called it Jafferabad, and from whom it was ultimately wrested by Veer Rajunder Wadeer. This prince, of whom I have so frequently made mention, was an extraordinary character, and now almost worshipped as a demigod by some of the Coorgs. He possessed most of the virtues, but was sullied by many of the vices of despotic princes. In his earliest youth he learnt the lessons of adversity, having been *taken charge of* by Hyder Ali, of Mysore, who promised to restore him to his country and throne when he should be of fit age to rule. On Hyder's death, in 1782, the young Coorg Rajah was removed by Tippoo from the fort of Gooroor to Periapsatam, where he was allowed 300 pagodas a-year for his maintenance; and one of his sisters was forced into the Zenana of the Sultan, to whose intercession it is more than probable he owed his life. After being confined there for four years, he succeeded, with the assistance of twelve of his native chieftains, in making his escape; and from that moment commenced his lasting and deadly operations against Mysore. All ranks flocked to their hereditary Rajah; the Mysorians were driven out of the country with severe loss, and followed deeply into their own country, which was devastated as far as the revengeful Coorgs could reach. Mercara, or Jaffer-abad, however, still held out, nor had the Rajah the means of reducing it. The walls, 20 feet high, are surrounded by a ditch; and the ramparts, 8 feet thick, with a slight but well-built stone and mortar parapet, would have resisted the trumpery artillery at the Rajah's command. It is situated on a table-land, and, although it may be commanded at some distance, guns could hardly, in the face of an enemy, have been brought by the Coorgs up the difficult passes which lead to the table-land; each of which is strongly defended at the summit, and occasionally flanked. The fort is an irregular heptagon with small bastions, and its size does not much exceed a square furlong. The Coorg Rajah applied to the Bombay government for assistance, which being refused, he cut off all supplies from the garrison, which coming to the ears of Tippoo, he sent a force to their relief. The Coorgs attacked this party, and after a distant cannonade they came to close quarters with swords, when 500 Mysorians were killed and 200 wounded. The remainder betook themselves to a small rising ground, where they were surrounded by the Coorgs. Veer Rajunder, hearing that Kauder Khan commanded, who had once showed him hospitality when he was benighted, offered to spare his life, and sent for him. Kauder Khan came and told the Rajah that if he spared his life Tippoo would massacre his family, and therefore begged to be allowed to throw some succour into Mercara and retire. Veer Rajunder granted his request, for friendship sake, and permitted him, after fulfilling his object, to retire unmolested to Seringapatam. Veer Rajunder then gave the Killadar of Mercara the option of standing a siege, or retiring unmolested. The Killadar replied that he would yield the fort when his provisions were exhausted: this he did, but reporting, at the same time, that the garrison had no money to pay their expenses back to Seringapatam, the Coorg Rajah sent them 1000 pagodas to be divided amongst them.

I have thus related how he became possessed of his capital, to give some insight into his chivalric character. Professing on all occasions the most boundless attachment to the British, and with a faith above suspicion, he was a better friend to us than ruler of his people. The escapes of his youth had accustomed him to danger; but his personal intrepidity, though sometimes guided by the most exalted generosity, was at others sullied by a savage fierceness. He was superior to the trammels of caste—a good husband, and a good father; but after the death of his Ranee, which deeply affected him, and appeared to impair his intellect, he became savage and morose: and his death, in 1809, was hailed as a deliverance by those whose situations compelled them to be near his person. He built the trumpery palace at Nackanaad shortly before his death, which, at this time, was occupied by his silly successor with a force of 1500 Mysorians, and about the same number of Coorgs. It was, however, confidently expected, from the exaggerated accounts he had heard of our prowess, that he would not venture to stand a siege; not but that the position is strong enough; and the

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twenty miles of road from Mercara there was crowded with defences. The first half-way the road is tolerably good, but I counted no less than fourteen cuddungs or breastworks, some with broad ditches filled with the strong black thorn; and one timber stockade. Many of these cuddungs are old works, and, twisting about the jungle in all directions, return nearly to the point they started from; others are circles, and all are very difficult to turn. The latter half of the road is nearly impracticable for artillery, and might be defended inch by inch; however, both breastworks and stockades occur, but I did not count them. The whole distance is through dense forest. Nackanaad itself is strongly situated on the summit of a small but steep hill. Though commanded at the distance of 500 or 600 yards, it would have cost much time and labour, and many lives, to reduce it, had the Rajah chosen to put his own person in peril. This not being expected, the troops halted in anticipation of his delivering himself up, which he did on the night of the 10th to Colonel Lindsay, accompanied by about 2000 unarmed men, and 50 palankeens, with his women. The day before this some of his people made a dash at a picquet of the 51st Native Light Infantry near Manantoddy, which lost one havildar and thirteen privates before it could be supported.

Colonel Waugh now joined Colonel Lindsay at Mercara. Colonel Fowlis, leaving a detachment at Veer Rajunder Pettah, took up a position at Mootramoody, a small village about eight miles from Mercara; from whence, on the 13th, the 20th N.I. marched to take possession of the palace of Nackanaad, which they effected without hinderance, and where they subsequently found a little treasure. I believe the whole amount of prize-money amounted to about thirteen lacs of rupees, and have reason to know that a Sub.'s share was about 270*l.* (all paid), a very liberal allowance for our few days' skirmishing.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Europeans.	Natives.
14 Commissioned Officers.	2 Commissioned Officers.
139 Non-commissioned, rank and file.	144 Non-commissioned, rank and file.

MISSING.

9 Native rank and file. 4 Native followers killed, and 16 missing.

In conclusion, I can only hope that my short narrative will be deemed correct by my old friends in this country and in India. My intention has been to recall days past in a distant land; and if any of the old Peninsula heroes should treat our little campaign with disrespect, I will only add, that, as they had the good luck to live in happier days, they should not laugh at the ill fortune of those who at present seem sentenced to form threes and fours in the barrack-square for the term of their natural lives.

I. W. S.

(27)

COORG PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, Aug. 19, 1836.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish, in general orders, the following extracts from despatches from the Hon. the Court of Directors, together with His Majesty's warrant for the distribution of the Coorg Booty.

Letter dated 30th March, 1836.

Para. 1. "In compliance with our application, in the usual form, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, a warrant has been issued by his Majesty (of which a copy is enclosed), granting the booty as specified therein,* taken during the hostilities against the Rajah of Coorg, to the East-India Company, upon trust; to retain one moiety for their own use, and to distribute the other moiety amongst the captors, according to the usage of the army in India.

2. "We have now the satisfaction to convey to you our resolution to grant to the captors the moiety of the booty which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to place at our disposal.

* The following is a statement of the booty:

	Rupees
From the fort and town of Maddakaree and its neighbourhood, and by the sale of various properties and effects taken therein	12,49,834
Amount of concealed treasure dug up at Ramasawmy Kenaway, estimated at	2,19,402
Amount of two bags of gold coins, dug up at the same place	17,984
Amount of two bags of gold coin given up by Chin Buswayah	9,515
Rupees.	14,96,735

3. "You will take the necessary measures for distributing the booty immediately on your receipt of this despatch, after deducting the amount of the stamp duty and fees payable on the grant, viz. £41. 4s. Payments of shares are to be made by the officers of Government, as in the case of the Kittoor booty.

4. "Interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, is to be allowed on the amount of the booty deposited in your treasury, from the date of the deposit to the date when the distribution shall be announced in general orders."

(Here follows a copy of the warrant.)

Letter dated 25th Sept. 1835.

"We concur in opinion with the Government of India, that Superintending Surgeon Underwood is not entitled to share in the Coorg Booty."

Letter dated 30th March, 1836.

5. "The decisions you have passed, after reference to the Supreme Government, on claims to shares in the booty, as specified below, are confirmed."

Capt. Wallace, 8th Lt. C., on the part of two squadrons of that corps, and a detachment of horse artillery, under his orders—rejected.

Capt. R. Campbell, 4th N. I.—admitted.

Lieut. Colbeck, 4th N. I.—rejected.

Capt. Wright, 40th N. I., to share as major—rejected.

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fraser—admitted.

Lieut.-Col. M. Cubbon—admitted.

The distribution statements, and prize rolls, bearing the names of those entitled to share in the Coorg booty, having been transferred to the Presidency General Prize Committee, the claims of all persons entitled to share will be adjusted in the following manner:

All European officers, attorneys of European officers, and heirs or administrators of those deceased, will submit abstracts for the shares to which they are respectively entitled, and acquittance rolls, in the annexed Forms, Nos. 1 and 2.

Station and regimental prize committees will be assembled, to investigate all claims to the above booty; and, when found correct, bills or abstracts for the amount, according to the annexed Form, No. 1. are to be transmitted to the General Prize Committee, at the Presidency, in order to be checked and passed by that committee for payment, on the paymaster of the division, or range, in which the claimants respectively may reside.

The regimental committees will be constituted of the commanding officer, the next in seniority, with the adjutant and the quarter-master. Those at stations, in such manner as the officer commanding may direct.

1874

I837- Political Pensions Granted for THREE lives to 55 men for their zeal, devotion and fidelity displayed by them in the suppression of the insurrection in Kanara in I837.

In I874 March, the following 52 (the three died) received a total of Rs.4600 in all at the following rates:

I. Cheppudira Subbayya	600/-	26. Amnichanda Subbayya	70/-
2. Mandepanda Monnayya	I80/-	27. Kodandera Medayya	"
3. Kolera Nanjappa	"	28. Kochanda Subbayya	"
4. Matanda Nanjappa	"	29. Natolanda Madappa	"
5. Bittianda Kariappa	"	30. Charumanda Kariappa	"
6. Koravanda Ponnappa	200/-	3I. Chourimani Achuvanna	"
7. Codanda Subbayya	I35/-	32. Kandrathanda Appachu	"
8. Mandepanda Thimayya	I80/-	33. Udiyanda Aianna	"
9. Porekere Madayya	I35/-	34. Tathanda Subbayya	40/-
I0. Tathapanda Poonacha	I20/-	35. Konachanda Nanjappa	"
II. Karinervanda Boluka	"	36. Palecanda Kuttana	"
I2. Khader Khan	"	37. Kambiranda Medayya	"
I3. Chettoli Kariappa	"	38. Titura Poonacha	"
I4. Koluvanda Kariappa	"	39. Koluvanda Cariappa	"
I5. Mandetti Appayya	"	40. Mudera Chinnappa	"
I6. Iychettira Kariappa	"	4I. Mukkati Madappa	"
I7. Ammanda Subbayya	I00/-	42. Tottera Ganapati	20/-
I8. Kodandera Kuttappa	"	43. Ali	"
I9. Ajjikutti Nanjappa	70/-	44. Pattamada Somayya	"
20. Karera Nanjappa	"	45. Belandanda Nanjappa	"
2I. Kallumada Somayya	"	46. Kunjathanda Nanjappa	"
22. Mandepanda Kariappa	"	47. Chovachali Cheeyanna	"
23. Guddanda Ponnappa	"	48. Maleyanda Manacha	"
24. Mukkati Muddayya	"	49. Ittira Subbayya	"
25. " Oothan	"	50. Annadiana Kariappa	"

5I. Konganda Kalayya 20/-

52. Ballachanda Ponnappa 20/-

Letter or SANNAD was given to each of them in addition to the money. When they died their eldest son got the pension but only I0% pf the original sum. If one got I20/- his son got only I0/-

Devammaji, sister of the ex-Raja, who was living in Appangala was given a life pension of Rs.3000/- from I4th October I834.

26 other members of Raja's family at Haleri, including workers were given pension ranging from Rs.I50/- to Rs.48/- per year.

DR. I. M MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS) Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN.-JOURN.(LONDON)

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SECOND [GAZETTE]
SUPPLEMENT TO THE INDIA

CALCUTTA,—WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1837

37

Reports on Rebellion of Non-Coorgs against Coorg in 1836-37

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN.JOURN.(LONDON)

Madras.

CAUSE OF THE CANARA INSURRECTION.

There are two Provinces within the Canara range, which formerly belonged to the Coorg Rajah, having been ceded to him for services rendered in a past year to the British Army, and which, reverting to us after the late war, were placed under the charge of the Collector of Canara. They are inhabited by a peculiar and bigoted sect of people, termed Moplas, said to be of Persian origin, who have always, we understand, shewn themselves a disaffected and turbulent race. Of late this spirit has been more conspicuously shewn, and the Moplas, principally instigated by a Pretender to the Coorg kingdom, have endeavoured to foment disturbances in that latter country. The Coorgs, however, who enjoy a peace and tranquillity under our rule before a stranger to them, shewed no inclination to adopt the lesson, and in fact themselves brought notice to our Officers of the attempt, upon which Captain LeHardy of the 36th drove the Moplas from the district. Thus foiled they appear, headed by the Pretender, to have organized plans of revolt in their own Provinces; and, some hostile demonstrations having been observed in the Mangalore district, the Civil authorities called on Major Dowker to seize this individual and disperse a body of insurgents reported to be assembled at Bellarypett. Major Dowker accordingly proceeded with 150 men of the 2d Regiment and three Officers to effect this object—accompanied by Mr. Lewin the Collector—he moved to Pootoor whither the Pretender had betaken himself, but here the insurgents were found not to be the despicable rabble expected, and he was attacked by a body, whose numbers are vaguely stated at 10,000 men, and forced to retire on Mangalore, losing on the retreat, which was effected with much difficulty, 59 men. The party reached Mangalore on the 4th instant, closely followed by the insurgents, who soon after regulary invested the place.—*Spectator, April 14.*

QUALITIES OF IRON.

We are happy to hear that the Porto Novo Iron Company have received from England most satisfactory assurances of the qualities of their Iron, which appear now to be so generally known and approved that there seems every probability of the manufacturers *scrambling* for it as it comes into the Market. We know no subject more calculated to excite the anxious interest of the Friends of India, than the final solution of this now hardly doubtful problem.—*Conservative, April 14.*

INSURRECTION IN CANNANORE.

Another Express we are informed arrived from Cannanore last night in which Major Dowker's situation is still described as perilous. He had only received a small reinforcement of 70 men and had sustained a second attack of the Coorgs upon his position in the barracks which he was defending. The attack was repulsed with the same gallantry as the first—and several of the insurgents driven into the river. The same account mentions that [illegible] Green had made but small progress having advanced

surrection. It will be seen that the symptoms of disaffection are not confined to Mangalore.

Cannanore, April 5th.

"I write now to tell you the news in this part of the world— For the last three days here there have been various rumours afloat in the bazar; one of which was that a body of 3000 men had attacked and carried off all the treasure accumulated in the various Tasbildars, Cutcheries between this and Mangalore. The circumstance of these Mangalore Tapals having failed to make their appearance, gave weight to these appearances, and at the same time the Moplas here began to make disturbances at night by attacking and plundering the houses of other natives and when some of them were arrested and confined, a large body of them forcibly arose and rescued their comrades from the cutwal. Last might at 5 o'clock a boat arrived from Mangalore, in which was a Peon bringing some letters; in these reference is made to letters which never arrived. These letters brought information that, the country between Mangalore and the Coorg hills was covered with bodies of insurgents. That Major Dowker who had marched out on route to Bellary Pett, where Col. Jackson met with his reverse, was attacked and with the loss of some of his men driven back to Buntwal on the river and within about 16 miles of Mangalore.—The Collector Mr. Lewin applied to the Brigadier for 600 men.—But a peon who arrived this morning by a pleasure boat and who left Mangalore yesterday at 10 o'clock, brought letters again: from which it appears that the insurrection is very serious: The people at Mangalore who have only about 120 men to defend them are in no small alarm and have put all their valuables, &c. on board Patimars. I expected to see the Civilians and their families coming next, however Mr. Lewin, now says that he wants at least 2400 men and 800 of them Europeans.

This morning Lieutenant Colonel Green marched out with 400 Troops for Mangalore, part of his own Regiment the 4th and part of the 51st, Captain Langford went in command of the part of the 51st. Tomorrow morning 200 men half of whom are the incomplete flank companies of the 57th and the whole commanded by Capt. Donaldson of the 57th march after them.

There are altogether left in Cannanore about 700 men Europeans.

As I suppose the report is true that two or three treasures have been plundered by the rebels, it would have been a cheaper plan to have left more troops in Mangalore and Cannanore than there has been: but penny wise and pound foolish is the principle that has lately been acted upon. I believe there is no doubt that the treasury at Cassergode about 60 miles from this is one of those that have been plundered. There is an ugly report here that the Officers of the Regiment in Coorg have been cut off by an ambush but I do not believe it, as the Madras Tapal which comes through Coorg has *not* been stopped.

Yesterday when the boat arrived from Mangalore with a despatch, the Beebee here sent information to the Brigadier for the first time, though I have no doubt she knew all about what was going on for a long time: and when her information was no longer valuable, then she sends it, and makes a merit of it. I thought that this news would be interesting to you and so write off at once."

Cannanore, April 7.

"I write in continuation of my yesterday's letter.—This morning an English ship that providentially touched at Mangalore, arrived bringing all the Mangalore ladies and such of the Civilians as escaped, they fled from their beds:—It appears that Major Dowker was driven in to Mangalore and for the two nights preceding the attack the 300 sepoys had been drawn up nightly on their Parade ground expecting an attack. The people who arrived here say that they were attacked by three bodies, amounting to about 12,000 men: and from all we can learn, the 300 Sepoys with their Officers have been annihilated on their own Parade ground, also the Collector and his Assistant we suppose perished —all the houses have been burned.

Mr. Bird, Judge and Mr. Dumergue the Register are here having come with the ladies. In the mean time the Moplas here are ready to rise and begin to talk openly of getting rid of the Topywallas—we have only about 450 Europeans, and 250 Natives here. The brother of the Rajah of Simooga or Shikarpoor is said to be Generallisimo with all the Coorg headmen as leaders. The Monsoon will be on six weeks more and the report is still current here that the Officers of the Regiment in Coorg were invited to an Elephant hunt and seized.

The Mangalore ladies had been sent off the night before their final embarkation: but the Patimar on which they were embarked took care to run them ashore again on the point: so much for the honesty of the Mopla crew.

Providentially the English ship arrived next day—Among other passengers, the German Missionaries have arrived here. If troops are not poured in here, the detached companies, at Hondwer, Calicut, Tellichery, &c. run a chance of being picked off in detail.

We are in an unpleasant position here, our communications we are not certain about I mean by Tappal: I am not sure this will reach you and we are so isolated that before letters could go from this to Madras and then troops arrive by an order from Madras the whole coast might be in the hands of an enemy. I hope they will send round some Europeans—at least a complement of artillery by sea."

Cannanore, April 8.

"This morning a letter came from Major Dowker whom we all supposed was not in existence, he writes to say he is hemmed in on all sides but that the rebels in their attack on Mangalore had been defeated and most severely handled, numbers killed and numbers prisoners in our hands: but also many Sepoys killed but no officer. The force of 600 men under Col. Green must be to-day within 3 marches of Mangalore, the body of insurgents that occupied the country between this and Mangalore, at Cassugode where they plundered the treasure are falling back on Mangalore, we conjecture that about 90 Sepoys have fallen altogether.

All the Ladies came away safe, the Ship which took them away as also Mr. Bird the Judge and Mr. Dumergue Register and the Doctors, was attracted by seeing the Flag at Mangalore hoisted half mast high as a signal of distress: it had been so for two days.—The Captain of the Ship landed two six-pounder Cannonades and also Lieut. Cotton of the Cavalry who remained with the Regt. at Mangalore—the Treasure at Mangalore was safe.—One body of the insurgents came by water on the back of Mangalore: and seized upon all the beats and the river's mouth here at the bar the three German Missionaries were standing in a state of great distress, when Mr. Bird and the Captain of the Ship picked them off; instantly after they had rowed off the insurgents stood on the spot, the had left, seized upon two cannoes and pursued them nearly to the Ship. From the Ship they saw all the houses and the Court House break but simultaneously in-

of helping the insurgents as soon as they come down here and Mr. Vaughan has written from Tellicherry to say that he has got secret information that the Mopla population of Cotuparomba between this and the Ghaut, are all ready to come to Cannanore, to assist their brethren here who have already been practising their hand one or two nights in burning houses here.

We have been endeavouring to mount the few field pieces we have on the rampart but they have left us no Guns here for the defence of the Fort except about six eighteen Pounders that have been lying on the rampart from time immemorial, and the Fort has been allowed to go to ruin.

The Canara province is about 250 miles long and for its defence one battalion and not a single piece of artillery was left—and that battalion divided into four parts. Whose fault is this?

It would be a wise thing now that the principal public buildings have been destroyed to look out for a healthier spot and a clearer as well as better Military Position for the Head Quarters of Canara. I am afraid that the house of the German Missionaries have been burned down. The night before they left the people who disliked [illegible] threw into their compound [illegible] entrails sewn up in it."—[illegible]

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

21/4/1837

The distressing intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the province of Canara reached Government by express on Sunday evening The particulars so far as we have been able to collect them are these it seems that the Government had for some days been informed that the district was in a disturbed state, that the dawk runners had been murdered, the communication cut off, and that the Collector had gone into the interior of the province for the purpose of quelling the disturbances, which it was also known were led by a discontented Chief from the Coorg country. On the 30th ultimo, the town of Mangalore, to which it appears the Collector had returned, driven back we believe by the Insurgents, was invested by an irregular force of 5,000 armed men, principally Moplas of the country of Canara, there being at the time no larger force in the town than 250 Sepoys, the Head Quarters of the 2d Regiment N. I. The approach of this large force was hardly known (for they seem to have planned their attack with the utmost secrecy) before the troops were driven out of their lines which were set fire to by the Insurgents. A vessel (the Barque *Eamont* from Bombay) happened providentially to be passing the Port and signals of distress being hoisted on the Flag Staff, she stood into the roads. Mr. Bird, the Judge, and Mr. Dumergue, we believe the only two European Gentlemen having families in the place, immediately proceeded on board, left their wives and children, and returned with the Captain of the ship to the shore. On their return they found the troops drawn up on the Beach, and Mr. Lewin, the Collector and Mr. Reade, Mr. Maltby and Mr. Chatfield with them, awaiting the final attack of the rebels, who had already invested the town in every direction in such a manner as apparently to render escape utterly hopeless. With this conviction Messrs. Bird and Dumergue returned with the Commander of the *Eamont* to the vessel—the latter having promised a reinforcement of two six-pounders, and a few muskets to the small but gallant band thus left to withstand alone the attack of their formidable enemy. The boat which took the Commander off in going out of the mouth of the river had to pass under the fire of a body of matchlock men but happily their shots did not take effect. Almost immediately after the party reached the vessel it seems that one simultaneous attack was made on all quarters of the town which was on fire from one end to the other in an instant. To complete the horror of the scene the Powder Magazine blew up at the same moment.

The *Eamont* with her party on board immediately made sail for Cannanore with the object of obtaining that succour which it was impossible for the Commander or his passengers personally to render, and thus the fate of the unfortunate party who were left on shore is still unknown. The discipline of organized troops is not easily overcome by the irregular force of an ill armed populace, and we may trust that the experienced Officer (Colonel Dowker) by whom the Regiment was commanded aided by the cool judgment and abilities of Mr. Lowin, the Collector, will have found a way of retreat from this most awful situation. We must remain however for the present in a state of painful uncertainty as to the fate of these gallant and devoted individuals. Brigadier Allen's force from Cannanore, is by this time doubtless on the spot, and the prompt measures that have been taken will doubtless pour into the province a sufficient force to overwhelm the spirit of insurrection, which appears we are grieved to think, to have overspread the whole province.

We are happy to learn that by expresses received from Colonel Cubbon and Captain LeHardy it is stated that not a sign of disturbance or disaffection has shown itself in Mysore or Coorg and that those authorities have every confidence in the devotion of all the people above the Ghauts.

We believe we have thus stated fully the facts of this most distressing occurrence—should further authentic intelligence reach us of the fate of the troops, &c. we shall make a point of issuing an Extra, without delay, and we must reserve to another time the crowds of reflections which suggest themselves in regard to the contracted policy which has given force to, if it has not created this sad catastrophe. Much will suggest itself to the Government naturally and the *warning* it affords will no doubt be lastingly useful to them.—*Conservative, April 11.*

2 P. M.—We are most happy to be able to state, on brief but authentic information, that according to the latest accounts received from Mangalore, Major Dowker had succeeded in repelling the attack made upon him, *with trifling loss.*

(630) 1

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Madras.

THE LATE INSURRECTION.

By intelligence from the vicinity of the late insurrection to the 14th instant, we understand that every thing was then quiet, and that there was not the slightest chance of any further disturbances taking place for some time to come.

We have the pleasure of giving below the substance of some of the Despatches of the Pretender to one of his principal adherents the Potiah of Bootakollee, below the Chubbanelly Ghaut, who was taken prisoner by Captain Clark of the 52d, and is now in confinement in the Fort at Mungerabad.

1st Letter.—Aparampur Sawmy's Secretary, Pooteh Gowdah reports to Kootakolla Sannah, Potail of that village, that Aparampar Sawmy had come to take possession of the country in Malabar, and that the Ballanee Cutcherry Pootoor Cutcherry Carbar Mudall, Ooperungudy Rowmayne and Paree Mangalore had all come to his assistance. To-day Mangalore and Buntwall are also to join the sawmy, and you must therefore take care of the Cobanelly and Sicilly Ghauts, and assemble as many men as you can.—This is Aparampar Sawmy's order.

2d Letter.—Kistnapah Hurrah to Koolakella Sannah—Directing him to send all the money collected at the Sicilly Chonkay and stating their 25 men had been taken prisoners at Bislee.

3d Letter.—From Mootapah Gowdah and Appeyan Gowdah to Kootakella Sannah Reporting that they were going to Oochingy on the 14th April.—He must therefore ascend the Ghauts with all his men on the same day.

4th Letter.—From the same to the same—Mentioning that they had ascended the Ghauts and that he would receive orders how to act.

5th Letter.—Coongee Gowdah to Kootakella Sannah ordering him to imprison the Company's Shambouge and Choukadur of Sicilly, and to secure under lock and key all the property of every description belonging to Government, and to continue to sell Tobacco at the same price as sold by the Sircur.

6th Letter.—Timmapah Gowdah reports to the Kootakella Sannah that his two brothers mentioned in the 4th letter had gone with a Force to Markara in Coorg, and have surrendered the Fort.

I have heard that the Ryots in your neighbourhood are unwilling to support our cause—should such be the case you will threaten them, and force them to join us. You will send to the Dhurmastall and Huggere for Powder and Ball—3 maunds of the former and some of the latter. What quantity of these articles you may require, keep, and send the remainder to me at Bislee. You are also directed to send me as many men as you can collect at Dhurmastall. You will then proceed to the top of the Sicilly Ghaut and endeavour to persuade the people to join you; and with them and your own men occupy the Sicilly Ghaut —and you will inform me of what you have done. The reason of my writing this letter is in consequence of my having heard of the Company's Troops having collected at Oochengy. You must therefore be vigilant and active.

7th Letter.—Pooteah Gowdah to the Potail Sannah—Aparampar Sawmy has ordered that you are not to tyrannize or ill-treat the people of Dhurmastall. They have as yet given us what we require. The Cullunjee Potail Sunkeah has sent you a few armed men, and he has also collected men for me—we shall therefore not call on him for any thing else.

8th Letter.—Pooteah Gowdah to Kontakettah Sannah—You must cut down trees in ten or fifteen places in the Sicilly Ghauts, and shut up the roads. Your names shall be mentioned to Aparamsawmy, and you will be well rewarded for your services.

9th Letter.—Pooteah Gowdah to the same, 16th April. Two Officers with 200 men have arrived at the top of the Bungedee Ghaut. There drums were heard and the report of 10 guns—and at the top of the Koombulmome Ghaut, the sound of guns was likewise heard. You must endeavour to find out what is going on in the Sicilly Ghaut. This you must do daily. As soon as you have blocked up the Pass at Cubbenelly you must let me know, and when you have shut up the road you will place your people, and if any of the Sirkar people make their appearance from above you will immediately send to let me know. Dont be alarmed—Should I hear from Aparampar Sawmy I will inform you.

10th Letter.—Pooteah Gowdah to the same.—Reporting that 600 of the Company's Troops had come to Sarpady, and that he had, in consequence, moved—to Ooperunguddy,—Should any troops have come to the Coomar or Cubanelly Ghaut to report it to him, and to let him know how many men he had collected at Sicilly, and how many match-lock men he had seen.

11th Letter.—Kistnah Heba Potail of Acnain (bottom of the Woombutmoree Ghaut) to Sannah.—Stating that Pooteah Gowdah had come to his village and desired him to shut up the Woombulmomie Pass.

12th Letter.—Turmapal Gowdah to Kowtaputre Sannah—reporting that the Company's Troops had attacked and killed 3 men.—That a great many troops had assembled at different places. He must therefore ascend the Ghauts with *all his men*—make a disturbance so as to bring back some of the Troops from below.

13th Letter.—Pooteah Gowdah to the same.—Stating that all India was to rise in his favor, and that 25 thousand men were assembling to support the Sawmy.—*Herald, May 24.*

Madras.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

28/4 1837

The statement published by the *Conservative*, of the insurrection in Canara, appears to have been somewhat exaggerated. It now turns out that the Hindoo inhabitants had nothing to do in the affair. The attack on Mangalore was made by a party of Coorgs and Moplayars, who may have been tempted into the undertaking from the defenceless state of the Collectorate, with a view to plunder; for no political object to be gained, could have been the motive; as the insurgents must have been sensible of the hopelessness of any scheme to establish the claims of a Pretender to the conquered kingdom of Coorg. Major Dowker with his gallant little band of Sepoys repulsed the attacks, of the rebels, and from acting on the defensive he was subsequently enabled to adopt offensive measures. With a trifling loss he succeeded in driving them out of Canara and one of the leaders was taken, but who has since died. The Coorgs are represented to have suffered considerably and all implicated, to be making off as fast as they can. Though a part of the town was burnt, the treasure did not fall into the hands of the enemy. The celerity and ease with which the insurrection was put down, reflect the highest credit on the judgment and decision of Major Dowker, who is eminently entitled to the applause of Government.

But the authorities have been found fault with for reducing the Brigade hitherto maintained in Canara, yet a little reflection will convince us that to concentrate a large force in a country whose inhabitants have been in a remarkable degree peaceably disposed, is to expose other parts of our dominions, more unsettled, to danger. *Hamilton* observes, that from the first transfer of Canara to the British authority, in 1799, it has continued a solitary example of tranquillity; of an easy and regular realization of the revenue and of general property. Nor does it appear that the Canarese are an oppressed and overtaxed people. On the contrary the tenures of landed property held in this province appear to greater advantage when contrasted with other parts of British India, and we have the same authority to bear us out, that the revenue exacted, is comparatively moderate. In a country so situated, without any, the remotest cause for disaffection, the maintenance of a large force appears to us altogether uncalled for; in fact the very circumstance of the populace taking no part in the insurrection, proves the absence of that necessity.

The Moplays are represented to be a fierce, blood thirsty and bigotted set of ruffians. Their chief residence is at Paniany a seaport town in the province of Malabar about 140 miles south of Mangalore. They are the Lubbaymars of Madras, and being Mahomedans of Arabic extraction, we are not surprised that they should catch at every opportunity to strike a blow at us. The Cazee or Chief priest of the Moplays, who resides at Paniany, and is called the Tangul, must certainly, have known something of the conspiracy, and if he were attached to the interests of our government, might have communicated to the Collector the danger to which the district was exposed; and it appears somewhat strange that the local authorities should have remained in ignorance of the plot until Mangalore was actually invested. The sepoy who gave information of the Vellore mutiny was discredited and thrown into prison, till it was too late to prevent the bloody tragedy afterwards enacted, and we fear our general security makes us indifferent to reports which if allowed to have their due weight may lead to the prevention of disturbance and the preservation of life and property. We hope the Government will publish a full and satisfactory report of the late disturbance, that the public may learn the actual state of affairs, as there is more positive injury done by suppressing such information than by giving it to the world.—*Gazette, April 15.*

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

We were informed on Monday, in reference to the appointment of Major Haig as Acting Adjutant General, that Major Hitchins would not continue in his present Office, but had asked permission to join his Regiment.—*Herald, April 19.*

INSURRECTION AT MANGALORE.

It was rumoured a day or two ago that two Companies of the Coorgs had gone over to the rebels; but a letter was received from Colonel Cubbon yesterday stating that the Coorgs are faithful; that they have laid in 10 days provisions for the Troops at Mercara, and are assisting in fortifying that Post.

Col. Green with his Detachment from Cannanore arrived at Mangalore on the evening of the 11th instant.

Five Hundred men from Belgaum are proceeding by sea to Mangalore. The 23d Light Infantry are moving rapidly on Cannanore from Trichinopoly; and on their arrival there will be two complete Regiments besides the Head Quarters of H. M. 57th Regiment. A wing of the 7th Regiment has marched from Bellary to Hurryhur. A wing of the 1st Regiment has been ordered from Vellore to Bangalore—and by the *Fort St. George Gazette* of this morning we find that the 18th are under orders to march from Vepery to Bangalore; the 45th to march from Palaveram to Madras.—*Ibid.*

CAPTURE OF THE COORG PRETENDER.

May 1837

The Coorgs have accomplished the crowning act they have captured the Pretender—our paper of the 12th Instant left him in a jungle at Munjerabad, having dispersed different part of his dress in a Northerly direction with a view, it was supposed to elude pursuit—He was taken on the 13th Instant, in a small Village in the north of Coorg bordering on Mysore, by a Native district officer of Coorg. His name is "Poota Buswapah" and not a Brother to the Appamunpara the prisoner at Trichinopoly as was alleged but an unknown and unheard of villager in the northern District of Coorg—not Coorg proper, but one of the Provinces ceded to it by Mysore many years ago.

He has told we understand a very plain and unvarnished tale as to the part he has taken. He says (whether it will prove so we know not) that he was taken from his Village into the low Country and then mounted on a White Horse and had a Chuttery carried over his Head; and was made King, because others would have it so.—We hear also that upon being questioned as to the motives for creating this disturbance, his reply was—that the people were so much oppressed by the Collector and Zillah Judges, that they were driven to desperation, that the latter (the Judge) summoned the poor people from their homes and families to a great distance, as witnesses—and kept them for months at Mangalore without means of subsistence and the former (Collector) had levied in duties and taxes that had never been heard of.

The following will give an idea of what the feelings of the Natives are in this part of the world—they say, that when under Rajah if any act of injustice was perpetrated they could appeal to the British Government, but now if the British Government is equally unjust, where can they seek redress? as the people in Canara have done is the inference. It is deeply to be lamented that that part of Coorg in the low country which was annexed to Canara was not governed precisely according to its own customs both Revenue and Judicial. The Golden Rule of Sir Thomas Munro and all the wisest men who have preceded us has been violated. They taught that when we obtained rule over any district we should not at once introduce our Laws, our customs and our Regulations, but be content to govern it according to its own Laws and customs. This observation may have some weight due to it even by the members of the Law [illegible] was once attri[illegible] plation as make one cod[illegible] inheritance and contract as practice for all India. One code of practice may [illegible] but one code of Law of inheritance and contract is impossible.—*Ibid.*

ARRANGEMENT OF TROOPS.

We hear that the arrangement of troops for the monsoon consequent on the late disturbance, will leave two Companies of the 2d and two of the 52d N. I. at Honore, and one Company of the latter Regiment at Sirsee. The Head Quarters of the 2d and 52d are to remain at Mangalore with two 6 Pounders and abundance of ammunition. The Head Quarters of the 4th and 51st N. I. will be stationed at Cannanore together with H. M. 57th Regiment. A wing of the 26th will furnish outposts for Manantoddy. The Head Quarters of the 52d are to remain at Hurryhur together with a wing of the 7th—the 19th at the French Rocks. This Regiment and the 52d are to furnish such Detachments as the Commissioner may require.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

INSURRECTION AT COORG.

By accounts from Coorg we learn that the Dewan Bopoo with his party (consisting of about 1000 men) proceeded on the 24th and took possession of the town of Sooleea. On his way to that place he met with some opposition from parties of the Insurgents posted along the roads but these he appears to have dislodged without difficulty, having made 9 prisoners and killed one man, and also captured 6 matchlocks. The Pretender and all the principal Insurgents had abandoned the place before his arrival but the occupation of this post would cut off the retreat of the Insurgents towards some of the most inaccessible parts of the Country, and at the same time it would force them towards the Troops who was advancing against them from the other side.

On the night of the 21st a body of 150 or 200 Insurgents who had posted themselves at the foot of the Talnair Ghaut were attacked by a party of Coorgs, on which occasion 5 of the rebels were killed—and 6 made prisoners. The remainder were obliged to retire in the direction of Bellary-pett.

On the 25th the Dewan proceeded with his party in the direction of Uddoor and after putting to flight a body of the Insurgents posted on the road to that place, succeeded, we are happy to say, in releasing Doctor Palmer, his wife and child, who appear to have been in the hands of the rebels for eighteen days. It now appears that the pretender having been deserted by nearly all his troops, intends endeavoring to make his escape into Malabar and every precaution that the vigilance of Captain Le Hardy could suggest, has been adopted for his apprehension.

We have heard nothing further of Col. Green's movements but the activity of the Dewan will probably settle matters without additional aid.

Orders we hear are about to be despatched to occupy proper positions through the province during the monsoon and the rest of the Troops will probably return to cantonments.—*Conservative, May 2.*

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*The Medical Officer in charge of the depot may possibly divide his stores *proportionately* to all, but we conceive, he ought to have sufficient means at his command, to nable him to supply all articles that may possibly be indeented for.

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May 15 1837

I. M. Muthanna

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

13-5-1837

LATE DISBURBANCE IN CANARA.

The metropolitan journals impute the late disturbance in Canara, to the ryutwaree mode of collecting the revenue. Our contemporaries, by the subsequent accounts they will have received, will discover, that the population of the district took neither part, nor let, in the attack on Mangulore. The insurrectionary spirit was confined to some misled Coorgs, whose revolt, however, does not appear by any means so heinous, as the rebellious conduct of the Moplays—a people who have lived and flourished under our rule, and have enjoyed the protection of the government, equally with the rest of their native subjects, ever since Malabar became a part of our empire. The Moplays, so far as we are informed, are neither cultivators nor farmers of land. They are chiefly lapidaries; they deal in jewellery, manufactured at Trichinopoly, and two thirds of the carrying trade along the coast, are in their possession. They are a very industrious class and traffic in all sorts of wares, turning their hands to anything. That they follow agricultural pursuits, or are in any way connected with the landed interest, our experience does not warrant us to speak positively, but we believe they have nothing to do with cultivation: and hence, it is difficult to discover the cause of their disaffection. We might probably, without being wide of the mark, trace it to that spirit of religious fanaticism which is the universal trait of the followers of Mahomet, and it is likely too, they recal to mind, the high and palmy days of their own domination which might give a sharpness and an edge to their feelings, for having been script of their power and inheritance. This spirit, moreover is kept alive, by the deference paid to Mahometans generally, by the Hindoos, who, to this very day, fear them as men, formed by nature, to act under the impulse of the moment, reckless of consequences; and are therefore cautious and guarded in their transactions with them. Be the cause of the disaffection of the Moplays, whatever it may, the Hindoo population, on the Malabar coast, we are happy to learn, have been peaceable, and, if we may use the term—loyal. But however we might congratulate ourselves on the score of their being well disposed to our government, yet we cannot shut our eyes to the evils of the ryutwaree system. It has been, indeed, a curse to the tyots. Mr. Rickards, who was for many years Principal Collector of Malabar, in his analysis of the principal land revenue system now in force, in the Company's territories observes, very justly.

'Of all these, the great vice is the enormity of the government portion of tax, and the impracticable attempt to regulate it as a fixed portion of the gross produce of the soil; causes which have invariably tended by a natural progression, to extortion on the one hand, and to poverty and moral debasement in the other. The power of government to realize its over share is irresistible. The corrupt influence of the native collectors, and of persons interested between collectors and ryots is also incapable of effectual control. Violence, corruption, and artifice on the one hand, are met by deceit, hypocrisy, and cunning on the other. What the one tries to extort the other endeavours to withhold. An universal degradation of character ensues. The basest principles of action are substituted for honesty and truth; and this contest for lucre, lying between power and weakness, terminates at length in reducing helpless ryots to a worse condition than that of common laborers hired at two annas, or three pence per diem.'

This is no exaggerated picture, we can assure our readers. From the highest native revenue officer, down to the lowest harpey, who preys on the industry of the peasant, all are leagued to despoil him, of even that small pittance, which falls to his share after all other demands have been satisfied. The ryot has no way of escape from the tyranny of the revenue officers, as any complaints preferred against them to the collector, is plausibly explained away, and he is too much dependant on his retainers, to admit of his dealing seriously with their offences. We have heard of a farm at Vellore, in the Chinglepat zillah, belonging to an East Indian, that was trespassed upon in the proprietors's absence by the collector's peons, and because the ryots working in the fields, ordered them out, one of the peons had the audacity to draw his sword and wound the man, which, however slightly it may have been, goes to show, the helpless, wretched, unprotected condition of the ryots in the Mofussil, and the cruel and overbearing conduct of the revenue and fiscal officers. We have also heard, of thasildars, on the most frivolous pretences, seizing ryots, while they could not, for an hour, be spared from their fields, and arbitrarily confine them for days, without the Collector or Zillah Judge, or any other competent authority, knowing any thing about it. Nine-tenths of the tyranny and oppression exercised, through native agency, in the interior, is, unknown to us. But what does come to light, occasionally, is startling enough. Instances will accumulate, and time will prepare the way for the introduction of a more equitable settlement of the land revenue, till when, the friends of India should not cease to agitate and reagitate the subject, as it so much calculated to meliorate the wretched condition of the Indian peasant.

(6311)

INSURRECTION IN MANGALORE.

The latest intelligence that we have been enabled to collect connected with the seat of disturbances on the other coast is dated Coorg, April 7th and Cannanore April 8th. We understand that on the 2d instant Mr. Lewin was at Pootoor and surrounded by about 3 or 400 insurgents, at which time he had 145 muskets. He applied for assistance to be despatched to him at Pootoor, but before relief could arrive he was obliged to abandon his position at Pootoor, as the only means of averting the destruction of the whole party and proceed to Mangalore, after sustaining severe loss.

A letter dated Mangalore 6th April states that on the previous day 10 o'clock in the forenoon Major Dowker was attacked by 2 large bodies of Coorgs from the North, East, and South, and the small number of men at the Commanding officer's disposal only admitted of his acting on the defensive, and he was unable to prevent the Prisoners being liberated, and every house from the Bunt, wall Hill to the Flag Staff, being burnt. On the Coorge lining the North parade road a party was sent to oppose them and succeeded in putting the Enemy to the route. Shortly after the attack from the Southward was made, which in like manner was repelled, and the Enemy pursued to their boats, where a very considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned and taken prisoners. Amongst whom was a leader since dead. Two Cannonades landed from the *Eamont* were in position at that time—The loss inflicted on the enemy had driven them back. The Moplas and disaffected of the town lost no opportunity of plundering and seizing and abusing any Sepoy who fell into their hands. Up to that time the loss on the retreat to Pootoor, in killed and missing, amounted to 33 and wounded—The treasure was saved having been brought to the Barrack.

On the 8th instant Colonel Allen directed Colonel Green to push on to the relief of Mangalore with all practicable despatch, and that the Prisoners should be lodged in the Jail on his arrival. He further despatched to Mangalore Provisions and Ammunition on a Pattamar. Mr. Lewin, the Principal Collector of Canara, had previously applied for 2 six pounders, which were shipped on a Pattamar. These, from the various accounts, brought by the *Eamont* and received through Native Channels, it was not thought safe to send with Colonel Green—the want of Bullocks and number of backwaters to be crossed, presenting too great a risk of serious delay. 2 Howitzers carried on Coolies accordingly accompanied the relief. A 5½ inch Mortar with Ammunition and a Detail of Golundauze had however been sent off on the 5th by a Pattamar.

We learn from Coorg of the 6th April, that reports had reached that station from several quarters of the inhabitants of Mursolea and Pootoor having risen in arms to support the claims of a Pretender to the musnud of Coorg, styling himself *Aparampara Sivamy* and of parties assembled at the foot of the Ghauts leading from Coorg having committed acts of oppression on inhabitants of that country. It was thought desirable to proceed with a Detachment of the 36th Regt. N. I., and a party of Coorgs to seize a body consisting of 150 men, who were reported to have posted themselves with hostile intentions at the Cuttary at the foot of the Talnair Ghaut. But, notice of the approach of these troops having reached the insurgents, the greater part of them had retreated towards Bellarypett before the detachment reached the Ghaut. The Dewan Bapoo, with a party of Coorgs, succeeded, however in seizing 6 men who with about 15 others had posted themselves at a village a short distance from the foot of the Ghaut. Balls and powder were found upon all the prisoners and two of them were caught with matchlocks. Three breast plates belonging to the Coorg Peons stationed at the Tannah were also found in their possession. On questioning these people as to the cause of their having taken up arms against the Government, they stated that they were acting under the orders of a Brahmin named *Dodda Todada Soobbriah* and that *Aparamapara Sivamy* having established his authority at Bellarypett had ordered the Ghauts to be closed and all travellers proceeding to Coorg to be detained.

Madras.

A Correspondent on whose information we can place reliance notices that Mangalore Insurgents were principally composed of a tribe of Moplas inhabiting the borders of the Coorg country and formerly subjects of the Coorg Rajahs. Since the establishment of the British authority in the latter country these persons have been transferred to the district of Canara, very much our informant states against their own will, their natural inclination being to remain under their own Dewans, instead of being handed over to the superintendence of strangers and the inconveniences of foreign rule. Their request to be placed again under their old Dewan we understand was made through the Collector and supported by his recommendation. If this is the case the Government no doubt had strong reason for refusing compliance; at the same time they cannot be displeased with us for noticing the subject and we feel assured that if by removing the grievance, they can remove the discontent which has led to such serious results, they will not allow any but insuperable objections to stand in the way, especially as they must remember that in seeking to be restored to their old regime these men are seeking nothing more than their birthright.—*Conservative, May 2.*

Coorg.—By accounts from Coorg we learn that the Dewan Bopoo with his party (consisting of about 1000 men) proceeded on the 21th and took possession of the town of Soolcea. On his way to that place he met with some opposition from parties of the Insurgents posted along the roads but these he appears to have dislodged without difficulty, having made 9 prisoners and killed one man, and also captured 6 matchlocks. The Pretender and all the principal Insurgents had abandoned the place before his arrival but the occupation of this post would cut off the retreat of the Insurgents towards some of the most inaccessible parts of the Country and at the same time it would force them towards the Troops who are advancing against them from the other side.

On the night of the 21st a body of 150 or 200 Insurgents who had posted themselves at the foot of the Talnair Ghaut were attacked by a party of Coorgs, on which occasion 5 of the rebels were killed—and 6 made prisoners. The remainder were obliged to retire in the direction of Bellarypett.

On the 25th the Dewan proceeded with his party in the direction of Uddoor and after putting to flight a body of the Insurgents posted on the road to that place succeeded, we are happy to say, in releasing Doctor Palmer, his wife and child, who appear to have been in the hands of the rebels for eighteen days. It now appears that the pretender having been deserted by nearly all his troops intends endeavoring to make his escape into Malabar and every precaution that the vigilance of Captain Le Hardy could suggest has been adopted for his apprehension.

We have heard nothing further of Col. Green's movements but the activity of the Dewan will probably settle matters without additional aid.

Orders, we hear, are about to be despatched to occupy proper positions through the province during the monsoon and the rest of the Troops will probably return to cantonments.—*Ibid.*

Madras.

The advices received from the seat of insurrection continue of a most favourable description.

Colonel Williamson's Detachment arrived at Oochingy on the 22d Instant, and was to move down the Pass on the 23d. That Officer and Colonel Green were in communication with a view to concert a combined operation against the Rebels.

Dewan Bapoo, with his choice band of gallant Coorgs, had advanced into Canara and after slight opposition from parties posted along the road whom he dislodged, killing one and taking nine prisoners with some matchlocks, had taken possession of the Town of Soolea. The advance of the Coorgs on one side, and the approach of the Troops on the other had struck terror into the Rebels and *sauve qui peut* was the order of the day with the Pretender and his adherents.

The occupation of this post by the Coorgs is considered of great importance, as it cuts off the retreat of the insurgents towards some of the most inaccessible parts of Amrsoolea and will have the effect of driving them towards our Troops entering Pootoor from the other side. The gallant conduct of the Coorgs and their attachment to our interests is beyond all praise.

Heavy rains have fallen since the latter end of March in various parts of the Coimbatore District, which had previously suffered most severely from want of water and forage for Cattle.

We have been favoured with the following account of the movements of the 19th Regiment N. I.

"The 19th Regiment had originally got as far as Hassan en route to Bisley, when it received a pressing letter from the Superintendent of Coorg desiring that it would march as rapidly as possible on Mercara, which place was reached on the 17th after three days hard work. On the morning of the 18th word was sent in that a party of fellows, about a thousand in number, who had posted themselves about five miles from Mercara and which place it was their intention to attack, were desirous of coming to terms, and about one P. M. bodies of them were seen approaching with bundles of matchlocks and knives. The terms were, that the Coorgs should deliver up the Canarese and the head men who were among them, who accordingly were brought in and are now prisoners in the Fort. Colonel Williamson's Force reached Oochingy on the 22d and were to move on the following morning towards Bisley: news had however been received that the stockade there had been evacuated. A price has been set on the heads of Assurampara and some of his principal men—he, the Chief, they say is posted in Ammasoolia with about two thousand followers, and is become confoundedly down in the mouth. It is to be hoped the business may be terminated before the monsoon, which commences in about a month more. The 19th Regiment found the greatest difficulty in procuring carriage and never could have moved but for a supply of Elephants and Camels most timely supplied from Hoonsoor. The Regt. was ordered in the morning of the 23d to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice, but the destination was unknown."

Another Letter, speaking of the recent movements in Coorg, mentions that the 36th Regiment had returned *opportunely* to Mercara after their visit to the Bisley Ghaut, as it was found that a plan had been concerted between the insurgents and a disaffected Talook S. W. of Coorg to get possession of the Fort that same night. The activity of the Dewan Bapoo soon persuaded the people to disarm, and the Subadar and 5 other disaffected Chiefs were seized and sent in. The Fort was speedily put in a good position of defence; on the 16th intelligence was brought that the whole of Yedanaad had risen and joined by some Canarese from below, was coming to attack it. This party halted however at a respectable distance; and ultimately begged for terms, which was granted on their giving up their arms, their Chiefs, and all the Canarese who had joined them.—*Spectator, April 29.*

Madras.

THE INSURRECTION.

By the latest advices from the seat of disturbance, it seems doubtful whether the pretender has taken the direction of Nuggur or Malabar. It is however pretty certain that he has fled, and his forlorn condition may be guessed from the circumstance of his leaving behind him his sinews of war. These, in the shape of a treasure of 13,800 Rupees, had been laid hold of by the active Dewan Bapoo, who found the coin in the jungle near Soolea, where it had been buried by the insurgents when they recently found themselves attacked at that place.

A reconnoitring party of Colonel Williamson's had been fired upon at a barrier about six miles down the Calgaud Pass. This was returned with good effect, and the chief leader of the insurgents in the neighbourhood wounded, and subsequently made prisoner. On the approach of a gun and larger force, the insurgents evacuated their strong position at the barrier and took refuge in the surrounding villages. Several prisoners have been since sent in, and confidence was beginning to be restored in the district. —*Spectator, May 6.*

Madras.

THE INSURRECTION.

We have been favoured with the following Extract from a Letter dated Mercara, April 21, 1837.

I send you a line just to say that every thing is now going on here as satisfactorily as could be wished—Boqoo (one of the Dewans) has pushed on with 900 Coorgs as far as Soolea 12 miles beyond the frontier, in hopes of finding the Pretender and all the principal insurgents there.—The fellow had not come to the Jhuttra alluded to in my last—but Boqoo entertained great hopes of overtaking him last night.—Several Prisoners have been sent up by other parties of Coorgs. Some of them who left Soolea the day before yesterday mention that an European Officer (a Doctor) with his wife, and a child about 5 or 6 years old were prisoners at that place—we cannot make out who this can be—most likely some unfortunate Apothecary.—I hope the Coorgs may rescue them.

A letter was received from Hunter last night, mentioning his intention of proceeding immediately to take possession of Bislee which the insurgents were reported to have abandoned. This is just what I expected would be the result of the suppression of the Yeddavood insurrection. The fellows at Bislee have heard of their companions having been given up by the Yeddavood people whom they come to support—they suspect their friends of treachery, and they have made a bolt of it for fear of sharing the same fate! Yeddavood, or as is generally written "Yeddavavood" borders on the Igoor Country near Bislee.—The inhabitants are not Coorgs but of the same caste as the people of the South of Munjerabad. They are *capital* shots—and will stand for ever *behind walls*.—We experienced a proof of their expertness at "Buck" near Soamwurpett three years ago. Their success at that place must have given them confidence or they scarcely would have dreamt of attacking Mercara.—*Herald, April 26.*

OPERATION IN CANARA.

The latest advices from the Westward mention, that the Dewan Bapoo, in consequence of information that the Pretender was in the neighbourhood of Bellarypet, had pushed on with his Coorgs to that place, and was found in peaceable possession of it by Colonel Green's Detachment on its arrival there.

Colonel Williamson had come up with the Pretender's party near Cadab (which place he found in flames) and had taken 2 Elephants. The Pretender had previously dismissed the greater part of his people with a present of 3 Rupees each, and was reported to have fled to Nuggur. He practised a clever *ruse* in order the better to effect his escape and gain a good start of his pursuers. Equipping a Jainer to represent himself (of course "a hairy man with a dark bamboo complexion") he mounted him upon a horse, furnished him with umbrella, attendants, tom-toms and horns, and instructed the man to hold himself at a respectable distance from the Coorgs, sufficient however to give them a good view of his person, and gain the belief of his being the Pretender himself seeking a parley with them. The Deputy played his part successfully, and in the meantime the real Simon Pure was making the best possible use of his heels in an opposite direction.

The meeting of the gallant Bapoo and his band with Colonel Green's party was cordial and gratifying: the latter made the conduct of the faithful Coorgs the just theme of their praise and of compliment to their leader, and our erst foes loyally tendered their services for any duty. Five public servants had been released, the Palshcar, 3 Moonshees, and 1 Gomashtah of the Bellary Cutcherry which was effected by the attack of the Coorgs on the Pretender's party.

Colonel Williamsom forced the Bissly Pass on the 24th ultimo, after a slight resistance, and the descent of his Force into the low country has had the effect of allaying the insurrection in the vicinity of the Bissly Ghaut.

The villagers were fast returning to their houses, having given up most of the Chiefs of the rebels in that quarter—and the country at the foot of the Talmer Ghaut was in a similarly favorable state.

All the public servants captured by the insurgents from the commencement of the 'rising' have now been released.

The Government have written a handsome letter to Captain Burtsal of the *Eamont* and presented him with a sum of two thousand Rupees for his services at the time Mangalore was threatened by the Rebels; and have further offered either to replace the Guns left by him at that place by others from the Arsenal or to liquidate their value to him.—*Spectator, May* 10.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—May 14.—Dutch Barque *Ann Augustina*, McCallum, from Singapore 6th and Malacca 7th April.

Passenger:—Captain Stack, H. M. 45th Regiment.

16. Barque *Thetis*, C. C. Clark, from Penang 19th April.

Passengers:—Mrs. Maillardett and Child, Mrs. C. Herbert, Miss Rodyk; Captain J. Ross, 15th Regt. N. I. and 2 Children, 2d Lieutenant R. Kinkead, Artillery, Ensigns W. Burley and J. Robertson, 15th Regt. N. I., Assistant Surgeon J. W. Maillardett.—Mrs. Ross, died May 13, 1837.

DEPARTURES.—May 11.—H. M. Ship *Andromache*, Captain H. D. Chads, C. B., to Trincomalee.

Do. Barque *Shumsul Anny*, H. Gatfield, to Kistnapatam and Chittagong.

12. Brig *Lukebelaus*, G. H. Kincaid, to Eskapilly and Chittagong.

13. Ship *Mary Hartley*, W. Priestman, to Calcutta.

Passengers:—Mesdames Priestman and McFarren, Miss Stainstreet; Master G. R. Fergusson.

14. Brig *Catharine*, W. F. Walker, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers: —Mrs. Walker, Captain J. D. Shreeve; Ensigns Youngson, 14th Regt. and Taylor, 49th Regt., 1 Gunner C. E. V. B.

16. Barque *Eamont*, N. Burtsal, to the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

Passengers:—Ensign Young, Captain Bluett, and Miss E. H. Bluett.

SHIP NEWS.—The Dutch Barque *Anna Augustina* spoke the Ship *Francis Smith*, Captain Edmonds, bound to Calcutta, out 14 weeks from England, on the 8th May in Lat. 10° North, Long. 84° East.—*Conservative, May* 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. Russell left Madras on Saturday last for the Neilgherries.—*Ibid.*

We understand that Lord and Lady Brudenell may shortly be expected here from Bombay in the Ship *Drongan.*—*Ibid.*

We are happy to observe that considerable quantities of materials for road making are daily brought into different parts of Madras by the Red Hill Rail-road and the Canal; and we notice that one of the Barges employed carries the material into the Government House compound.—*Ibid.*

The following account of the escape of some of the Ladies from Mangalore, collected from a letter from one of them, will be read with interest.

The night of the 3d April was passed with much anxiety and on the 4th some of the Ladies and Children were put on board a boat to take them to a Pattamar, which had been engaged to take them to Cannanore. They had to run through the sun to the Beach and embarked in such haste that they could not take any thing with them. It would appear that the boatmen were in league with the Moplas to take them prisoners—for they were for hours rowing about in a burning sun before they reached the Pattamar, in which other Ladies had already embarked, the boatmen pretending that they could not find her. When they reached the Pattamar, the misery they suffered may be conceived, when it is stated that there were crowded in her ten Ladies and thirteen Children—the numbers scarcely permitting them to sit down. In consequence of the tide it was found that the vessel could not cross the bar till midnight. In the mean time an alarm was given that the Coorgs were coming. Mr. Dumergue now most opportunely came on board and quieted their fears. He consented to remain there all night and most fortunately for them he did so, for his presence, it should seem alone saved the lives of the Ladies—he was obliged to stand over the Tindal all night with his loaded gun. About midnight the wind became fair for leaving the River, and they hoped to get to sea, but now the Pattamar was wrecked and it is believed intentionally. The boatmen succeeded in getting the vessel into the surf—then the anchors were put out and lost and the helm broken, and the vessel left to the mercy of the waves—she soon began to fill with water drifting towards the sand banks. They were told there was no hope—and that the vessel was sinking. The forlorn situation of all on board may be imagined but cannot be described—although close to the shore, the signals made by Mr. Dumergue by firing his gun were unnoticed. Till day-light this continued, the vessel striking most violently upon the rocks; just however as all hope seemed over, three boats came off to their assistance and with some difficulty all got safe to land. Drenched as they were with the sea, they had scarcely time to change their dress, when the alarm Bugle sounded and they were again hurried to their boats to take refuge in the *Eamont*, which had that morning come in and been engaged to take them to Cannanore. Just as they had once more re-embarked and pushed from shore, the firing commenced and the town was in flames. The boatmen now sought to return and refused to row them to the *Eamont*, and this although large sums were offered. The boats would have been allowed to drift on shore, but most fortunately at that moment, Captain Shrieve coming on shore saw their danger and rendered them assistance with all the zeal and alacrity sailors are ever ready to lend to women in distress. By his firmness and perseverance the Ladies were placed in safety on board the *Eamont*, where they were received most kindly and every want and wish readily supplied as we have formerly mentioned.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Lewin has lately sent to Baupoo, the Coorg Chief, a letter of thanks for his exertions, with a present of 500 Rupees. The money he has returned stating the exertions made by him and his Countrymen have been made not for money, but to secure the confidence of the English Government in their new subjects. We sincerely hope it will reward them by preserving to the people the continuance of the present mode of Government which seems most acceptable to them. That division of Coorg which has been transferred to Canara is the rebellious district—all the rest of the kingdom of Coorg has most abundantly evidenced its fealty to the English.—This speaks in language which we hope will not be forgotten.

Baupoo has succeeded in recovering the plate chest of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, which he sent to Major Dowker.—*Ibid.*

The 19th Regiment Native Infantry now stationed at Mercara is ordered to Oochingy in Mysore, a place not far from Arculgoode, there to abide the decision of Mr. Lewin, the Principal Collector of Canara.—For that Functionary's determination Lieutenant Colonel Strachan, the Deputy Quarter Master General is awaiting at Bangalore.—*Ibid.*

The following deml-official letter from Dr. Palmer to Captain Lehardy, detailing the former Gentleman's adventure with the Rebels will interest our readers.

To Captain C. F. LEHARDY, *Superintendent of Coorg.*

MY DEAR SIR,—I shall I fear find no words strong enough to express my gratitude towards your brave fellows to whom next to God I am indebted for the lives of myself, wife and little boy. To shew you with what kindness and diligence they rescued us from the hands of our persecutors, I will endeavour to give you an outline of the events which occurred to us from the time we left Sultanpett until our deliverance.

On our arrival at that place, information which we received from some respectable looking persons, gave us the first notice of a disturbance having taken place below the Ghauts; as I however saw no cause to apprehend that these disturbances amounted to any thing more than a mere refusal on the part of the inhabitants to pay their kists, I determined on proceeding, and I accordingly marched the following day to Bargode at the foot of the Ghaut—on reaching that place we were told that the Rajah had taken the village and that 500 of his men were close at hand and would arrive that evening, we however saw nothing to alarm us during the day excepting the insolence and inattention which we experienced from the inhabitants. At about 11 o'clock at night we were awoke by the arrival of upwards of 100 men carrying mushals (torches) and armed with matchlocks, swords, and hatchets, headed by a Moorman. On entering the house he immediately rushed up and seized me by the throat, while others bound my arms behind my back and then tied me to a pillar of the Cutcherry, this effected, they turned to Mrs. Palmer whom the ruffian abovementioned also seized by the throat, tore off her clothes and left her almost in a state of nudity, in this condition we were left for 24 hours, when a person apparently higher in authority arrived and appeared disposed to treat us with less severity. We remained at Bargode three days, during which we received scarcely food sufficient to support us. On the morning of the fourth day we were informed that the Rajah had taken Mangalore and that his instructions were that we should be conducted to that place. We accordingly proceeded, myself and Mrs. Palmer being allowed our Palankeens under a strong guard of Matchlock-men—on reaching Buntwal which we did on the 14th or 15th, we were told that the Rajah had gone to Poottoor, and thither we were ordered to follow him—On reaching Poottoor however we found he had gone on to Soolya and we were accordingly moved on to that place. On arriving within a few miles of Soolya I have reason to believe that the guards must have received instructions to treat us with peculiar harshness; myself and Mrs. Palmer were turned out of our Palankeens and told that we must in future walk—this occurred at about 11 o'clock in the day—they had before deprived Mrs. Palmer of her bonnet and myself of my hunting cap, the only one which I happened to have; and in this manner, bareheaded, all three of us, myself, my wife and child, the latter without even shoes, were made to walk over stony rocky ground, over hills and through thick thorny jungle for upwards of three miles at the very hottest time of the day, and on reaching the Cutcherry in which he was lodged we were detained for upwards of an hour exposed to the sun waiting until the Rajah was prepared to see us.

Our interview was very short, he told Mrs. Palmer, whose state may be more easily imagined than described, not to be alarmed. A few words were also addressed to myself; he asked me if I would attend his wounded and said that he would pay me the same as the Company. To this humanity dictated a ready answer—I of course expressed my willingness to alleviate as far as lay in my power the sufferings of any person brought to me in want of medical assistance; at the same time representing my inability to do much, owing to the want of medicines and instruments—we were kept here in our own Tent pitched about 50 yards from the Cutcherry 3 days, when an order was suddenly received to take us off to the jungle—Harsh and brutal as had been the treatment which we experienced before this, it was nothing to what we were now made to suffer; we were deprived of our tent, conducted into an unfrequented part of the jungle and there exposed for four successive days without covering of any kind, except a few leaves to protect us from the heavy dew and rain which fell every night; the only food supplied to us at this time being the coarsest description of rice—On the second day we were led to entertain hopes of speedy relief by hearing the sound of distant shots, these however died away towards evening. On the following day our hopes were again revived by hearing shots, as if an enemy were skirmishing in the neighbourhood; these shots were evidently closer than the day before. On the fourth morning we were suddenly taken from this place and carried in our Palankeens to a more remote and inaccessible part of the jungle, where we found the Rajah surrounded by about 250 men. As we arrived the Rajah was about to return in the direction from which we had just come and we were told that we should follow on the next day.

The following day (the morning of the 24th) we were taken in the direction that the Rajah had gone the night before, and had proceeded about four miles, when our Palankeens were suddenly stopped and sent in another direction—which we had pursued about 20 yards, when I was rudely pulled out of my Palankeen by the ropes that had all along bound me and was dragged into some of the thickest part of the jungle, the Palankeens following us—I had not been there more than five minutes when I heard heavy firing apparently close to us; this however continued only a few minutes, when it altogether ceased. Here we were in a state of breathless suspense for upwards of an hour—the firing again commenced, but at so great a distance as to leave us no hopes whatever of being discovered by our Sepoys, who we concluded had encountered the enemy. Shots continued to be heard at intervals for about a quarter of an hour, when one, suddenly fired within a few yards of us, was immediately followed by the rush of a large body of men in our direction; they were dressed precisely in the same costume as that worn by the Rajah's (Pretender's) Troops, and I accordingly concluded that the Rajah had been defeated by our Troops and that these men were running up to put us to death. Judge my surprise therefore, at finding myself suddenly set free and the ropes which bound my arms cut—and ourselves surrounded by friends offering assistance and treating us with the most marked respect. I now found that we owed our deliverance from the hands of the ruffians into which we had fallen, to your brave Coorgs. It is impossible for me to describe the kindness with which they loaded us, it appeared indeed as if each man wished to outdo his comrade in attention—Rice-cakes, Ghee, in short all they had to offer, were placed at our disposal. In coming out of the jungle we met your old Dewan Baupoo, whose delight at seeing us appeared to know no bounds. I was now made fully aware of the peril to which we had been exposed; for not more than 200 yards from the place where I was pinioned, lay the corpse of the subadar who had charge of us; and it appears that he was in the act of running down and was calling out to the guards, by whom we were surrounded, to put us to death, when he received his death wound from one of your men—the shot had entered under the right arm, had passed through the body and causing instant death, thus saved our lives, at all events my own; for he would only have had to raise his hatchet to fell me to the ground, resistance being utterly out of my power.

I feel that no words can express what I would wish to say on the subject of my gratitude towards my deliverers; but I beg you will be kind enough to express to them as far as you are able my sense of the deep debt I owe them.

I remain, my dear Sir, your's very sincerely,

(Signed) OCTAVIUS PALMER.

Mercara, 30th April, 1837.

P. S.—I may as well mention that I was plundered by the insurgents of 251 Rs. in cash and other property which I calculate at the most moderate estimate at 3000 Rupees.—*Ibid.*

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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These letters have already been published in other papers as well, but, nevertheless, the cuttings are again collected for these files.

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MANGALORE.

24-5-1837

By intelligence from the vicinity of the late insurrection to the 14th instant, we understand that every thing was then quiet, and that there was not the slightest chance of any further disturbances taking place for some time to come.

We have the pleasure of giving below the substance of some of the Despatches of the Pretender to one of his principal adherents, the Potiah of Bootakollee, below the Chubbanelly Ghaut, who was taken prisoner by Captain Clarke of the 52d, and is now in confinement in the Fort at Mungerabad.

1*st Letter.*—Aparampar Sawmy's Secretary, Pooteh Gowdah, reports to Kootakolla Sannah, Potail of that village, that Aparampar Sawmy had come to take possession of the country in Malabar, and that the Ballance Cutcherry, Pootoor Cutcherry Carbar Modall, Ooperungudy Rowmayne and Paree Mangalore had all come to his assistance. To-day Mangalore and Buntwall are also to join the Sawmy, and you must therefore take care of the Cobanelly and Sicilly Ghauts, and assemble as many men as you can.—This is Aparampar Sawmy's order.

2*d Letter.*—Kistnapah Hurrah to Koolakella Sannah—Directing him to send all the money collected at the Sicilly Choukay, and stating their 25 men had been taken prisoners at Bislee.

3*d Letter.*—From Mootapah Gowdah and Appeyan Gowdah to Kootakella Sanna—Reporting that they were going to Oochingy on the 11th April.—He must therefore ascend the Ghauts with all his men on the same day.

4*th Letter.*—From the same to the same—Mentioning that they had ascended the Ghauts and that he would receive orders how to act.

5*th Letter.*—Coongee Gowdah to Kootakella Sannah ordering him to imprison the Company's Shambouge and Choukadar of Sicilly, and to secure under lock and key all the property of every description belonging to Government, and to continue to sell Tobacco at the same price as sold by the Sircar.

6*th Letter.*—Timmapah Gowdah reports to the Kootakella Sannah that his two brothers mentioned in the 4th letter had gone with a Force to Markara in Coorg, and have surrendered the Fort.

I have heard that the Ryots in your neighbourhood are unwilling to support our cause—should such be the case you will threaten them, and force them to join us. You will send to the Dhurmastall and Huggere for Powder and Ball—3 maunds of the former and some of the latter. What quantity of these articles you may require, keep, and send the remainder to me at Bislee. You are also directed to send me as many men as you can collect at Dhurmastall. You will then proceed to the top of the Sicilly Ghaut, and endeavour to persuade the people to join you; and with them and your own men occupy the Sicilly Ghaut—and you will inform me of what you have done. The reason of my writting this letter is in consequence of my having heard of the Company's Troops having collected at Oochengy. You must therefore be vigilant and active.

7*th Letter.*—Pooteah Gowdah to the Potail Sannah—Aparampar Sawmy has ordered that you are not to tyrannize or ill-treat the people of Dhurmstall. They have as yet given us what we require. The Cullunjee Potail Sunkeah has sent you a few armed men, and he also has collected men for me—we shall therefore not call on him for anything else.

8*th Letter.*—Pooteah Gowdah to Kontakettah Sannah—You must cut down trees in ten or fifteen places in the Sicilly Ghauts and shut up the roads. Your name shall be mentioned to Apparam Sawmy, and you will be well rewarded for your services.

9*th Letter.*—Pooteah Gowdah to the same. 16th April. Two Officers with 200 men have arrived at the top of the Bungedee Ghaut. There drums were heard and the report of 10 guns—and at the top of the Koombulmome Ghaut, the sound of guns was likewise heard. You must endeavour to find out what is going on in the Sicilly Ghaut. This you must do daily. As soon as you have blocked up the Pass at Cubbenelly you must let me know, and when your have shut up the road you will place your people, and if any of the Sirkar people make their appearance from above you will immediately send to let me know. Dont be alarmed—Should I hear from Aparampar Sawmy I will inform you.

10*th Letter.*—Pooteah Gowdah to the same.—Reporting that 600 of the Company's Troops had come to Sarpady, and that he had, in consequence, moved to Ooperungudy.—Should any troops have come to the Coomar or Cubanelly Ghaut to report it to him, and to let him know how many men he had collected at Sicilly, and how many match-lock men he had seen.

11*th Letter.*—Kistnah Heba Potail of Acnain (bottom of the Woombutmoree Ghaut) to Sannah.—Stating that Pooteah Gowdah had come to his village and desired him to shut up the Woombulmomie Pass.

12*th Letter.*—Turmapal Gawdah to Kowtaputte Sannah—reporting that the Company's Troops had attacked and killed 3 men.—That a great many troops had assembled at different places. He must therefore ascend the Ghauts will *all* his men—make a disturbance so as to bring back some of the Troops from below.

13*th Letter.*—Pooteah Gowdah to the same—Stating that all India was to rise in his favor, and that 25 thousand men were assmbling to support the SAWMY.—*Herald, May* 24.

COORG. 18-5-1837

The Pretender we hear has eluded pursuit in the low Country, and managed to get up the Ghauts with some 20 or more followers—fearing his party might draw observation and lead to his apprehension, he ordered them to disperse and was left quite alone in the jungle near Munjerabad; various parts of his dress have been discovered scattered here and there evidently with a view to lead pursuit in a northerly direction, whereas we are given to understand it is more than possible he may have gone south, either to take refuge in the city of Mysore, where he must have many friends, or in the Coorg country. It is reported that he had two prisoners with him a Sepoy and a Havildar of the 2d Regt. N. I. the former of whom he murdered below the Ghauts and the latter above; they most probably impeded his flight. It appears to have been his system from the commencement to give no quarter to the sepoys, as on the retreat of Major Dowker's Detachment from Pootoor, previous to the attack on Mangalore, every sepoy that was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy was cut to pieces in sight of the Detachment.

There being nothing for Colonel Williamson's Detachment to do in Canara he has ascended the Bissley—and will await instructions at Dochinger where the 19th Regt. from Mercara has been ordered to join him. There is every reason to suppose that a brigade of Infantry and perhaps a Cavalry Regiment will be cantoned in the neighbourhood of the Bissley, probably at Hassan, a situation admirably calculated to meet any emergency—whether the troops be required in Canara, Coorg or Mysore.

There is one feature in the late proceedings in Canara and Mysore, which affords matter for serious enquiry—viz. how it is the Irregulars have done every thing and the Regulars nothing? Captain McLeod with a party of 50 Mysore Horse and 50 Mysore Sepoys traversed the country from Nuggur to Bangalore at a time when Colonel Green with a detachment of 600 Regulars was advancing from Cannanore to the relief of Mangalore, and obliged to proceed with caution.

Captain Hunter with a few Mysore Horsemen and Sepoys amounting altogether we believe to no more than 9 men drove the enemy from their breast works on the Bissley, when some days after the advanced party of Colonel Williamson's column met with a slight check.

The Dewan Bapoo with his 800 brave Coorgs took Soolia and Bellarypett, routed the Pretender's army and secured the district where Colonel Green with a force of some 2000 or more Regulars had not the means of advancing with that rapidity and energy so absolutely necessary on these occasions.

A Correspondent has furnished us with a clue, and says, that the secret of the inertness of the Army on this occasion may be found in the inefficient manner in which they have been equipped. Whatever the cause may be we are convinced it is not in any way attributable to the officers or men composing the Force employed. The 2d Regt. N. I. has shewn what the Madras Sepoys can yet do in the way of fighting—and the late marching of the 19th and 27th Regts. N. I. will convince the Government that the Sepoy of the present day is not behind the Sepoy of other days in the power of enduring fatigue.

The Detachment of H. M. 39th which accompanied Col. Williamson's Column has been ordered to return to Bangalore as the men are suffering much from sickness.—*Conservative, May* 12.

CAPTURE OF THE COORG PRETENDER.—The Coorgs have accomplished the crowning act, they have captured the Pretender—our Paper of the 12th Instant left him in a jungle at Munjerabad, having dispersed different parts of his dress in a Northerly direction with a view, it was supposed, to elude pursuit—He was taken on the 13th Instant, in a small Village in the North of Coorg bordering on Mysore, by a Native District officer of Coorg. His name is "Poota Buswapah" and not a Brother to the Appamunpara the Prisoner at Trichinopoly, as was alleged, but an unknown and unheard of Villager in the Northern District of Coorg—not Coorg proper, but one of the Provinces ceded to it by Mysore many years ago.

He has told, we understand, a very plain and unvarnished tale as to the part he has taken. He says (whether it will prove so we know not) that he was taken from his Village into the low Country and then mounted on a White Horse and had a Chattery carried over his head, and was made King, because others would have it so.—We hear also that upon being questioned as to the motives for creating this disturbance, his reply was—that the people were so much oppressed by the Collector and Zillah Judges that they were driven to desperation, that the latter (the Judge) summoned the poor people from their homes and families to a great distance, as witnesses—and kept them for months at Mangalore without means of subsistence, and the former (Collector) had levied inland duties and taxes that had never been heard of.

Coorg.—The Dewan by the latest accounts was still in the neighbourhood of Soolea with about 950 Coorgs. The pretender it appears has dismissed the greater part of his followers with the view of making his way with a few of the principal rebels into the Nuggur district.

The following is the description of his person which has been proclaimed and which is given we believe from the account of Dr. Palmer, whose singular adventure and providential escape we noticed in our last.

"Description of the person styling himself Apparampara and Rajah of Coorg.

Height—about 5 feet and 3 or 4 inches.

Age—25 or 30 years.

Complexion—Dark Bamboo, marked with Small Pox, pleasing expression of countenance, when smiling, shews a very beautiful set of white teeth, slight Jewish expression.

Hair—Bushy and long curls hanging over his shoulders.

Limbs—Very slight and shoulders rather high.

Whiskers—of peculiar appearance surrounding nearly the whole of his face.

Beard—exceedingly bushy and 3 or 4 inches long."

We have been favoured with further particulars of Dr. Palmer's capture by the rebels. It seems he was travelling in the night with his wife and child and was met by a party of the pretender's followers who obliged him to leave his Palankeen, when he was seized, thrown down and plundered. Mrs. Palmer was also bound, the child was not molested. They were kept in this state, with only a little half boiled rice for their sustenance for forty hours, when an order came for their introduction to the pretender, and they were put into their Palankeens and carried towards his residence until they came within a few miles of their destination when they were obliged to get out and walk. When they were brought before the pretender Dr. Palmer acquainted him with his profession and was told that his services would be made use of and that he would be allowed a salary equal to that which he had received from the Company. After this they were again put into their palankeen, the ropes with which they had been bound having been removed on the promise of Dr. Palmer that he would not attempt to escape. It was on this occasion that Baupoo who was pushing on from Soolea as described in our last, providentially came upon the travelling party. The pretender's orders were that in the event of a rescue Dr. Palmer and his family were to be shot, and the Subadar in charge was on the point of fulfilling his instructions, when a Coorg fired and struck him down. On this the remainder of the party fled. The poor infant, whenever it cried, was threatened with death.

The pretender had two superb Elephants and six fine horses. The latter, it was supposed, had been captured from the stud of a gentleman in the Civil Service.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *4th July* 1837. 4/7/1837

No. 124 of 1837.—The following Extracts from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date 29th March 1837, are published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 29th March 1837, *No.* 23.

Para. 1, "Referring to our Military Letter of the 18th February 1835 (No. 14), para. 15, We have now to acquaint you that we have perused with much satisfaction the General Order by the Commander in Chief at your Presidency dated the 9th September 1834, conveying the sentiments of the Governor General and Commander in Chief in India on the result of the Enquiry into the causes which led to the failure of the column under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson in the operations against Coorg.

2. "The decided opinion of the Court of Enquiry founded upon the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses "that he most zealously and unremittingly ex-"erted himself for the good of the Service on which he "was engaged and that on every occasion when his "column came in contact which the Enemy he was to be "found at the point where danger pressed and where his "presence was most required," is in the highest degree honorable to Colonel Jackson and satisfactory to us.

3. "You will be pleased to publish this Letter in General Orders."—*Ibid.*

21-6-(837)

APOORAMPARAH SAWMY.

We hear that Apooramparah Sawmy the pretender, his dewan, several chiefs of his body guard, and about 45 of the leaders in the recent disturbances in Coorg, who have been prisoners in Mercara fort for some weeks, were marched towards Cannanore on the 20th, strongly guarded by the detachment of the 86th Regiment under Captain Musgrove as far as Vyatoor, being relieved there by a detachment of the 51st regiment.

One hundred and fifty-nine prisoners were to follow Captain Musgrove's detachment on the 1st instant under Lieutenant Roberts. The detachment, we hear, experienced incessant rain, and much difficulty in descending the ghauts, many of the prisoners being weak and sickly. —*Ibid.*

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

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Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The Coorgs (allies) have accomplished the crowning act—they have captured the Pretender. He was taken on the 13th inst., in a small village in the north of Coorg, bordering on Mysore, by a native district officer of Coorg. His name is "Poota Buswapah," and not a brother to the Appamunpara, the prisoner at Trichinopoly, as was alleged, but an unknown and unheard-of villager in the northern district of Coorg; not Coorg proper, but one of the provinces ceded to it by Mysore many years ago. He has told, we understand, a very plain and unvarnished tale as to the part he has taken. He says (whether it will prove so we know not) that he was taken from his village into the low country, and then mounted on a white horse, and had a chuttery carried over his head; and was made king, because others would have it so. We hear, also, that upon being questioned as to the motives for creating this disturbance, his reply was—that the people were so much oppressed by the collector and zillah judges, that they were driven to desperation; that the latter (the judge) summoned the poor people from their homes and families to a great distance, as witnesses, and kept them for months at Mangalore, without means of subsistence; and the former (collector) had levied inland duties and taxes that had never been heard of.

The following will give an idea of what the feelings of the natives are in this part of the world. They say, that when under the rajah, if any act of injustice was perpetrated, they could appeal to the British Government; but now, if the British Government is equally unjust, where can they seek redress? As the people in Canara have done, is the inference. It is deeply to be lamented, that that part of Coorg in the low country which was annexed to Canara, was not governed precisely according to its own customs, both revenue and judicial. The golden rule of Sir Thomas Munro, and all the wisest men who have preceded us, has been violated. They thought, that when we obtained rule over any district, we should not at once introduce our laws, our customs, and our regulations, but be content to govern it according to its own laws and customs.—*Conservative, May* 19.

Mr. Lewin has lately sent to Baupoo, the Coorg chief, a letter of thanks for his exertions, with a present of Rs. 500. The money he has returned, stating the exertions made by him and his countrymen have been made, not for money, but to secure the confidence of the English Government in their new subjects. That division of Coorg which has been transferred to Canara, is the rebellious district—all the rest of the kingdom of Coorg has most abundantly evidenced its fealty to the English. This speaks in language which we hope will not be forgotten.

Baupoo has succeeded in recovering the plate chest of the 2d regiment of Native Infanty, which he sent to Major Dowker. —*Ibid.*

We understand that Baupoo no sooner received from Mr. Malcolm Lewin the order for Rs. 500, than he returned it with a letter. He first thanked the collector for the gratification which his letter of approval and proffered present had afforded him; he then begged to be excused from the receipt of it, not because he considered the sum small—for it was to him, and those under him, equal, he said, to a lakh of rupees—but because, first, whatever he had done, had been done by the orders of Capt. Le Hardy; secondly, that he and his countrymen had come forward, not for money, but to establish their reputation, and that they might be brought to distinction under the British Government, and that they had devoted their services from motives alone of loyalty, and to acquire fame; and with his letter Baupoo returned the order on the treasury.—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Courier* has the following statement:

"We learn that, as late back as the end of November last, official information had been received at Mysore, that a spirit of disaffection was spreading through the Mysore country, originating in a brahminical conspiracy. Mysore, Coorg, and the southern Mabratta country were spoken of as most disaffected, and when it broke out in Canara, no suspicion existed of its having spread into that district. Mysore, indeed, was so watched, that no unforeseen rising could take place there, and the principal

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Mr. Lewin has lately sent to Baupoo, the Coorg chief, a letter of thanks for his exertions, with a present of Rs. 500. The money he has returned, stating the exertions made by him and his countrymen have been made, not for money, but to secure the confidence of the English Government in their new subjects. That division of Coorg which has been transferred to Canara, is the rebellious district—all the rest of the kingdom of Coorg has most abundantly evidenced its fealty to the English. This speaks in language which we hope will not be forgotten.

Baupoo has succeeded in recovering the plate chest of the 2d regiment of Native Infanty, which he sent to Major Dowker. —*Ibid.*

We understand that Baupoo no sooner received from Mr. Malcolm Lewin the order for Rs. 500, than he returned it with a letter. He first thanked the collector for the gratification which his letter of approval and proffered present had afforded him; he then begged to be excused from the receipt of it, not because he considered the sum small—for it was to him, and those under him, equal, he said, to a lakh of rupees—but because, first, whatever he had done, had been done by the orders of Capt. Le Hardy; secondly, that he and his countrymen had come forward, not for money, but to establish their reputation, and that they might be brought to distinction under the British Government, and that they had devoted their services from motives alone of loyalty, and to acquire fame; and with his letter Baupoo returned the order on the treasury.—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Courier* has the following statement:

"We learn that, as late back as the end of November last, official information had been received at Mysore, that a spirit of disaffection was spreading through the Mysore country, originating in a brahminical conspiracy. Mysore, Coorg, and the southern Mabratta country were spoken of as most disaffected, and when it broke out in Canara, no suspicion existed of its having spread into that district. Mysore, indeed, was so watched, that no unforeseen rising could take place there, and the principal

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160 COLONEL JACKSON.

Fort St. George, July 4, 1837.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, under date 29th March 1837, is published for the information of the army.

Para. 1. "Referring to our Military Letter of the 18th Feb. 1835 (No. 14), para. 15, we have now to acquaint you, that we have perused, with much satisfaction, the general order, by the Commander-in-chief at your presidency, dated the 9th Sept. 1834, conveying the sentiments of the Governor general and Commander-in-chief in India of the result of the inquiry into the causes which led to the failure of the column under the command of Lieut. Col. Jackson in the operations against Coorg.

2. The decided opinion of the Court of Inquiry, founded upon the concurrent testimony of all the witnesses, 'that he most zealously and unremittingly exerted himself for the good of the service on which he was engaged, and that on every occasion when his column came in contact with the enemy, he was to be found at the point where danger pressed, and where his presence was most required,' is in the highest degree honourable to Colonel Jackson, and satisfactory to us.

3. "You will be pleased to publish this letter in general orders."

THE INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

Political Department, Fort William, June 5, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the annexed extract (paras. 2, 3 and 4) from a letter this day addressed by order of his Lordship in Council to the commissioner for the government of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

Para. 2. "The Governor-general in Council has much pleasure in recording his full concurrence in the praise which you have bestowed on the conduct of your assistants, Captains Hunter and Macleod, the Hon. Mr. Devereux, and Lieut. Montgomery, on the occasion of the recent insurrection in Canara. The exertions of each of these gentlemen entitle him to the warmest thanks of government, and you will be pleased to assure them that his Lordship in Council will not lose sight of the zeal and ability which they have severally displayed. It was the good fortune of Captains Hunter and Macleod especially to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by the performance of enterprizes of no ordinary gallantry, which were attended with eminent advantage to the interests of government. A general order to the above effect will shortly be promulgated for public information.

3. "You have already been called upon to state what in your opinion would be a suitable reward for the fidelity and devotion displayed towards the British government by the Coorg troops under the direction of the Dewan Bappoo, during the recent insurrection, and you will now be pleased to report further as to the expediency or otherwise of signally noticing the good conduct of the Mysore troops on the same occasion.

4. "You have been apprized by my former communications of the very high opinion which is entertained by government of the merits and services of Capt. Le Hardy, superintendent of Coorg, to whose conciliatory, firm, and judicious conduct, the devotion to our cause displayed by the inhabitants of that district may chiefly be attributed."

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

The *Spectator* gives the following particulars respecting this affair:

"There are two provinces within the Canara range, which formerly belonged to the Coorg Rajah, having been ceded to him for services rendered in a past year to the British army, and which, reverting to us after the late war, were placed under the charge of the collector of Canara. They are inhabited by a peculiar and bigoted sect of people, termed Moplas, said to be of Persian origin, who have always shown themselves a disaffected and turbulent race. Of late, this spirit has been more conspicuous, and the Moplas, principally instigated by a pretender to the Coorg kingdom, have endeavoured to foment disturbances in the latter country. The Coorgs, however, who enjoy a peace and tranquillity under our rule before a stranger to them, showed no inclination to adopt the lesson, and in fact themselves brought notice to our officers of the attempt; upon which Capt. Le Hardy, of the 36th, drove the Moplas from the district. Thus foiled, they appear, headed by a pretender, to have organized plans of revolt in their own provinces; and, some hostile demonstrations having been observed in the Mangalore district, the civil authorities called on Major Dowker to seize this individual, and disperse a body of insurgents reported to be assembled at Bellarypett. Major Dowker accordingly proceeded with 150 men of the 2d regt., and three officers, to effect this object, accompanied by Mr Lewin, the collector. He moved to Pootoor, whither the pretender had betaken himself; but here the insurgents were found not to be the despicable rabble expected, and he was attacked by a body whose numbers are vaguely stated at 10,000 men, and forced to retire on Mangalore, losing on the retreat, which was effected with much difficulty, fifty-nine men. The party reached Mangalore on the 4th April, closely followed by the insurgents, who soon after regularly invested the place. At this time the brig *Eamont* providentially entered the roads, and observing a signal of distress at the flag-staff, sent her boat ashore, into which were put the ladies residing at the place, and carried on board the brig by Mr. Bird and Mr. Dumergue, the zillah judge and his assistant. These gentlemen were obliged to remain on board, the strength of the intervening body of insurgents preventing their again joining the troops. Lieut. Cotton, of the cavalry, who was on board the brig, with a very proper military feeling, had landed in the first instance, and joined the force. The captain sent on shore two six-pounders from his vessel, but it is doubtful whether they ever reached Major Dowker. This occurred on the 5th, and, immediately after landing the guns, the *Eamont* set sail for Cannanore. At the time the conflict was going on, but before the brig cleared the roads, she saw the powder magazine blown up, the houses in the town break out in flames, and at the same time the fire of musketry ceased. On reaching Cannanore, the circumstances were reported, and a strong detachment of Europeans and natives under Lieut. Col. Green was immediately sent off by Brigadier Allan to the relief of the place. The Mangalore district is one of considerable extent, but has lately had only one regt. for its protection, the 2d N I., and that broken up into small detachments, leaving only three companies for the protection of Mangalore. The 27th N.I. started from Bangalore towards the scene of action; one-half of H.M. 39th regt., one-half of the horse-artillery force at the same station, and two or three squadrons of the 6th light cavalry, followed; the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Williamson. The 36th regt. at Mercara moved on to the top of the ghaut, and the 19th N.I. marched from the French Rocks to occupy their post at Mercara. Troops at other stations, Bellary, Trichinopoly, &c., were ready to move as occasion might point out a necessity. Seven hundred Coorg peons volunteered to march down against the Moplas."

An express from Major Dowker, commanding at Mangalore, dated the 10th instant, details the whole of the particulars from the first attack of the rebels up to the period of the despatch; these are most highly creditable to this gallant officer, and the officers and men under his command. The public are already in possession of the details up to the 6th instant. It appears that they were again attacked on the morning of the 7th; but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, whilst, on the part of Major Dowker's detachment, there was only one sepoy killed and four wounded—one since dead. On the evening of the 6th, that previous to the attack, he was joined by Lieut. Back, with a reinforcement of about sixty firelocks by sea, from Honore; he had also received a mortar, with a detail of Golundauze artillery, by sea, from Cannanore, so that he was in high force, and expected to be joined by Col. Green and his party the following morning. The six-pounders landed from the bark *Eamont* were of the greatest service to him during the attack on the 7th, having scoured the compound and the enemy's posts around him, and having enabled him to dislodge them with great effect. The treasure was all safe.—*Herald, April* 17.

The reinforcement under Col. Green reached Mangalore on the night of the 11th, and encamped on the parade-ground.

On Monday, intelligence arrived from Capt. Le Hardy, the superintendent in Coorg, stating that he had proceeded to reconnoitre the Bisley ghaut, attended by Coorgs, and followed by the 36th N.I. On arriving there, he found the insurgents encamped in numbers, and well-armed. While reconnoitring the party, at the ghaut, he was informed that a subadar (an official exercising conjoint civil and military authority in the Coorg country), named Madheo, had gone over to the enemy, with a body of Coorgs. This evidence of treachery induced him to carry the 36th regt. back to Mercara; and instructions were sent to Col. Williamson to visit Mercara, on his way to the Bisley ghaut, with the detachment from Bangalore. The commissioner in Mysore reported that an Arab horse-dealer, taken near the ghaut, stated several bodies of Arabs to be on their way down from the Hyderabad country to join the insurgents.

The above-named instance of disaffection in the Coorgs gave rise to much speculation and discussion. Yesterday, however, it was made to wear a different complexion. A despatch arrived from Col. Cubbon, dated the 16th, by which it appeared that the Upper Coorgs were still staunch and faithful; the subadar, who had gone with his party over to the enemy, was a man of no note, and whose district, being in the immediate vicinity of the disturbed Canarese provinces, was calculated to excite some fellow-feeling in his mind. The dewan, Bapoo, the officer of leading consideration in the Coorg country, had, on the contrary, shown an excellent disposition, and had brought 1,000 men and ten days' stores to garrison Mercara, at which place the 36th regt. had already arrived. Some have assumed that this counter-movement is attributable to the approach and reported composition of Col. Williamson's detachment; but, from all we have been able to learn, the inhabitants, armed and unarmed, of strictly Upper Coorg, have betrayed no grounds upon which a suspicion of disaffection could be based.—*Spectator, April* 19.

The intelligence from the westward continues to wear a favourable complexion. Reports from Mercara, of the 16th inst., state that Dewan Bapoo had brought over 230 out of 250 Coorgs, and seized the ringleaders by whom they had been induced to side with the pretender. The trifling remainder, who remained untaken, were individuals of no consequence. Subadar Nandiah, who is stated to have been forcibly carried away by the rebels of Canara, had returned to Coorg, having been released by the pretender at Soolyah.—*Ibid., April* 23.

Col. Williamson's detachment arrived at Oochingy on the 22d inst., and moved down the pass on the 23d. That officer and Col. Green were in communication with a view to concert a combined operation against the rebels. Dewan Bapoo, with his choice band of gallant Coorgs, had advanced into Canara, and after slight opposition from parties posted along the road, whom he dislodged, had taken possession of the town of Soolea. The advance of the Coorgs on one side, and the approach of the troops on the other, had struck terror into the rebels, and *sauve qui peut* was the order of the day with the pretender and his adherents. The occupation of this post by the Coorgs cut off the retreat of the insurgents towards some of the most inaccessible parts of Amasoolea, and had the effect of driving them towards our troops entering Pootoor from the other side. The gallant conduct of the Coorgs, and their attachment to our interests, is beyond all praise.

We have been favoured with the following account of the movements of the 19th N.I.: "The 19th regt. had originally got as far as Hassan, on route to Bisley, when it received a pressing letter from the superintendent of Coorg, desiring that it would march as rapidly as possible on Mercara, which place was reached on the 17th, after three days' hard work. On the morning of the 18th, word was sent in that a party of about 1,000, posted about five miles from Mercara, and which place it was their intention to attack, were desirous of coming to terms, and about one P.M., bodies of them were seen approaching with bundles of matchlocks and knives. The terms were, that the Coorgs should deliver up the Canarese, and the head men among them, who accordingly were brought in, and are now prisoners in the fort. Col. Williamson's force reached Oochingy on the 22d, and were to move on the following morning towards Bisley; news had, however, been received that the stockade there had been evacuated. A price has been set on the heads of Assarumpara and some of his principal men; he, the chief, they say, is posted in Amasoolea, with about 2,000 followers, and is become confoundedly down in the mouth. It is to be hoped the business may be terminated before the monsoon, which commences in about a month more. The 19th regt. found the greatest difficulty in procuring carriage, and never could have moved but for a supply of elephants and camels most timeously supplied from Hoonsoor. The regt. was ordered in the morning of the 23d to be in readiness to march at an hour's notice; but the destination was unknown."

Another letter, speaking of the recent movements in Coorg, mentions that the 36th regt. had returned opportunely to Mercara, after their visit to the Bisley ghaut, as it was found that a plan had been concerted between the insurgents and a disaffected talook, south-west of Coorg, to get possession of the fort that same night. The activity of Dewan Bapoo soon persuaded the people to disarm; and the subadar and five other disaffected chiefs were seized and sent in. The fort was speedily put in a good position of defence. On the 16th, intelligence was brought that the whole of Yedanaad had risen, and, joined by some Canarese from below, was coming to attack it. This party halted, however, at a respectable distance; and ultimately begged for terms, which was granted on their giving up their arms, their chiefs, and all the Canarese who had joined them.—*Ibid., April* 30.

Assist. Surgeon Palmer, his lady, and child, respecting whose fate serious apprehensions were entertained, they having fallen into the hands of the insurgents in Canara, are safe; Dewan Bapoo, with his party of Coorgs, having overtaken the insurgents *en route* to Uddoor, and succeeded, not only in putting them to flight, but in releasing Dr. Palmer and family from captivity: they had been in the hands of the insurgents eighteen days.—*Cour., May* 5.

The Dewan Bapoo, in consequence of information that the pretender was in the neighbourhood of Bellarypet, pushed on with his Coorgs to that place, and was found in peaceable possession of it by Col. Green's detachment on its arrival there. Col Williamson had come up with the pretender's party near Cadab (which place he found in flames), and had taken two elephants. The pretender had previously dismissed the greater part of his people, with a present of Rs. 3 each, and was reported to have fled to Nuggur. He practised a clever *ruse*, in order the better to effect his escape and gain a good start of his pursuers. Equipping a Jainer to represent himself (of course "a hairy man, with a dark bamboo complexion"), he mounted him upon a horse, furnished him with umbrella, attendants, tomtoms, and horns, and instructed the man to hold himself at a respectable distance from the Coorgs, sufficient, however, to give them a good view of his person, and gain the belief of his being the pretender himself, seeking a parley with them. The deputy played his part successfully, and in the mean time, the real Simon Pure was making the best possible use of his heels in an opposite direction.

The meeting of the gallant Bapoo and his band with Col. Green's party was cordial and gratifying; the latter made the conduct of the faithful Coorgs the just theme of their praise and of compliment to their leader, and our 'erst foes loyally tendered their services for any duty. Five public servants had been released, the paishcar, three moonshees, and one gomashtah of the Bellary cutcherry, which was effected by the attack of the Coorgs on the pretender's party.

Col. Williamson forced the Bisley pass on the 24th ult, after a slight resistance, and the descent of his force into the low country has had the effect of allaying the insurrection in the vicinity of the Bisley ghaut. The villagers were fast returning to their houses, having given up most of the chiefs of the rebels in that quarter; and the country at foot of the Talmer ghaut was in a similarly favourable state. All the public servants captured by the insurgents from the commencement of the 'rising' have now been released.

The Government have written a handsome letter to Capt. Burtsal, of the *Eamont*, and presented him with a sum of Rs. 2,000 for his services at the time Mangalore was threatened by the rebels; and have further offered either to replace the guns left by him at that place by others from the arsenal, or to liquidate their value to him.—*Ibid., May* 10.

The pretender to the Coorg musnud—the individual who has caused so much stir in the Canara province—has been at last seized, and is now in "durance vile." His capture was effected by a native district officer of Coorg, on the 13th inst. The vigilance of Bapoo and his indefatigable party of Coorgs would not allow him a resting-place; to elude their search, he was repeatedly obliged to change alike his dress and his purpose, until he sought shelter in a village in the north of Coorg, bordering on Mysore, when a district-officer of Coorg discovered him and took him prisoner. Throughout this whole affair, the Coorgs themselves have contributed most toward neutralizing the efforts made on behalf of the pretender, and rendering them altogether a failure. Bapoo and his party have behaved nobly, and merit much at the hands of the governing authorities, nor do we think their services will pass unnoticed or unrewarded.—*Cour., May* 22.

It would appear that, notwithstanding the gallant bearing of Major Dowker and his handful of sepoys at Mangalore, on the occasion of the several attacks on that place by the Moplas, we regret to learn there was more than one whose presence was of the utmost importance on that trying occasion, who either accompanied or followed the ladies on board ship, and there remained. How and in what way the wounded were attended to, we have not heard; but it has been communicated to us, that the circumstance to which we allude is now before the Government, and being so, we doubt not it will be fully

inquired into and satisfactorily disposed of.—*Cour*, *May* 16.

Mangalore, by all accounts, was most gallantly defended by the handful of native troops collected there, aided by the civilians of the station, with Mr. Lewin at their head. An idle report, that Messrs. Bird and Dumergue had quitted the place voluntarily during the siege, is, we learn, on unquestionable authority, utterly without foundation. It appears that these gentlemen had been deputed by their brethren to proceed to the relief of their ladies and families, who had been embarked in haste from Mangalore on board a pattamar, which, during the night, was run aground by the crew of the vessel, and lay in a very exposed and perilous condition. In the course of the ensuing day, they were, by the exertions of these gentlemen, got on board another boat, and from thence to the *Eamont*. Messrs. Bird and Dumergue, on returning from them, were assailed at their entrance into the harbour by a heavy fire of musketry from the banks of the river, and from boats which pursued them, and were compelled to put about and re-cross the bar, and, the *Eamont* having then long sailed, to run for Cannanore.—*Bombay Gaz.*, *May* 6.

The unprotected state in which the province appears to have been left, has given rise to much animadversion in the papers of the three presidencies. "Here were 250 men," says a Calcutta paper, "without artillery, without any defences of position, natural or artificial, exposed to a sudden irruption of upwards of 5,000 insurgents, who, if unskilled in the science of disciplined warfare, had yet been well-practised in fighting, and there can be little doubt that they must have succeeded, with whatever loss, in annihilating the little band, bravely as they fought and skilfully as they were commanded, but for the application of means entirely unlooked for and uncalculated upon."

A writer in the Madras *Spectator*, from Cannanore, who seems well-informed, has shown the unprovided condition of the field force under Col. Green. He quotes a letter from the principal collector of Canara to Col. Green, dated 20th April, which says: "You will see by the second letter from the major of brigade, that the proposition of sending back the troops to Bombay is negatived. The insurrection of which it speaks is, I think, the natural result of the state of inactivity of the force under your command, and has not, in the slightest degree, taken me by surprise. It is my duty to state to you my opinion, that you ought to march on Bellarypett without delay, or on such parts of the district as may be in the hands of the main body of the insurgents. It is also my opinion, that you have sufficien troops for the purpose; if not now wit you, with such as you may draw fro Mangalore."

Col. Green writes to the major of bri gade, Malabar and Canara, 21st April "It is with regret I have to bring to th notice of Brigadier Allan the extreme in efficient state of the force for want of car riage; there are no draught or carriage bullocks procurable for the guns, howit zers, and ammunition attached, which an obliged to be carried on coolies, who ma be expected to run away on the first sho that is fired; there are also no carriage bullocks procurable for the transport o the tents for the European soldiery of th Bombay establishment; neither sufficien draught or carriage-bullocks can be pro cured in the Canara district; from thes causes, I am concerned to say, the force labours under every disadvantage."

Extract of letter from the principal col lector of Canara to Brigadier Allan, date 25th April, says: "It is quite plain tha scarcely any thing has been done, an that the troops under command of Col Green, many of whom have been a fort night, or thereabouts, in the province might as well, for any benefit hitherto derived from them, have been almost a well out of the district; the general tar diness of operation has given the enem every opportunity of gaining strength, an there is little doubt that a work which shortly after the arrival of Col. Green might have been effected without grea difficulty, will not now be compassed bu at considerable risk. The troops whic marched to Buntwall have not as yet ad vanced more than thirty miles from Man galore, and are still distant from the mai body of the insurgents, Pootoor and Bel larypett, not less than thirty-five miles The monsoon is approaching, and th season of sickness is at hand."

Letter from Col. Green to the major o brigade, dated Oopanungody, 25th April "The troops bore the fatigue and th annoyances of the march with praise worthy perseverance. From the want o efficient carriage, the sepoys carried th mortar a great part of the way."

Extract of a letter from Brigadier Allan to the deputy assistant quarter-master general, Mysore division, dated Canna nore, 28th April: "These, I trust, will at once clearly show the injustice of as cribing the blame of inactivity to Col Green, as the principal collector in Ca nara has done. I have no hesitation in giving it as my clear conviction, that th carriage supplied to Col. Green is bot insufficient and ill-adapted for the servic on which he is now engaged."

Extract of a letter from Brig. Allan to the principal collector of Canara, date 26th April: "In reply to your lette dated 25th, and received this afternoon, complaining of the tardiness of movement of the force under Col. Green, I have the honour to offer to your serious consideration the following remarks. The establishment at this station has hitherto been supplied with no means whatever of transport, not even a bullock to drag the guns, nor, as you are well aware, does the coast afford any but coolies, and these being necessarily pressed on occasions such as the present, take every opportunity of deserting, especially when the troops may be engaged with an enemy. Under this very heavy disadvantage, Col. Green marched hence, at a few hours' notice, with his small force, for the relief of Mangalore, which he accomplished, and soon found himself, by the arrival of troops from Bombay, at the head of a force sufficient to act on the offensive against the insurgents. He then urged his want of the means of transport for guns, ammunition, provisions, &c., without which it was impossible for him to advance, with any hope of beneficial results therefrom. He, however, took on a part of his troops, and occupied Buntwall, whence also he advanced to Surpaudy, about thirty miles from Mangalore; having duly represented to you his want. At the time of my last despatch from Col. Green, at Surpaudy, dated 22d of this month, I learn that even the small party of Bombay troops had not then been able to join him for want of carriage, and that Col. Green had been obliged to send back one hundred men of his then small force to help up the guns; and that the coolies he had with him in camp were deserting as fast as they could find opportunity. I would then appeal to your candour, if, under these circumstances, the blame of the tardiness of their movement can be justly laid on Col. Green. He was not supplied with suitable means, and was compelled to wait for them, and not risk the disaster which must have ensued had his force met with any resolute opposition, in advancing through such a country without guns or proper supplies of ammunition and provisions. There never could be a doubt that the work of quelling insurrection in a country so strong by nature as that of Pootoor and Umrsooleeay could not be accomplished without much difficulty and danger; but this only rendered it the more imperatively necessary for Col. Green to wait for efficient means of enabling his force to act with vigour and celerity, so as at once to overcome the many obstacles which must oppose him; and no one, I am confident, feels more regret than himself at the delay which want of transport has unavoidably caused; although he has left upwards of half the native force behind at Mangalore and in its vicinity."

The writer in the *Spectator* asks where should they have been had the Coorgs failed us in the hour of temptation? "I do not mean to say," he continues, "if they had not shed their blood in putting down the rebellion in the Company's provinces, or if they had arrayed themselves in the ranks of these insurgents; but simply if they had remained passive; if they had only allowed the rebels to find shelter among their mountains, and to make that vast natural fortress, the Coorg country, their rallying point and asylum? Ask any who accompanied the expedition of 1834. The troops would have been engaged in the ignoble business of thief-catching for the next two years, and the replacing the shot and shell that would have had to be 'written off' would have made the fortune of the Porto Novo foundery. The news of the rebellion reached Madras on the 9th April, an express from Madras to Hoonsoor, the Company's farm (where above one thousand head of cattle are kept), might have been sent in two days; the distance from Hoonsoor to Cannanore, *viâ* the Heggalla ghaut, is eighty-three miles; six miles thence to Mangalore is eighty-nine miles, which cattle could do by forced marches in eight days, which would have made the day of their arrival at Mangalore the 19th April. Col. Green left Cannanore on the 6th ult., and arrived on the night of the 11th at Mangalore; allowing eight days for a halt, for restoring confidence to the inhabitants, and for making the necessary dispositions for the security of the town, &c., he might have commenced offensive operations on the 20th April, without a moment's loss of time, instead of remaining so long inactive. But even had Coorg Proper, *i.e.* Upper Coorg, revolted, so as to have rendered it impracticable to send the bullocks by the Heggalla ghaut, carriage and supplies might have been sent to Mangalore by water along the coast, or down from Mysore, through one of the half-dozen different passes into Canara, in an equally short time. But there is no use in multiplying instances: every one acquainted with the resources of the country knows perfectly well, that there was no difficulty in making such arrangements as should have, by the 20th April, thoroughly equipped the Mangalore force for field service. Col. Allan says, very truly, that no one felt more regret than Col. Green, at the predicament in which want of transport placed him; no one who knows the gallant officer can doubt his being most heartily disgusted at it. Whether the promulgation, at the time of the paper-saving minute, proved consolatory to his irritated feelings, I am not at liberty to mention. The chances are, that he did not consider the human mind possessed of such amplitude that (like the arms of Briareus) it could grasp simultaneously a variety of subjects, or that, while it was engrossed in the contemplation of urgent and momentous matters, such as the extrication of Mysore from all its financial difficulties, by a project for saving to that state no less than four sheets of foolscap per annum, it could also be engaged in the trifling and unimportant occupation of furnishing his force with supplies. It is only to be hoped that the good Colonel did not forget the dignity of command so much, on perusing the document, and seeing how those were occupied whose duty it was to assist him, as to hold up both hands and say, with a groan that might be heard all over the camp,

"Nero fiddled when Rome was burning."

Coorg chiefs were not persons to be led astray. In order to draw the Coorgs into the plot, it was given out that the rajah had fled from the ill-treatment of the British at Benares, and had sought refuge among the brahmins; this led away the Toolana Coorgs below the ghauts, but did not impose on any above them; and their fidelity there is spoken of as astonishingly [illegible] plot, indeed, against the prin[illegible] leaders, was contrived, to get [illegible]ved from the country, by ac[illegible]n of treason, but failed, through [illegible]ss and sagacity of the commis[illegible]ysore. Among other facts, it [illegible]t the brahmins had converted [illegible] of Sorbroomooneah, a place of [illegible] from Mysore, Canara, Coorg, and the Southern Mahratta country, into a regular magazine and storehouse, from whence ammunition and arms were liberally supplied to all who would use them against our authority.

The following account of the escape of some of the ladies from Mangalore is collected from a letter from one of them:

The night of the 3d April was passed with much anxiety, and on the 4th, some of the ladies and children were put on board a boat, to take them to a pattamar, which had been engaged to take them to Cannanore. They had to run through the sun to the beach, and had embarked in such haste, that they could not take any thing with them. It would appear that the boatmen were in league with the Moplas, to take them prisoners, for they were for hours rowing about in a burning sun before they reached the pattamar, in which other ladies had already embarked, the boatmen pretending that they could not find her. When they reached the pattamar, the misery they suffered may be conceived, when it is stated that there were crowded in her ten ladies and thirteen children—the number scarcely permitting them to sit down. It consequence of the tide, it was found that the vessel could not cross the [illegible]ar till midnight. In the mean time, an [illegible]larm was given that the Coorgs were coming. Mr. Dumergue now most opportunely came on board, and quieted their fears. He consented to remain there all night, and most fortunately for them he did so; for his presence, it should seem, alone saved the lives of the ladies—he was obliged to stand over the tindal all night with his loaded gun. About midnight the wind became fair for leaving the river, and they hoped to get to sea; but now the pattamar was wrecked, and it is believed intentionally. The boatmen succeeded in getting the vessel into the surf, then the anchors were put out and lost, and the helm broken, and the vessel left to the mercy of the waves—she soon began to fill with water, drifting towards the sand-banks.

They were told there was no hope, and that the vessel was sinking. The forlorn situation of all on board may be imagined, but cannot be described. Although close to the shore, the signals made by Mr. Dumergue, by firing his gun, were unnoticed. Till daylight this continued, the vessel striking most violently upon the rocks; just, however, as all hope seemed over, three boats came off to their assistance, and, with some difficulty, all got safe to land. Drenched as they were with the sea, they had scarcely time to change their dress, when the alarm bugle sounded, and they were again hurried to their boats, to take refuge in the *Eamont*, which had that morning come in, and been engaged to take them to Cannanore. Just as they had once more re-embarked, and pushed from shore, the firing commenced, and the town was in flames. The boatmen now sought to return, and refused to row them to the *Eamont*, and this although large sums were offered. The boats would have been allowed to drift on shore, but most fortunately, at that moment, Capt. Shrieve, coming on shore, saw their danger, and rendered them assistance, with all the zeal and alacrity sailors are ever ready to lend to women in distress. By his firmness and perseverance, the ladies were placed in safety on board the *Eamont*, where they were received most kindly, and every want and wish readily supplied, as we have formerly mentioned.—*Conservative*.

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INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The distressing intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the province of Canara reached government by express on the 9th April. The particulars, so far as we have been able to collect them, are these:—It seems that the government had for some days been informed that the district was in a disturbed state; that the dawk runners had been murdered, the cummunication cut off, and that the collector had gone into the interior of the province for the purpose of quelling the disturbances, which, it was known, were led by a discontented chief from the Coorg country. On the 13th March, the town of Mangalore, to which it appears the collector had returned, driven back, we believe, by the insurgents, was invested by an irregular force of 5,000 armed men, principally Moplas, of the country of Canara, there being at the time no larger force in the town than 250 Sepoys, the head-quarters of the 2d regt. N.I. The approach of this large force was hardly known (for they seem to have planned their attack with secresy) before the troops were driven out of their lines, which were set fire to by the insurgents. A vessel (the barque *Eamont*, from Bombay) happened providentially to be passing the port, and signals of distress being hoisted on the flag-staff, she stood into the roads. Mr. Bird, the judge, and Mr. Dumergue, we believe, the only two European gentlemen having families in the place, immediately proceeded on board, left their wives and children, and afterwards returned with the captain of the ship to the shore. On their return, they found the troops drawn up on the beach, and Mr. Lewin, the collector, and Mr. Reade, Mr. Maltby, and Mr. Chatfield with them, awaiting the final attack of the rebels, who had already invested the town in every direction, in such a manner as apparently to render escape utterly hopeless. With this conviction, Messrs. Bird and Dumergue returned with the commander of the *Eamont* to the vessel; the latter having promised a reinforcement of two six-pounders and a few muskets to the small but gallant band thus left to withstand alone the attack of their formidable enemy. The boat which took the commander off, in going out of the mouth of the river, had to pass under the fire of a body of matchlock men; but, happily, their shots did not take effect. Almost immediately after the party reached the vessel, it seems that one simultaneous attack was made on all quarters of the town, which was on fire from one end to the other in an instant. To complete the horror of the scene, the powder-magazine blew up at the same moment. The *Eamont*, with her party on board, immediately made sail for Cannanore, with the object of obtaining that succour which it was impossible for the commander or his passengers personally to render, and thus the fate of the unfortunate party who were left on shore remained unknown.

We are happy to learn that by expresses received from Col. Cubbon and Capt. Le Hardy, it is stated that not a sign of disturbance or disaffection has shown itself in Mysore or Coorg, and that these authorities have every confidence in the devotion of all the people above the Ghauts. We believe we have thus stated fully the facts of this most distressing occurrence, and we must reserve to another time the reflections which suggest themselves in regard to the contracted policy which has given force to, if it has not created, this sad catastrophe. Much will suggest itself to the government naturally, and the warning it affords will no doubt be lastingly useful to them.—*Conservative, 11th April.*

[Further Particulars.]—We are most happy to state, on brief but authentic information, that according to the latest accounts received from Mangalore, Major Dowker, 2d B.N.I. had succeeded in repelling the attack made upon him with trifling loss. Our informant states that, on the 5th April, at ten o'clock A.M., Mangalore was attacked by two large bodies of Coorgs from the north, east, and south. The small number of men at his disposal prevented Major Dowker from doing otherwise than acting on the defensive, and he was unable to prevent the prisoners in the town being liberated, and many of the houses from being burnt. A party was in the first instance sent to repel the Coorgs lining the North Parade-road, and succeeded in driving them back. The attack made shortly afterwards from the southward was likewise repulsed, and the Coorgs pursued them to their boats, where a considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned, and taken prisoners; amongst whom was one of their leaders, who, we believe, is since dead. By the loss thus inflicted on the enemy, they were completely driven back for the time; but the Moplas and other disaffected persons in the town took every occasion to plunder and maltreat the sepoys. The reinforcement from Cannanore was anxiously expected. The loss in killed and missing was thirty-three, and nine wounded. The treasure had been saved. No mention is made of the civilians, but of course they are safe.—*Ibid, April 12.*

[Latest Particulars.]—The attack upon Major Dowker's brave little band (noticed in our last) took place on the 7th April. No detailed report of the affair has yet been received, but the gallantry with which the attack was repelled appeared to have had the effect of intimidating the insurgents, and discouraging further attempts. Up to the 11th, the date of the last accounts, no fresh assault had been made. On the night of the 11th, Col. Green's detachment was expected to arrive from Cannanore, and from that time, of course, all apprehensions for the fate of the gallant party would cease. Major Dowker's report (of which we gave the substance in a short extract) was so exceedingly modest that much detail is not to be gathered from it, but it is clear that every individual employed, European and native, not omitting the brave officer (Lieut. Cotton) who volunteered his services, must have done his duty nobly, and we cannot doubt that the rewards and commendation they so truly deserve, will be poured by the King's and the local government upon these gallant soldiers, who in a situation of extreme peril and trial have thus triumphantly supported the character of the British arms. All anxiety for the town of Mangalore itself being thus set at rest, a far more important apprehension arises respecting the general state of the district and its neighbourhood: disturbed we fear it is from beginning to end. The Coorgs have been represented to be staunch, but it is difficult to think of all that has recently occurred in that part of the country, and of the sparks which usually linger after the extinction of flames such as have lately been extinguished there, and at the same time banish all apprehension of the effects of a neighbouring insurrection upon matter so inflammable. The confidence entertained in Mysore is not nearly so strong as in Coorg, and it is a remarkable fact, conveying to our minds no pleasant impression, that the active and vigilant officers superintending divisions in Mysore have been able to gather little or no information from the people of their district. We sincerely trust that the relief which, through the noble conduct of Major Dowker and his brave men, their first apprehensions have experienced, will not lead the government into any false security upon the general question; but that the active course which on the first blush of the affair suggested itself to them, may be followed up without delay or a day's relaxed exertion. It is known that the enemy is strongly stockaded at the Bissley Ghaut. Col. Williamson's force was to march against them from the French Rocks on the 9th April, and by this time he may have probably dislodged them. Capt. Le Hardy marched out at the head of 700 Coorgs, accompanied by Col. Isaacke and the 86th regt., to reconnoitre the Bissley, but finding the enemy's position too strong, they were obliged to return to Mercara. It is perhaps to be regretted that this movement was made at all. The force under Col. Williamson is as follows, *viz.*: half a troop of horse artillery; a squadron of the 6th light cavalry; a brigade of six-pounders, and a brigade of howitzers—200 men of H. M. 39th regt., and the 19th and 27th regts. N.I. The want of Europeans we think must be apparent, and we trust they will be supplied. —*Ibid, April 18th.*

A private letter from Bombay, of the 28th of April, speaks of the arrival of the *Atalanta* steam vessel, on the 13th, in that port, as most opportune, intelligence having reached Bombay, the day before, of an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, threatening the safety of that place, which, it is added, had been left in a very unprotected state by the Madras Government. The *Winchester* flag ship and *Hugh Lindsay* were despatched with troops on the 13th, and reached Mangalore in fifty-seven hours; the *Atalanta* followed on the 14th, and reached it in fifty hours: each steam-vessel had also boats in tow. On their arrival, it was found that Mangalore had been relieved by troops from Cannanore, and others were on the eve of returning, but had been detained in consequence of an express, stating the whole country to be in a state of rebellion. There is supposed to be some exaggeration in this; but no further details are given. Should it prove true, the subjection of the country anew would have to be undertaken, and turn out, in all probability, a very troublesome affair.—*London Paper.*

When the news of Mangalore being attacked reached Bombay (15th April), Sir John Keane directed 200 of H. M. 6th regt., a company of artillery with nine-pounders, should embark on board the *Hugh Lindsay*. H.M.S. *Winchester* proceeded to Vingorla, and embarked 200 of the Queen's Royal and 400 of the Company's troops. The *Atalanta* war-steamer arriving most opportunely, the 23d regt. Bombay N.I. was embarked on board of her; the whole three to Mangalore. They arrived at their destination in two days. A force of 5,000 men, under Col. Green, was in pursuit of the enemy.—*Idem.*

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Kensel Green Cemetry, London U.K.

Visited on the 4th Dec.1966.

Grave Number I548I, Catacomb Z- Vault 8,
Compartment No. I. Eastern Division-

28th September I859, paid £ I4/- reserved to intern the body of the Raja Viraraja of Coorg.
Reg. No. 31769.

Trustees of the Raja's Will-
Montgomery Martin & Sir John Logan.

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The Raja's body was removed from this place on the I8th Sept. I860 and taken to Benares, India

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Maharani Jindar Kaur, mother of Dulip Singh of the Punjab and wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh also died in London in I863 and her body was removed and taken back to India on the 6th January I864.

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9. M. Muthanna 12/1/67

Dr.I.M.Muthanna,
6, Baronsmere Road,
East Finchley, London UK.

I2th January I967.

P. M. Muthanna

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

(638) 1

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1883.

THE BANGALORE EXAMINER—1883.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN COORG.

The official Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Coorg during the year 1882 records more than one unfavourable feature which, it is satisfactory to observe, has not escaped the attention of the Officiating Resident. There was no change in the number or constitution of the Criminal Courts of the Province during the year under review; the total charges of the Courts, civil and criminal, which amounted to Rs. 55,762, exceeded those of 1881 by Rs. 768. But, on the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 11,488 in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 65,966, as against Rs. 53,478 in the previous year. The increase in the cost of the Courts was due to the increased pay granted to some of the Subedars and Parpattegars during the year in pursuance of the general measure for equalizing the pay of Native judicial officers. The number of complaints and offences reported was 1,753, or 350 more than in 1881. Of these cases only 191 were struck off as groundless at first hearing; 121 were undetected; the remaining 1,441 cases having been admitted by the Magistrate at first hearing, or sent up by the Police, are shown in the statement as "returned as true." Undetected cases are ordinarily real cases in which no clue to the offenders was obtained. It seems, therefore, misleading to exclude them from cases returned as true. On the other hand, the small percentage of convictions in cases taken up directly by the Magistrates, and the opinions of the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge recorded in their reports, support the Judicial Commissioner's conclusion that the Magistrates admit too many cases on their file at first hearing. Of the 1,441 cases tried, 1,154 were taken up directly by the Magistrates, and in these the percentage of convictions was 40·21 only; the remaining 287 cases were sent up by the Police, and in them the percentage of convictions was as high as 61·07. Only 11 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases disposed of was 3·60 days, which is satisfactory. The number of persons brought to trial was 3,305 as against 2,000 in 1881. Convictions were obtained against 44·4 per cent as compared with 41·05 in 1881.

The comparative table of heinous offences brought to trial given in para 8 of the Judicial Commissioner's report shows a a large increase in the number of cases: there is an increase under every head except robbery. But the results of the trials, and the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge's reports show that many of the offences charged were in all probability not committed. The fact that no conviction was secured in the six trials for murder or [illegible] murder calls for some notice. The facts appear to be as follows:—There were 4 cases of murder and 2 of attempt. Of the former one was a case of poisoning, but there was no evidence to prove that the accused administered poison. Another was a case in which a Coorg killed his child, aged two years, and was supposed to be mad, and died in Jail while under trial. Another case was one in which a woman was charged with having applied arsenic to her breasts, and caused her niece to suck her breast. The child died, the medical evidence showed that death was caused by arsenical poisoning, but the Sessions Judge found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of accused. In the 4th case of murder the woman was charged with the murder of her new-born infant; the Sessions Judge found that there was not sufficient evidence that the infant was killed, but on their own admission, the mother and two others were convicted under Section 318 of Indian Penal Code. Of the two cases of attempt to murder, in [illegible] was charged with having poisoned [illegible] brother, but no trace of poison was found by the Chemical Examiner. So the [illegible] was discharged. In the other case, the Sessions Judge found that there was no attempt at murder, but that the complainant was accidentally wounded

The large apparent increase of cases of theft is said by the District Magistrate to be due to the Police having taken up as theft cases, disputes among partners and relations which ought more properly to have formed the subject of civil suits. Statement No. 2 shows a large increase in the number of charges of hurt, assault, and insult. The District Magistrate is of opinion that many persons were convicted of hurt who ought rather to have been found guilty of the smaller offence of assault, and he adds that an unusual number of complaints of assault, &c., were frivolous and were withdrawn or dismissed for default. Most of the cases under the head of special and local laws were under Act XIII of 1859; of these 365 cases were instituted as against 317 in 1881; 250 cases involving 319 persons were tried; 141 persons were discharged; and 178 were ordered to do work. On the whole, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sees no reason to think that there has been a large increase of crime in the year, or that the Courts have failed to convict an unusual number of real offenders. Many groundless complaints seem to have been made, and the Police seem to have taken up some cases which they might better have left alone. In the statements and in the Judicial Commissioner's report under head of frivolous complaints disposed of summarily under Section 209, all the persons concerned are shown as discharged, not as convicted. This seems to be a mistake, as it is stated elsewhere, that in all these cases compensation was awarded to the accused. Id[illegible] orders under Section 209, it is the comf[illegible]plainant who is the person either convicte- or discharg[illegible]. As the total number on wit[illegible]d during the year, viz., [illegible]t on record, it is all the more satisfactory to notice that no witness has been detained beyond the second day.

The punishments inflicted appear to call for no remark. As required by the Government of India in letter No. 9—725, dated the 26th May 1882, new statements regarding the particulars of whipping are appended to the report. Fines seem to be very imperfectly realized. The District Magistrate writes as follows on the subject:—"The fines imposed during the year aggregated Rs. 7,593-15-0. Of this Rs. 5,548-8-3 were recovered and Rs. 730-0-0 were remitted on appeal, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,315-6-9 outstanding at the close of the year; the fines imposed in 1881 amounted to Rs. 14,078-12-6. Of Rs. 10,583-14-5 on account of fines uncollected for previous years, Rs. 162-4-0 were recovered and Rs. 2,863-4-10 were struck off the accounts, as the period of six years expired since sentences were passed, which leaves a balance of 8,873-12-4, including outstandings of 1882. This unrecovered balance is composed of the following items:—Due by persons who are dead and have left no property, Rs. 1,142-8-11; by persons who cannot be found, Rs. 4,472-4-6; by persons who have no property at present, Rs. 3,258-14-11; Total 8,873-12-4." This explanation does not seem satisfactory and appears to show either that sufficient trouble is not taken to collect fines, or that fines are imposed when some other form of punishment would be more suitable to the circumstances of the offender. During the year under review 39 appeals were filed in the Lower Appellate Courts, and of this small number as many as 13 or 33 per cent. of the convictions were reversed. This is a large precentage of reversals. The average duration of these appeals was 10 days only, which is satisfactory. The number of appealable cases should be stated in the reports, as was done in 1881, for without that information no correct idea of increase or decrease of the number of appeals can be formed. The criminal work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court was extremely light. The regular appeal preferred during the year numbered only 6, as against 16 in 1881. Of these 5 were disposed of with an aver-

DR. I. M. MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.), B.T. (MADRAS), Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

MADRAS TIMES. 1st Nov. 1898. (639)

THE COORGS.

Situated in the southern extremity of the peninsula, and wedged in between Mysore on the east and the districts of Malabar and Canara on the west and north-west, is the little mountainous province of Coorg, peopled by one of the finest and most loyal races in the country. The Coorgs have no affinity with either Malayali, Mysorean or Canarese, although they have appropriated some of their customs and usages. An independent, self-assertive bearing characterises the deportment of the men, who are muscular, handsome, and tall in stature. Their dress is picturesque, consisting of a long coat made of dark cloth, open in front, with sleeves of white or of a different colour, and gathered at the waist by a red or blue sash into which a small knife is thrust in front and a larger one behind. A Coorg turban resembles a babu's cap, flat at the top with flaps behind, and gives the men a dashing appearance. Jewellery is worn in profusion by those who can afford the luxury—both among men and women—and the former sport the Coorg gold medal of 1837, given to a former generation of this interesting people as a reward for conspicuous bravery and material assistance afforded the British Government in the third Mysore campaign against Tippu Sultan. For the same reason, and to mark the complete confidence of their rulers in their loyalty, they were allowed to go about armed in the manner above described, and to carry firearms, in the use of which they are very expert and have earned a reputation for splendid marksmanship.

THE COORG OF THE PRESENT DAY

is adopting a European costume, and unfortunately acquiring a taste for strong drink which is improving neither his morality nor his manners.

THE WOMEN

are fair, well-proportioned and decidedly handsome. Although not below the ordinary stature of their sex, they look dwarfed by the side of the men, who are above the ordinary height. They wear a most becoming dress, formed of a white or blue jacket buttoned to the neck, with white muslin skirt gathered behind, one end of which is brought forward, carried across the bosom, and fastened to the right shoulder. The head dress is somewhat similar to that of the men, mostly white, but occasionally coloured, and adds piquancy to their attractiveness. The better class embroider exquisitely, and the pattern is the same on both sides, while the more plebian help the men in the field by bearing manure, and by winnowing and carrying home the harvest grain. The *purdah* is unknown, and the women join freely in the festivities as well as share in the labours on the opposite sex. As slavery is a recognised institution among the Coorgs, menial occupations are of course beneath the men, and when there is no field work in which to engage, they remain at home, chew betel, sew, or go ahunting, or if the privilege can be secured preferentially serve as Government clerks. In the field they are hardy and brave,

FEARLESSLY HUNTING

the tiger, bison or elephant, and when in danger displaying great self-possession and steadiness. Some of the customs of the past that endowed them with these qualities are preserved to this day and scrupulously adhered to. For instance a Coorg who has distinguished himself as a tiger-slayer is carried in triumphant procession through the town, and afterwards honoured as a hero with every mark of respect by his friends and acquaintances.

With so much that is deserving of praise in his character, the Coorg is nevertheless ignorant and superstitious,

WORSHIPPING

demons and ancestors, and dealing in charms and soceries. He believes the dead trouble the living; and in his degeneracy is a dissimulator, false and treacherous and open to bribery. He is proud, irritable and revengeful. Like the Sicilian, a dying Coorg will commission his son or other near relative to wreak vengeance on his enemy, a legacy too often accepted and scrupulously executed.

The Coorgs reside in

LARGE FAMILY MANSIONS,

one house containing as many as 50 or 60 souls, men, women and children, under patriarchal government, but jealousies arise, and under modern education and enlightenment are disintegrating the unity and cohesion that distinguished the race in the past. Their food consists of rice, pork, fowl, fish, and game, and they take four meals a day, at 7 and 10 A.M. and at 3 and 7 P.M. Beer, spirits and toddy are their principal drinks, but coffee, which is largely cultivated in the district, is finding favour of late. The young are affectionate and respectful. They salute their elders by folding their hands, raising them to their heads, and then touching their feet. The elders return the salutation by touching the head of the saluter. A feudal system of land tenure prevails in Coorg, and the Government have shown some anxiety to counteract the rights of alienation and partition that have recently been claimed by the landholders. Their farms are scattered about the district much in the fashion of farms in the Transvaal, and each homestead is a fortification which peace and order introduced by British control have reduced from utility to ostentation. A modern Coorg house is surrounded by a ditch, which when chief fought against chief was formidable, but is now no barrier. Deep stones pave the passage to the house, and a preliminary courtyard, similarly payed, is surrounded by stables, store-rooms and servants' quarters. Beyond this courtyard is the main building, square and single storied, raised three feet above the ground and thatched. It likewise has a central courtyard—enclosed on one side by the reception hall and verandah and on the other three sides by residential quarters—the first wing being occupied by the chief (with kitchen adjacent) and the other two by the married and unmarried members of the family. From the ceiling of the (verandah) hang the weapons of the household, and above them in the loft are stored away baskets of grain and bullock backs.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONIES

among the Coorgs are simple. After the families have consented to the union and arranged the dowry, &c., the bride is taken into the kitchen of her father's residence, which, as already observed, is next to the quarters of the head of the house, where a lighted lamp is placed. The bridegroom follows and strews rice on the head of his affianced and presents her with a coin. Parents, relatives and friends repeat the process, after which the bridegroom leads the bride out, in token on her renouncing all claims on the parental roof. The party then proceed to the bridegroom's house, and after feasting the guests are dismissed and the marriage is complete. Polygamy is permitted when there is no male heir, and polyandry is practised, but only in the remoter parts of the country. Divorce for unfaithfulness is sanctioned, in which case the wife returns to her parents, but the children remain with the father. The birth of a male heir is an event attended with great rejoicing, and a unique ceremony characteristic of the military instincts of the people in bygone ages. A bow and arrow are put into the infant's hands, and guns are fired to show that he is a born warrior.

Women and children are buried, but men are burned after death; a lamp is kept burning by the corpse, and its lips are moistened just before burial or cremation.

AMONG THE FESTIVALS

of the Coorgs the most important is the Kaveri festival, celebrated at the source of that river about the middle of October in each year, when the sun enters Libra. At the exact spot of the observance there is a temple and a tank, in the holy waters of which from 15,000 to 20,000 pilgrims bathe at this particular time of year. Those who are unable to undertake the arduous pilgrimage observe the feast in the kitchen at home, with the ubiquitous lighted brass lamp strewed with rice and adorned with flowers and a red handkerchief with a jewel deposited in it. The lamp and its adornment are made obeisance to, and rice cakes form the *plat de resistance* of the festivities. The Kaveri river at the foot of the hill where it rises, and where at other temple exists, is illuminated on the occasion in a most fascinating manner. Tiny boats are provided, and on each a bit of lighted camphor is secured and then consigned to the current, which carries them far and wide, scintillating down stream and producing a beautiful scene.

The history of this interesting people has yet to be written.—*Pioneer.*

DR. I. M MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS) Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

MADRAS MAIL. April-1918

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THE HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

MRS. BESANT.

A FIGHTING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, 17*th April*.—This evening Mrs. Besant addressed a crowded mass meeting at Beadon Square on the present situation, created by the recent message of the Prime Minister and the decision of the British War Cabinet, stopping the Home Rule Deputation to England. Mr. B. Chakravarty presided. In the course of her speech, Mrs. Besant said :—

Now the political position at present is changing almost every day. When I said I would speak in Calcutta I wanted to tell you something of the progress of the Home Rule movement in England on behalf of India, but since then several other things have happened, changing the whole political position. First, we have had three messages from the Cabinet of Great Britain. One of these messages informed us that the position was one of military difficulty, when a crisis in the war had been reached, and that every part of the Empire was called upon to give the greatest help it could give. Then we had another message, stopping Mr. Tilak's deputation from leaving Colombo, and saying that the Home Rule Deputation could not be allowed to go to England. Then we have the Viceroy, faithful to his promise in the Supreme Council, telegraphing to England and asking them to reconsider their position. Then we had another telegram saying that they cannot be allowed to go. That was after the Viceroy had encouraged the idea (applause), after the Viceroy in the Supreme Council declared that he would welcome the idea of the deputation to England and promised to facilitate them in every possible way. He seems to have tried to keep his promise. He seems to have endeavoured to persuade the English Cabinet to behave like reasonable people, but the Cabinet has definitely refused and the deputation is not to be allowed to start now. If the Cabinet at the beginning had said that during the time of the war they would have no political agitation in England, then we should have known where we were, but, instead of that, they have allowed Lord Sydenham and the merchants of the City of London who exploited the resources of India, they have allowed them to carry on a political propaganda against the grant of reforms to India.

THE INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

We have heard of Lord Sydenham forming an Indo-British Association and that Association is carrying on a propaganda of slander and of falsehood. We have heard of their sending to the Labour Party in Conference assembled a manifesto against Home Rule being granted. That propaganda is allowed to go on week after week and month after month. The War Cabinet did not find out that this was objectionable. They did not say that that was improper, but now they declare that it is improper that a deputation should go from India to expose the slanders of Lord Sydenham and to put the cause of the Indian people before the British democracy. Surely it is not just, surely it is not fair that we should not be allowed to defend ourselves. Surely, if Lord Sydenham is allowed to slander India and to declare that she shall not have Home Rule, then Mr Tilak ought to be allowed to go to oppose Lord Sydenham and to claim Home Rule for India. (Applause.) I was saying that if they had been stopped it would be well, but you know what is the case. They are carrying on work in England to govern the Indian trend of thought, to prevent the development of Indian resources for the benefit of India, they want Indian resources developed for the benefit of the Empire, that is for the pockets of the British capitalists who will exploit the country for their own advantage. (Applause.) Even here at the present time you find concessions being made to a British firm and refused to an Indian. You find a monopoly of bamboo pulp for paper put through for long years for a British firm, while a similar demand from an Indian firm is refused. Surely then it is necessary for the days are coming after the war, for the days of commercial struggle for the days of great struggle, it is necessary that some of you should go to England to explain your condition, point out your difficulties, win the sympathy of the democracy, and so make ready for the passage of reform which shall make you masters in your own country. (Applause.) Now we have a request for help to be given.

A CRITICAL POSITION.

The position politically for us is a very critical one. Mr. Montagu has made a scheme of reforms, but they are not yet published. They will not be published till they are submitted to the Cabinet of England. When they are submitted and published in England then we want our own men to be there, to criticise them, to point out their deficiency and to show where they are inadequate. Suppose that the reforms proposed by Mr. Montagu are not satisfactory, suppose that they are practically illusory, as they were in the Morley-Minto reforms, suppose it does not give them that which India has demanded, what is then to be our position? Now there are certain points brought out by the Congress and Muslim League in its last sitting which are of vital importance. We have demanded that the Congress-League scheme shall be the first instalment of the reforms. It is quite inadequate, it does not ask for nearly enough, but it is a step in the right direction. We have asked that there shall be complete responsible government in India at an early date, not floating about in the air, not to be left indefinite, for we know that that means a putting-off and a putting off continually. The demand is that self-government should be given at an early date and that the date is to be named in the statute, so that there shall be no quarrel afterwards about it. We have asked for the control of the purse. We have asked for the control of the executive.

A FRAUD ON THE NATION.

Now suppose when the reforms come out you find these things are not given, suppose that in the statute there is no date given at which complete responsible government shall prevail in India, suppose they do not give you the power of the purse, suppose they do not give you control by the legislature over the executive. I ask you to realise that unless these things are given to you the reforms will be useless, and will be another fraud upon the Indian nation. (Applaus.) Unless you have real power, unless you control your taxation, unless you can control the executive, without these changes you may as well have no reforms at all, for you should remember that a small inadequate reform becomes an obstacle in the way of larger reform, which is wanted. The Minto-Morley reforms have been so inadequate that in the Legislative Council of Madras one of the members in the presence of the Governor declared that the proceedings were a farce. In your Supreme Legislative Council another member declared that that Council was only a glorified debating society. This is not political power. That is not the reform that India demands and if we are only offered the mere simulacrum of reform then I say that we ought not to accept it, that we ought not to say that we are satisfied even for a moment, but that we should carry on an active, a more active than ever, agitation until we get it (Applause.) Now, friend, there is a danger, there is a serious danger; when partial reforms are given a few people will be willing to take them for more than they are worth. You will have people saying to you that it is better to take half a loaf than to have nothing at all, that if you refuse an inadequate reform you may get nothing at all. There is in the message that came to-day from the War Cabinet something which is utterly undesirable. In that message you are told that it may spoil the question of reform if your Home Rule propaganda is carried on. That kind of threat to the Indian nation is by no means in good taste. It is by no means desirable.

DEFENCE OF INDIA.

If suddenly you are to be called upon to defend the Empire they are bound to give India the freedom by which alone an army can be raised in the country. (Applause.) You cannot arouse enthusiasm, you cannot possibly win any kind of patriotic feeling among the people unless they feel that they are fighting for their own country, for their own hearths and homes, for their own wives and children. To defend India as well as the Empire against the German menace, against the possibility of German invasion, if you want to arouse popular enthusiasm, if you want to win thousands and thousands of the Indians in order that they might swell the ranks of the army, then you can only do it by making an appeal to the love of country which lies awake in every Indian heart. It is idle to endeavour to get people to fight, as mere mercenaries, for a cause in which they have no interest.

THE IRISH POSITION.

Look at Ireland to-day, Ireland has been asking for Home Rule. Ireland is represented at the British Parliament. She has a voice in the making of the laws. She has power to make herself heard. Now what was it that Mr. Lloyd George said and what others also said in Parliament when the question of conscription was raised. They said you cannot ask any man to fight for a principle whose application is refused in their own country. Why is it improper for India to ask for Home Rule if it is right for Ireland to ask for Home Rule? Ireland is a country of only four millions of people, and she has many members, some sixty members I think, in the House of Commons. Here is a country of 315 millions of people (applause) and not a single representative in the British Parliament. (Shame.) Members here al-

THE CALL TO INDIA.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, 18*th April*.—With reference to the recently published telegrams which have passed between the Prime Minister and the Viceroy, it is understood that Lord Chelmsford has decided to convene a meeting, representative of all India at Delhi on the 27th instant. His Excellency has invited the attendance of several prominent ruling chiefs and also of all non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council. He has also asked the heads of Provinces to depute representatives of various shades of opinion to attend the Conference. The object of the meeting is to invite the co-operation of all classes, firstly in settling domestic differences and in bringing about a cessation of political propaganda during the present crisis; secondly, in securing the active support of all classes in the measures necessary for the prosecution of the war, with special reference to man power and the development of India's resources; and, thirdly, in cheerfully bearing the sacrifices which may be necessary to achieve victory. It is further understood that the Viceroy has intimated that he hopes heads of Provinces will follow the projected meeting at Delhi by convening meetings in their respective Provinces as soon after the 27th as possible, with a view to concerting measures for giving effect to the resolutions on the above subjects which may be passed at Delhi and which will be published in due course.

The decision of the Governor-General in Council to hold a great Conference at Delhi immediately, in order to call a truce to political differences and to combine all classes and creeds for the prosecution of the war is generally understood as an earnest of the resolve of the Government of India to mobilise the entire resources of the country at this great crisis. Indian and European will gather united under the leadership of Lord Chelmsford in this demonstration. For Indians the events that it foreshadows will be a test of fitness to take up the heritage of that fuller Imperial citizenship that the Secretary of State is in their midst to organise. For Europeans, it will be a rallying point for the commencement of increased sacrifices and deeds of war.

It is understood that in order to occasion as little additional burden as possible to the already overworked railways, the members of Council and other officials attending the Conference will all travel as ordinary private passengers, and the Ruling Chiefs are also understood to be reducing their retinues.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will preside over the Conference in the Imperial Council Chamber on the 27th instant, the gathering probably dispersing about the evening of the 29th.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy has offered the services of his Band and Bodyguard to the military authorities, which offer has been accepted by them, and it is now under consideration as to how best their services can be utilised.

ALLAHABAD, 18*th April*.—The *Pioneer* writes:—Another meeting of the Viceroy's Council was to be held at Simla on Thursday to consider the report of the Committee of the Council on the coming Conference. The Conference will be held in the Council Chamber at Delhi, which can probably be so arranged as to afford accommodation for from 150 to 200 people. It is undesirable of course that the gathering should be so large as to be unwieldy, and railway congestion resulting from the war renders it important that there should be no unnecessary travelling at the present time. But all interests can be adequately represented without either bringing together an unduly large number of persons or imposing excessive strain on the resources of railways. In view of the importance of increasing India's military strength, a suggestion has been made that every available military officer in civil employ who is fit for the army and who can be replaced by another official unsuitable for military service should be recalled to military duty. Another source from which officers and non-commissioned officers could probably be drawn is the Army Headquarters, which has expanded enormously of late, although a large proportion of the work formerly carried out by various officers of its departments is now performed by the Indian Munitions Board. These matters with others of a cognate nature are no doubt receiving the consideration they deserve.

The question as to how far further restrictions on railway travelling are practicable and would help in the present crisis naturally arises in connection with the Prime Minister's message. Anything which reduces the strain on the railways is good, but the principal difficulty now experienced is the shortage of trucks for the transportation of goods. Steps have been taken to increase the supply of trucks but until more normal times arrive the shortage will continue to be felt. The season for the shipment of wheat is approaching and this will make additional demands on the resources of the lines here. Shortage of tonnage makes itself felt, since in the existing circumstance, wheat has to be sent to Karachi, whereas if more shipping were available a material proportion of the traffic would go *via* a Calcutta and trucks instead of being returned empty carry back coal from Bengal. If submarine-sinking were kept at the level of the past two weeks the provision of tonnage at Calcutta might be possible later on and the existing difficulties would thus be mitigated.

TELEGRAPHISTS' RESPONSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, 18*th April*.—The following telegrams are of interest at the present crisis :—

(1) From the Indian Telegraph Association to the Director, Indian Posts and Telegraphs:—"In response to the call of the Prime Minister and in keeping with the Viceroy's reply, the Indian Telegraph Association begs respectfully to reaffirm its pledge of August, 1915, to work for that loyal co-operation which will meet cheerfully all demands made on the staff, to any extent the present situation may require."

(2) From the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, to the Indian Telegraph Association:—"I am deeply obliged to the members of the Indian Telegraph Association for their response to the Prime Minister's call. I have always felt certain of their loyal co-operation and assistance and your reassurance at the present time makes me doubly confident that the department will never fail in its duty. A copy of your telegram has been sent to the Government of India.

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THE *Times of India* DOES WELL TO REprove Mr. Gandhi for the ungenerous aspersions he cast upon those Indians who at the call of duty have hitherto joined the army. At a meeting in Bombay he refused to claim any credit for the thousands of recruits who had been raised by the official departments. These men, he said, had gone, not as patriots, not for the sake of the country nor the Empire, but for the money and other inducements held out to them; and then, as if to put beyond all doubt that this unworthy statement was not an aberration due to the heat of the moment, he repeated them at a recruiting meeting held at Kaira, where his influence has only recently been exerted in quite another direction. There he said: "The sepoys are rendering their services for their salt and for their livelihood. They get their livelihood and prizes and honours in addition. All these classes are a part of us, but they cannot be regarded as Home Rulers, their goal is not Home Rule; the help they render is not consecrated to the country." We can imagine no more disgraceful slur upon a gallant body of men, many of whom have given their lives for their King and Country. If they were "mercenaries," so were the old "Contemptibles," of whom Mr. A. E. Housman wrote that splendid epitaph, which we make no excuse for quoting again:—

These in the day when heaven was falling,
The hour when earth's foundations fled,
Followed their mercenary calling,
And took their wages and are dead;
Their shoulders held the sky suspended;
They stood and earth's foundations stay;
What God abandoned, these defended,
And saved the sum of things for pay."

1918

MR. GANDHI.

POONA, *18th July*.—The following letter has been received by the Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri from Mr. M. K. Gandhi:—

You have pressed me for my opinion on the reforms scheme just published. As you know, I could not feel called upon to take an active part in the framing of the Congress-League Scheme; I have not taken an all-absorbing interest in controversial politics; I do not pretend that even now I have studied the reform proposals as a keen politician would. I feel therefore very great hesitation in expressing my opinion on it, but I recognise the weight of your argument in favour of my expressing such an opinion as I can form on the scheme. In my opinion then as an artistic production the scheme now published is superior to the Congress-League Scheme. I further consider that both Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have been inspired by an honest desire for a due fulfilment of the declaration of the 20th August and for the welfare of India. They have taken great pains over their most difficult and delicate task and I cannot but think that any hasty rejection of their effort will be a misfortune for the country. In my humble opinion the scheme deserves a sympathetic handling rather than a summary rejection, but it would need to be considerably improved before it is accepted by the reformers. After all, our standard of measurement must be the Congress-League Scheme, crude though it is. I think that we should with all the vehemence and skill that we can command press for the incorporation into it of the essentials of our own.

I would, therefore, for instance, ask for the rejection of the doctrine of compartments. I very much fear that the dual system in the Provinces will be fatal to the success of the experiment and as it may be only the success of the experiment that can take us to the next and I hope the final stage, we cannot be too insistent that the idea of reservation should be dropped. One cannot help noticing an unfortunate suspicion of our intentions regarding the purely British as distinguished from the purely Indian interests. Hence, there is to be seen in the scheme elaborate reservations on behalf of these interests. I think that more than anything else it is necessary to have an honest, frank and straightforward understanding about these interests and for me personally this is of much greater importance than any legislative feat that British talent alone or a combination os British and Indian talent may be capable of performing. I would certainly, in as courteous terms as possible, but equally emphatic, say that these interests will be held subservient to those of India as a whole and that therefore they are certainly in jeopardy in so far as they may be inconsistent with the general advance of India. Thus, if I had my way, I would cut down the military expenditure. I would protect local industries by heavily taxing goods that compete against products of our industries and I would reduce to a minimum the British element in our services, retaining only those that may be needed for our instruction and guidance. I do not think that they had or have any claim upon our attention, save by right of conquest. That claim must clearly go by the board as soon as we have awakened to a consciousness of our national existence and possess the strength to vindicate our right to the restoration of what we have lost. To their credit let it be said that they do not themselves advance any claim by right of conquest. One can readily join in the tribute of praise bestowed upon the Indian Civil Service for their proficiency, devotion to duty and great organising ability. So far as material reward is concerned that service has been more than handsomely paid and our gratitude otherwise can be best expressed by assimilating their virtues ourselves.

No scheme of reform can possibly benefit India that does not recognise that the present administration is top-heavy and ruinously expensive and for me even law, order and good government would be too dearly purchased if the price to be paid for it is to be the grinding poverty of the masses. The watchword of our reform councils will have to be not the increase of taxation for the growing needs of a growing country, but a decrease of financial burdens that are sapping the foundation itself of organic growth. If this fundamental fact is recognised there need be no suspicion of our motives and I think I am perfectly safe in asserting that in every other respect British interests will be in Indian hands as they are [illegible] from what I have said above [illegible] press for the Congress-[illegible] granting to [illegible] higher posts in the Civil S[illegible]

The above is but an indication of my view on the scheme. It is a considered view so far as it goes, but it does not embody all the improvements that I should suggest for submission to His Majesty's Government. In due course, I take it, we shall endeavour to issue a representative criticism of the scheme. It is therefore hardly necessary for me to enter into an exhaustive treatment, even if I was capable of doing so. I cannot, however, conclude my observations without stating what I consider to be the best means of enforcing our opinion, whatever shape it may finally take. I entirely endorse the concluding remarks of the authors of these historic documents, which thousands of Indian reformers are to-day studying with avidity:—"If anything could enhance the sense of responsibility under which our recommendations are made in a matter fraught with consequences so immense, it would be the knowledge that even as we are bringing our report to an end far greater issues are trembling in the balance upon the battlefields of France. It is there and not in Delhi or Whitehall that the ultimate decision of India's future will be taken." May God grant us Home Rulers the wisdom to see this simple truth. The gateway to our freedom is situated on the French soil. No victory worth the name has yet been won without the shedding of blood. If we could but crowd the battlefields of France with an indomitable army of Home Rulers fighting for victory for the cause of the Allies, it will also be a fight for our own cause. We would then have made out an unanswerable case for the granting of Home Rule, not in any distant or near future but immediately. My advice therefore to the country would be to fight unconditionally unto death with Britain for victory and agitate simultaneously [illegible] unto death, if we must, for the reforms that we desire. This is the surest method of gaining an honourable victory for ourselves over the strongest opposition of bureaucratic forces and at the end of it there would be no ill will left. It may not be impossible to gain our end by sheer obstructive and destructive agitation, but it is easy enough to see that we shall at the same time reap ill will between the British and the Indian elements, not a particularly cohesive cement for binding we[illegible] be partners.

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MRS. BESANT.

1899

NERVES.

MRS. BESANT is not old, though, to be sure, she is by no means young. A lady's age is supposed to be a secret; but this is important only with a certain set; Mrs. Besant is not the sort of woman that would mind the public knowing the number of her summers, and we may state that she is now in her fifty-second year, having attained her fifty-first birthday on the 1st of October last. For the past quarter of a century—since her legal separation from her husband in 1873—she has been leading a life of mental activity, lecturing, writing, conversing, and it is not surprising to read that she begins to find that her nerves have been overstrung. Her husband, the Rev. Frank Besant, was a master at Cheltenham College when Annie Wood, a girl of twenty, married him in 1867; and after their marriage he became Vicar of Sibsey in Lincolnshire. Mrs. Besant was not the style of woman that could settle down in a county parsonage, distributing porous plasters and flannel petticoats to the peasants' wives, dispensing rhubarb powders to their babes, and presiding at vicarage teas; and after six years of it she got her separation. It was a great change—from the quiet life of Sibsey to a controversial life with the wide world. At Sibsey Mrs. Besant, wife of the Reverend Frank, would by now have been a regular ecclesiastical dame; and under the influence of her charms, and possibly with the magnificence of the sermons that she might have written for her lord to preach, the Reverend Frank might have been "Very Reverend" by now, or even "Right Reverend" for the matter of that; and his dame would have been a comfortable quiet-minded matron of the Church. But Mrs. Besant has gone her own way, and her mind has been vigorously at work; and, now when she has got into her fifty-second year, she finds that the strain is beginning to tell. We read that her nervous system has been so seriously unstrung by over-work that she will not be able to accept any invitations to lecture in India during her present cold-weather visit. We learn, therefore, that after the Convention of the Theosophical Society at the Adyar next month, she will cross over to Rangoon, and thence go direct to Calcutta *en route* for Bombay and England.

P. M. Muthanna

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

CALCUTTA, *18th July*.—A public meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Home Rule League to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme. Mr. Motilal Ghose, presiding, said there was not a bit of responsible government anywhere in the scheme. If Indians were united and urged modification, the British democracy would do the needful. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said the scheme failed to provide for responsible government and to satisfy the pledge given by Mr. Montagu on the 20th August. It should be rejected as wholly unacceptable. Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee also condemned the scheme strongly

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HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

MRS. BESANT'S MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto, sighed by Mrs. Annie Besant, Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, T. V. Venkatarama Iyer, B. P. Wadia, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, M. A. Jinnah, V.J. Patel, R. Karandikar, S. R. Bomanji, Umar Sobani, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. G. Horniman, Ratansi D. Morarji, B. Chakravarti, C. R. Das, Motilal Ghosh, Nrandranath Datte, Syed Hasan Imam, Mazaral Haque. Purnendu Narayan Sinha, Safaraz Hasan Khan, and G.S. Khaparde has been submitted to the Government and Parliament of Great Britain and to the Supreme Government of India:—

The time is a time for grave and weighty decisions, decisions that affect the future not only of Great Britain, India and the Empire but of the world. The war has reached a critical stage and plain speech is necessary, alike on the part of GreatBritain and of India, if the Empire is to triumph over her enemies, if liberty is to triumph over force, law over autocracy. In the working of Providence, who guides destinies of nations, Great Britain and India have been brought together and have lived side by side for 160 years. The union has brought both gain and loss to both; gain toIndia by being brought into contact with a liberty-loving and progressive western nation; gain to England by an immense increase of wealth and impetus to commerce; loss to India by destruction of her power of self-defence and by her becoming a dependency instead of a number of warlike, wealthy and independent States; loss to England by the clouding of her principles in the adoption of autocracy and by the consequent lowering of her status in the world's eyes. The Army Act of 1878 completed India's subjection and helplessness, and in the moment of the Empire's need she finds herself in danger of invasion from Central Asia as in the old days, but of a Central Asia dominated by Germany, and herself without her old power of self-defence. Yet the old martial spirit is not dead, as is shown by her soldiers in the present war. Bengal has shown the capacity of its young men for quickly becoming soldiers. And the spirit Bengal has shown exists all over India, even outside so-called martial races. Can that be called out now for the defence alike of India and the Empire? It is too late to evoke the spirit that sprang up in 1914 and was rejected? We believe it is not even too late, but that which Mr. Lloyd George said of Ireland is true of India:—"We cannot ask young men to fight for principles, the application of which is denied to their own country". A subject race cannot fight for others with the heart and energy with which a free race can fight for the freedom of itself and others. If India is to make great sacrifices in defence of the Empire, it must be as a partner in the Empire and not as a Dependency. Let her feel she is fighting for her own freedom as well as for the freedom of others that she will have her place as a free nation in the commonwealth; of free nations under the British Crown, and then she will strain every nerve to stand by the England to the last. For this there must be mutual trust.

t His Majesty's Government has already promised responsible government to India. Let full responsible government be established in India within a definite period to be fixed by statute, with the Congress-League scheme as the first stage, and a Bill to that effect be introduced into Parliament at once; let India's leaders be taken into confidence now and treated as recognised sharers in the perils and triumphs of the struggle; let the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India say to the leaders of the people what they want; let us all feel that we are one in heart and aim; that we are not servants fighting for our masters, but free men fighting beside free men for the common heritage of Freedom. We do not want to break our tie with England, we do not want to see it broken by a war into which she entered in defence of liberty. We detest German tyranny, and German methods; the policy of Great Britain has made it impossible for us alone to defend our own frontiers and our own coasts; we do not want to change masters, but to share their freedom and to live in the happy union of equals for mutual advantage. We are ready to make sacrifices; we are ready to fight and work in India, as Englishmen and Englishwomen are fighting and working in England, but it must be for a similar reason; we must work and fight to win liberty, as the prize of victory, as they work and fight to keep the liberty they won in the past generations. Responsible government is promised but the promise is indefinite, hangs floating in the air. Let England pledge herself definitely to redeem that a promise by accepting here as in Ireland, that which our leaders have asked in the Congress and League assembled and we will work heart and soul to save Britain, India and the Empire; we will triumph with her or we will go down with her in a world ruin. Do not misunderstand us.

We shall try to help Britain in any case, for we cannot forget the ties of many years, and we believe that in immediate future liberty stands or falls with the British Empire. But if Britain refuses us our place in the Empire, we shall try as leading a forlorn hope. Whereas if Britain welcomes us as nation whose freedom depends upon the issue of struggle, we feel sure that we shall win. Only the hope of freedom can arouse popular enthusiasm to the fighting point. Let not reactionary British politicians prevail at this moment and thus ruin the Empire. Trust us and we will not fail you. Be true to us and we will be true to you. Do not ask us to give everything while you give nothing, to trust you while you distrust us and try to us for your own advantage only. Drill us, arm us, officer us with our own countrymen, make us a huge citizen army, and take, if you will, the flower of our troops to fight abroad. But let us fight under the banner of liberty, for nothing less than the hope of that will nerve our men to fight and our women to sacrifice.

Mrs. Besant in a note under the manifesto writes:—The above was written, and sent out before the receipt of the unfortunate message from the War Cabinet. There are some of the signatories, who, in view of the tone of the War Cabinet's *communiqué* and proposal to stop political discussion are inclined to stand entirely aside from any co-operation with the Government. There has not been time to reach the United Provinces, the Punjab and Sind and some additional signatures may reach us from members of Councils and officials of public bodies.

DR. T. M. NAIR.

A LECTURE.

TANJORE, 31*st Mar.*—This morning, with Rao Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chettiar in the chair, Dr. T. M. Nair delivered a lecture on "The Present Condition of our Political Affairs." The following is an abridged report:—

Dr. Nair said their enemies called their movement a separatist movement, a reactionary movement, and accused them of being hostile to national progress. Even in that day's *Madras Mail*, he found the accusation repeated. The difference between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins was as old as the age of Manu. If, in the past, the non-Brahmins had not voiced their grievances and asserted their rights, it was because they had the protection of British rule, which was threatened under Home Rule. In the past, they were working with their Brahmin friends, and were making slow and steady progress. But, latterly, the Brahmins had become impatient of the pace and had began to move too fast, pretending to speak for the whole country and making it appear that it was immediately fit for Home Rule. They went even so far as to repudiate, after his death, their leader, Mr. Gokhale, whose last will and testament did not suit their extravagant demands. The non-Brahmins said "hands off," for they were not prepared for such rapid racing and declined to follow them at that rate. The British were engaged in a death-struggle and this hour of stress and trial was chosen by the lady who had taken the leadership as the proper time to wrest Home Rule from them. She had repeatedly declared that in the reconstruction of the Empire after the war lay India's chances for freedom. This very same lady, not very long before the date of this demand for freedom, had pointed out to an Indian audience that there was more real freedom in India than there was in any other country in the world: and that was the absolute truth.

But Mrs. Besant had suddenly discovered the deficiencies of freedom in India, and placing herself at the head of the movement, agitated for Home Rule. Some of the shining lights of the Home Rule camp had revealed the hidden motive and openly said that they wanted to substitute the Indian bureaucracy for the British bureaucracy—nay, as his friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said in triumph, to supplant British Rule by a Brahmin oligarchy. The Home Rulers used deceptive catch words. They talked of democracy. Now, democracy was an excellent thing when people were fit for exercising power; when they became so fit, they would not wait and ask, but would take it. The question now was whether the people of this country had arrived at a stage when they could use their power to the advantage of the country. What evolutions had they passed through, between 1915, when they were unfit for Home Rule, and 1916, when they became suddenly fit for it?

A Voice:—Not absolute Home Rule, but Home Rule under the British flag.

Dr. Nair:—Yes, under the British flag; but what chance has the British flag under Home Rule?

Continuing, he said that when the Brahmins got their Home Rule they might proceed to cut off the salaries of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors as the first necessary reform and retrenchment of extravagant expenditure. The speaker had asked H. E. the Viceroy what remedy he had against it, and the Viceroy replied that he should book his passage back by the next steamer. (Laughter.) That was the chance the British had flag under Home Rule. The fact of the matter was that their Home Rule friends had no precise notions of political constitution; and copying loose ideas and phrases from other countries, repeated them without any thought of their applicability to India. They were told that their demands were not to be taken seriously, and that they asked for much that they might get something. Theirs were the methods of the Indian bazaar, where the salesman charged five times the price and reduced it after haggling.

So far as the Mahomadans were concerned, they had been conceded communal representation out of all proportion to their population, for the Mahomedans would not join the Hindus unless that concession was made. For instance, in the United Provinces, the Mahomedans numbered 14 per cent. of the population; and they were given 33 per cent. representation in the joint scheme. But when the non-Brahmins asked for communal representation for themselves they were told in reply that it struck at the root of national unity. No scheme of representation would appeal to any statesman of experience that did not contain ample provision for the due protection of minorities and of special communal interests.

Lord Curzon once observed that the opposition to the extension of primary education came from those who had received the benefits of higher education. The regular and the natural method of spreading education was first to organise primary education and, gradually, to build upon it from primary education to secondary education, and from secondary education to collegiate education. But, in India, the process had been reversed; and as Mr. Sharp had said in one of his quinquennial reviews on education, those who were the nearest to the Government (and who were they but their Brahmin friends who would administer the taxes of the people after Home Rule was granted) smacked all the money for higher education to benefit themselves and to keep down the other classes. Again, the boast of the prospective encouragement and employment of indigenous talent in the public service of the country under Home Rule; would it be fair? Would it not become a cluster of nephews and cousins and brothers-in-law and sons-in-law of the Brahmin heads of offices? There was an answer to this from the Cuddappah District, where a Brahmin official gathered round him 175 relations, as the published list showed. The speaker had given this list to the Secretary of State. Perhaps he would think over it. The Brahmin official seized official power with a view to hold political power. Did this augur well that official power and patronage would be equitably distributed amongst all communities qualified?

Mr. Tilak had said that, while in England, he would tell the British public that if they gave Home Rule, armies of soldiers could be at once raised in India, and one Home Ruler in Madras wrote to President Wilson that he would raise an army on the grant of Home Rule. And yet, when the Government of India wanted 2,000 men, only 900 came forward, for all the joint exertions of all the Home Rulers in the country, out of whom several withdrew at the last moment, and many more of the survivors were rejected by the Medical Board. But who were the soldiers that fought and won fame for India by their bravery and gallantry? They were not from the ranks of the Home Rulers, but the very classes who would be nowhere under Home Rule. The new arrangement of things proposed for India was that the landed aristocracy should contribute money; the British were to police the land; the depressed classes were to fight and the twice-born classes to get Home Rule. To the Brahmins, Home Rule would be a monopoly and to the non-Brahmins a catastrophe.

It had been arranged that a deputation should go to England, of whom he was one, to counteract the insidious campaign of the Home Rulers, who, he might at once say, had in the present state of the war very little chances of a hearing from any British audience or statesman. If they were disposed to listen to them, and the Home Rulers addressed meetings, he would address them too, and give the British people a true picture of the state of affairs here, that they might not be deceived. He would have interviews with British statesmen and explain the real position. A British audience was a jury and would make no mistake about their decision when the case had been properly put before them. Mrs. Besant wished to create a deadlock and win Home Rule. That device was the last desperate resort, in the absence of a good scheme. The non-Brahmins had an excellent case to present to the British public and they should strengthen the the deputation in an efficient manner, so that their case might not go by default.

In conclusion, the lecturer referred to the vexed question of the local provision of house-sites for Panchamas.

MADRAS COOLIES SENT TO MAURITIUS.

We have a Mauritius paper of the 29th June. It reports the arrival of the *Edward Robinson* from Pondicherry with 212 Coolies on board; and, as nothing is said of sickness amongst them, we presume all to have arrived 'in good order and well conditioned.' The Coolies thus sent, without doubt have been all taken from our own Territory, the limited Pondicherry possession being scarce able to afford them; and, when we hear of their being in quantities thus shipped off, it cannot but afford another striking example of the absurdity and wickedness of the partial Legislation in which the Council of Bengal are prone to indulge themselves. The cause from which Act No. V of 1837 arose, was the discovered fact or well-grounded apprehension that this low class of Coolies, was rather inveigled into a foreign service by artifice than engaged for it by a mutually well understood contract; that, in the mode of finding them a passage to the Mauritius, they had no guarantee against exposure by the promptings of avarice to discomfort, privation, sickness, and even death. To remedy these evils, and with the just and honest design of interposing the safeguard of the Law to protect the poor and ignorant from oppression, the Act in question was framed; but with unaccountable blindness, and with inexcusable obstinacy, when at later period if we remember right the defect was pointed out, the Ligislative Council limited its operations to the Presidency of *Fort William*. The principle of the Law was either a good or a bad one; if the latter even an experiment with it was culpable, but we may justly ascribe to it the former quality, it being the grant of an adequate protection to the low and very ignorant class generally selected for the particular service we have spoken of, and its application to the whole country, and not to an insulated portion, then became an obvious necessity.

We are far from insinuating that any of the cargoes of Coolies that have been sent from this Coast have been deficient in that stock of Medicines, professional attendance, and animal comforts, whose provision is now in Bengal rendered compulsory by Law. The state geneally in which they have arrived at Port Louis is its sufficient denial. But a due solicitude in the Legislative Council to *secure* all these necessary advantages to the Cooly tribe of the Presidency of Fort St. George should have led to their being equally placed behind the shield which now protects those of Fort William. In respect of shipments that take place from the foreign port of Pondicherry, an understanding with the French Government could adjust this, or difficulties in its way might be removed by an arrangement with the Mauritius Government which would disallow the landing of the human Cargo without it was proved that the requisitions in the Law of the British Indian Government had in its transport been complied with.—*Spectator, July* 29.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY.

FIRST CONVOCATION.

MYSORE, 19th Oct.—The first Convocation of the Mysore University was held at the capital at 12-30 P.M. to-day, under the presidency of H.H. the Chancellor, and in the presence of a large and distinguished public audience. The function took place under a huge ampitheatre that was erected in a prominent centre of the new University premises. Their Highnesses the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor arrived punctually at the appointed hour, and were met by Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor, and conducted to the Senate, where a short preliminary meeting was held. On the conclusion of the Senate, a procession was formed, and Their Highnesses, who were clad in full University regalia, preceded by the Fellows and Councillors, the two Deans, and their personal A.-D.-C.'s, walked up to their seats in the Convocation, the bands playing appropriate processional music. Those present on the dais, besides Their Highnesses, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Deans, included Sir M. Visvesvarayya, the Dewan, Sir Leslie Miller, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, Mr. A. R. Banerji, Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Mr. Mirza M. Ismail and Mr. Humza Hussain.

H. H. the Chancellor having, in a few chosen words, declared the Convocation open, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C. I. E., Vice-Chancellor, read a short address of welcome.

Professor N. S. Subba Rao then presented the candidates for the Arts Degree, and Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, Dean of the Faculty of Science, those for the Science Degree.

H. H. THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

After the degrees had been duly conferred H. H. the Maharajah, as Chancellor, addressed the Convocation as follows:—

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It was with great pride and pleasure that I presided two years ago at the first meeting of the Senate of the Mysore University and it gives me even more gratification to attend this, our first convocation which will always be remembered as a landmark in the history of education in Mysore. On the last occasion that I addressed you I referred to the circumstances which led to the foundation of our University and to the hopes and ambitions which I entertained for its future. It is satisfactory to find from the annual report of the University that the ideals referred to in my address have been steadily kept in view. During the past two years the University has enlarged its activities by instituting the degrees of commerce and engineering, and proposals are under consideration for starting other faculties. I am gratified to learn that both the engineering college and commerce classes attracted a large number of students, more in fact than we could afford to admit. This is a healthy sign indicating an appreciation on the part of the public of the business and technical side of education. Considerable additions have been made to teaching and professorial staff of the University and I am glad that we have succeeded in securing the services of professors of known ability and high qualifications. It is my earnest desire that the higher education of women should be increasingly developed, and I wish that I could have seen not one, but ten lady graduates, before me to-day. I look forward to the time when every district in Mysore will be supplied with trained lady graduate teachers.

Our University attaches great importance to the study of the vernaculars which are made compulsory throughout the course, and the Publication Bureau is doing very useful work in encouraging the publication of books, written in good idiomatic "Kannada." I am particularly interested, too, in the means which are being adopted to encourage the study of Sanskrit. The Sanskrit library, which is under a reorganised committee, will find fuller scope for its activities when it enters into possession of the new building under construction. I trust that the University will do all in its power to foster the study of our mother tongue and of Sanskrit, two languages which must always command the sympathy and interest of all educated Mysoreans. The Lectures under the University extension scheme have, so fr been confined to the two University centres of Mysore and Bangalore and I am glad to find that the work is now being extended to the interior of Mysore. This is, I think, a very important development for it is to the remote parts of the State, which have not the educational advantages of our two capital cities, that we should specially direct our efforts to introduce a higher standard of culture among the people. I attach the highest importance to the proper tutorial system in this University and I understand that a serious effort is being made to introduce a tutorial scheme. The problem is a difficult one.

I am particularly interested in the housing of the University students and it is satisfactory to find that the University realizes its responsibility in this matter. The buildings and conveniences of the Maharajah's College Hostel have been recently extended and I hope that no time will be lost in providing further accommodation for the students of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore. Many of our students cannot afford to live in hostels and an endeavour should be made to establish cheap messing houses in suitable localities for such students.

Education cannot be confined to intellectual effort. Its physical, moral and social aspects should receive their due attention even in a teaching University. The erection of Union buildings, both here and at Bangalore, is an important step in this direction, and I hope that some workable scheme of physical culture, with voluntary medical inspection may be shortly introduced. A cricket pavilion had been built at Mysore and I hope that a swimming bath will before long give our students a new form of exercise and recreation. But even more significant than all the signs of activity and progress which I have touched on is the fact that the Mysore University has been exceedingly jealous in maintaining the high standard of its examinations and that its authorities realise the importance of appointing outside examiners. In our enthusiasm for our University we must not forget that its efficiency largely depends on the schools which serve as its feeders. Already our University is trying to improve these institutions by setting a high standard for the entrance examination, by prescribing the curricula in collegiate classes, and by inspection and general supervision. My Government have only recently sanctioned very generous grants for the better equipment of their important classes.

There is unfortunately a limit to the resources which my Government can afford to place at the disposal of the University. The cost of higher education is steadily increasing, and if educational opportunities are to be open to all my subjects, and not confined to richer classes only, the public support must be forthcoming in an ever-increasing degree. I am glad to learn that during the short period of its existence the University has evoked spontaneous liberality of many public spirited citizens and has received endowments to the value of over one Rs. 1 lakh. It is a gratifying fact that we have been able to hold our first convocation at the actual seat of our University, and in the centre of those new buildings which are tangible proof of our earnest desire to make the Mysore University a complete and fully equipped seat of learning.

It is only fitting that I should refer on this public occasion to the wonderful succession of victories which are crowning the arms of the British and Indian armies and their Allies in the terrible war which has hung like a cloud over the civilised world for over four years. (Applause.) Thank God, the cloud is lifting, and a victory in the cause of justice and liberty seems to be actually in sight. But though the cloud of war is showing a silver lining, we are, I grieve to say, passing through a dark period of adverse season and epidemic disease which cannot but sadden us all. The monsoon has failed in many parts of the State and the prolonged drought and war conditions have raised the cost of the necessaries of life to famine prices. Added to this a severe influenza epidemic has appeared and raised the mortality to alarming proportions. I appeal to the public to fight the scourge with courage by means of effective local organisation and mutual help. I have directed that no expenditure should be stinted or efforts spared, on the measures of relief so far as they lie in the power of my Government; and I may assure the people that my own thoughts are constantly with them in their sufferings and bereavements.

I feel that I should acknowledge on this public occasion the debt of gratitude from myself and my people to Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of my State. It was chiefly his patriotism, his enthusiasm and his unflinching advocacy which converted what was once little more than a dream of the future into a living creation and his name will always be remembered above all others as the man to whom our University owes its being.

I will not detain you by any long words of exhortation addressed to those who have received the hall-mark of the University degree to-day. That duty I can leave with perfect confidence to my guest, Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, who, at much sacrifice of time and trouble has given testimony to his unflagging interest in the cause of University education by consenting to come to Mysore and address you. I need hardly tell him how very grateful I feel to him and how highly I appreciate his presence here to-day. I would like, however, to give you, graduates, one thought to carry away with you by quoting some eloquent words used by Mr. Asquith in a rectorial address to the students of the University of Aberdeen. "Keep always with you wherever your course may lie the best and most enduring gift that the University can bestow the company of great thoughts, the inspiration of great ideals, the example of great achievements, the consolation of great failures. So equipped you can face without perturbation the buffets of circumstance, the caprice of fortune, all the inscrutable vicissitudes of life.

I will now call upon Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee to address the graduates.

SIR ASHUTOSH MOOKERJEE'S ADDRESS.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerji then delivered an inspiring address, from which we take the following:—

Though it has been often asserted that all Universities cannot be expected to be uniform in character and cast in the same mould; yet, in this continent, when a new University is created or an existing University is reconstructed, the attempt is repeatedly made to model it on the pattern of a University in another country, organised under very dissimilar conditions and flourishing in entirely different surroundings. The oft-repeated axiom is, in this sphere, apt to be ignored or overlooked, that that you cannot completely Westernise the East any more than you can fundamentally Easternise the West. The demand may thus legitimately be made that when Universities are constituted in India—and we anxiously look forward to the day when they will multiply in number and increase in vigour—they will not be unintelligent and uncritical imitations of educational institutions elsewhere. Explore the conditions patiently, sympathetically, dispassionately, and then frame your constitution with courage, even though the result be unlike ancient and venerable foundations which shed lustre on other climes.

But when the Universities have been so constituted as the result of independent enquiry and judgement, their utility would be seriously affected, nay, their purpose would be ultimately defeated, if they were to lose their elasticity and assume a form stereotyped for ever. Fetters they have not imposed upon them in their inception; shackles they shall not forge for themselves in their career. The history of many a famous University, however, affords convincing proof that the dangers of extreme conservatism are by no means imaginary. Universities, as they grow, acquire traditions, sometimes the product of centuries, which tend to enchain them to the past. The imperative call of the ever-changing needs of the people who cannot escape the operation of world-forces, doubtless compels the Universities from time to time to review their ideals, to revise their methods, to extend the horizon of their activities, to answer the challenge thrown out to them by the voice of progress; but the general tendency has been a pathetic adherence to old ideals and a reluctant recognition of the claims of the insistent present. This has favoured the creation of new and potent educational agencies, the foundation of new Universities in response to new demands of diverse kinds—their scope and character largely shaped, the lines of their activities deeply influenced by the circumstances which called them forth into existence. Problems of compulsory Greek and obligatory Sanskrit seem veritably insoluble, while the modern sciences, which have silently revolutionised the life of humanity and profoundly affected its hopes, ideals and aspirations, patiently await academic patronage in the ante-room.

I trust some gifted historian of education will narrate the romantic history of the usurpation of the academic territory by the wise schoolmen of the Middle Ages, their displacement by the learned professors of the humanities, the unwelcome instrusion of the iconoclastic devotees of the physical and natural sciences on the scene, and the entry, almost in our own generation, of the sturdy adherents of applied science; the resolute champions of technical and commercial instruction, who seem determined to fight undaunted to the finish the battle of "practical" against "liberal," education, of "useful," against "useless," knowledge. Let me plead, consequently, for freedom in the University, freedom in its inception, freedom in its administration, freedom in its expansion; surely this is the very condition of vigorous existence in an institution engaged in search after truth. Keep your University, therefore, free from the baneful influence of dogmas; their domination is equally deleterious whatever their source, whether they be official, political, religious or academic. Indeed, the corporate repressive action of a University which fails to link by a golden thread the experience of the past with the aspirations of the future may be as potent a factor for mischief as external, non-academic interference with its activities.

Will you now patiently bear with me for a while, as I rapidly sketch a very imperfect outline of an educational policy which it is my dream may be deemed worthy of trial, at no distant date, in an Indian University? The time at my disposal will not allow me even to touch the fringe of the vast area of secondary education, elementary and advanced, and I shall premise the existence of a network of well organised schools training pupils for real University education, which is a development, an amplification, and, in many respects, a complement of school education. Such pupils, when they seek admission into the University, should be required to pass a fairly searching test, but the standard need not be ideally exacting and undoubtedly neither capricious nor arbitrary. It is requisite at this stage of the career of the student, that his powers of expression, reasoning and observation should have been adequately developed. He should in the first place have a thorough command over his vernacular which, under normal conditions, would be, up till then, the chief, if not the exclusive, medium of acquisition of knowledge; he may be reasonably be expected to possess an accurate knowledge of its grammatical structure, and a fairly wide acquaintance with the best specimens of its literature; he should also have regularly cultivated the art of composition and be able to express his ideas with ease and elegance, clearness and precision. In addition to this, he should, for obvious reasons, have acquired a working knowledge of English language, as distinguished from English literature, and his critical faculty should have been sharpened by a comparision and contrast of the idiom, diction, method, and manner of the two languages. In the second place, his power of reasoning should have been developed by a prolonged training in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, experimental as well as theoretical. In the third place, his power of observation should have been developed by a practical study of select branches of the experimental sciences including, if possible, experimental mechanics. Finally, his mental vision should have been widened by the study of a classical language, the geography of the world, the histories of India and England, and, if possible, also by a rudimentary knowledge of modern history. A student of average ability and industry, who has had proper training in such a course—in a large measure through the medium of his Vernacular—has, by the age of seventeen, been equipped with the elements of a liberal education and should be fully qualified to receive the liberal benefits of a three-year course for the first degree at a University.

Here comes the all-important point that a student of this description, on his entrance into the University, should have the choice of a rich variety of courses. All sources of knowledge must be open to all students as they want them. Ample provision should be made for liberal, for professional and for so-called useful studies, under the guidance of first-rate teachers, the most eminent, the most earnest, the most independent in their work, for it is the eagle alone that is fit to teach the eaglets. We must realise that an institution of University rank must aim at a sphere of study and of consequent influence as wide as the whole domain of human activity. I can imagine no step more unwise for an Indian University to take than to give exclusive prominence to studies peculiarly Indian.

Let me ask, then, what course shall we choose while the world all around us is making such gigantic strides in the path of progress, ever seeking to gain mastery over the forces of Nature. We cannot disentangle ourselves, even if we wish, from irresistible world-currents, and sit on the lonely snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas absorbed in contemplation of our glorious past. It is most emphatically true that the community, the people, the nation, the race which like the Greek philosopher will live in his own tub, and ask the conquering powers around it to move away from its sunshine, will soon be enveloped in eternal darkness, the object of derision for its helplessness and of contempt for its folly. We cannot afford to stand still; we must move or be overwhelmed, we cannot waste precious time and strength in defence of theories and systems which, however valuable in their days, have been swept away by the irresistible avalanche of world-wide changes. We can live neither in nor by the defeated past, and if we would live in the conquering future, we must dedicate our whole strength to shape its course and our will to discharge its duties. The most pressing question of the hour for the people of every race is, not what they have been hitherto, but they shall determine to be hereafter, not what their fathers were, but what their children shall be. The past is of value in so far as it illuminates the present, the present is value of only in so far as it guides us to shape the future. Let us then raise an emphatic protest against all suicidal policy of isolation and stagnation.

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If we thus realise the full significance of this worldwide struggle of civilised man to secure ascendency over the force of Nature, what effective measures shall we devise to make our people worthy of an honourable place in the contest. The answer involuntarily springs to my lips. Let us expand our Universities; that is the first step in upward progress; from them will flow an irresistible stream of educational facilities for the elevation of the masses. Our own sons must be taught to build and operate machinery. Furnaces and foundries, studios and workshops, must be deemed as honourable and made as abundant as the offices of the learned professions, and they must be filled with our own children, made experts in our own schools of science. Then and then alone shall we be able to make adequate provision for the full utilisation of our raw materials.

For there is no labour which skill cannot elevate and improve. Let us honour and educate labour, and train our children to business and callings other than those that have hitherto monopolised the appellation of "learned professions."

I have emphasised this aspect of the subject from the deep conviction that the beginning of all real improvement in your State lies in the wise and steady development of your system of education. Education is like water; to fructify it must descend. Pour out floods at the base of society and only at the base it will saturate, stagnate and destroy; pour it out of the summit, it will quietly and constantly percolate and descend, germinate every seed, feed every root. The struggle for national existence and progress is so keen that I earnestly entreat you to make tuition free in every department of the University. Offer education free of charge to your students. Lay no tax on the acquisition of knowledge. Demolish the toll gates that bar the passage of light; let knowledge reach the ignorant mind, as air goes to the tired lungs and water to the parched lips. Let every father in Mysore feel and be made to rejoice in the conviction that his son has a patrimony in the University of this State. Be not alarmed at this ideal. I urge you further to arrange for the proper selection, from every corner of the State, of the promising children of orphanage and indigence, who will find here that parental kindness and smile of fortune which would secure food and raiment with education. Establish systems of scholarships and fellowships and require the recipients to distribute throughout the State the blessings they receive from the State. In the desperate struggle for existence in the present age, it is incumbent on you to educate each of your citizens to the utmost of his capacity. Believe me, you cannot afford to ignore the needy and the indigent. Let intellectual deficiency, let moral obliquity, but let not poverty be the bar to the acquisition of knowledge. Power is leaving thrones and is taking up its abode in the intelligence of the subjects. Modern science is working many changes in the long-established maxims of economics. Capital no longer patronises labour, but enlightened labour takes capital by the hands and directs it where, when and how it should be invested. Educated industry has taken possession of the inexhaustible stores of nature and of her forces, is filling the earth with her instruments of elevation and improvement, is bidding kings and rulers, empires and republics obey.

I do not propose on the present occasion to detain you with the examination of another highly controversial question, the burning question indeed of the age, namely, whether University training so develops the character as really to be fit men for their work in the momentous conflict of life. It is sufficient to state that in my judgment it is impossible to emphasise too strongly the elementary truth that the formation of character is of infinitely higher consequence than the absorption of knowledge. Though the circumstances of the time have compelled me to devote the main portion of my address to what may be called the intellectual and material side of our activities, I do not underrate the supreme value of the spiritual element. But I feel convinced that in an Indian University, addressing an Indian audience, it is superfluous for me to impress upon my young friends the paramount importance of the lesson that whether we turn our eyes to the unfathomed depths of the sea or the boundless regions of space, beyond the things that are seen and temporal, are the things that are unseen and eternal.

H. H. the Chancellor then declared the Convocation to be dissolved. The function, at which it is estimated an audience of 1,500 was present, was one of impressive solemnity, while its success from the standpoint of effect was most marked. The arrangements all through were admirable, and did much credit to Mr. Denham, the Registrar, and those who assisted him in this onerous undertaking.

The Mysore University.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY, WHICH held its first Convocation on Saturday, is the first institution of its kind to be started in a Native State, though it is shortly to be followed by the Osmania University in Hyderabad. The progress of both these new institutions will be of particular interest, since, with the exception of the Hindu University at Benares, which is in a way *sui generis*, they constitute the first departure from the established Indian University system. The latter system was, in its origin, based on the then newly founded London University, the supreme type of the purely examining, as opposed to the teaching, or residential University; and the Indian imitators of the London system have succeeded in so stereotyping the lines of their prototype, that any departure therefrom is now difficult. The case of the Mysore University is different; it has its future before it; and if those in whose hands its destinies lie are wise, they will take the sage advice given them by Sir Ashutosh Mukherji in his Convocation address and avoid slavish imitation of any one Western University, or type of University. Conditions in India are so widely different from those prevailing in the West that the transplantation *en bloc* of any Western system here must necessarily prove disastrous. We do not think, however, that the Mysore University is in danger of following any such undesirable course; the guidance of its destinies is in the hands of sane and progressive educationists and statesmen, who appear to have realised from the beginning that, if the new University is to be a success, it must be adapted to the peculiar conditions of the State.

The new University starts under singularly hopeful conditions, having been inaugurated in the period of what may be called the economic renaissance of Mysore, a movement which it is designed to foster and aid, and which must necessarily react upon its activities. In his opening speech H. H. the Maharajah, the Chancellor, indicated roughly the policy which will guide the activities of the new institution, avoiding, on the one hand, the Scylla of an over-attention to the humanities, and at the same time taking heed of the Charybdis of neglecting these in the newly-born enthusiasm for the so-called "useful" sciences. We are glad to find that the Mysore University, while rightly avoiding the extreme innovation contemplated by the Osmania University of making the vernaculars the medium of instruction, will attach a high importance to a sound knowledge of the local vernacular—Kannada; and Sanskrit too will occupy a prominent place in the curriculum. But while, as will be seen from these instances, the study of the humanities will not be neglected, paramount importance will be attached and rightly so.

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

4-1918 MR. GANDHI'S FAST.

SIR,—Perhaps I owe an explanation to the public with regard to my recent fast. Some friends consider the action to have been silly, others cowardly and some others still worse. In my opinion I would have been untrue to my Maker and to the cause I was espousing if I had acted otherwise.

When over a month ago I reached Bombay I was told that Ahmedabad millhands had threatened a strike and violence if the bonus that was given to them during the plague was withdrawn. I was asked to intervene and I consented.

Owing to the plague the men were getting as much as 70% bonus since August last. An attempt to recall that bonus had resulted in grave dissatisfaction among the labourers. When it was almost too late the millowners offered in the place of the plague bonus and for the sake of the high prices a rise of 20%. The labourers were unsatisfied. The matter was referred to arbitration, Mr. Chatfield, the Collector, being the Umpire. The men in some mills, however, struck work. The owners thinking that they had done so without just cause withdrew from the arbitration and declared a general lock-out to be continued till the labourers were exhausted into accepting the 20 per cent increase they had offered. Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, V. V. Patel and I, the arbitrators appointed on behalf of the labourers, thought that they were likely to be demoralised if we did not promptly and decisively. We therefore investigated the question of increase, we sought the millowners' assistance. They would not give it. [illegible] was to organise themselves into [illegible] could fight a similar combination. [illegible] One-sided, technical [illegible] we endeavoured [illegible] came to [illegible] and fair [illegible] millhands [illegible] result of our inquiry [illegible] direct ourselves if they [illegible] latter would not co-operate [illegible] simply saying as much, but they [illegible] that the rate of increase granted by [illegible] ment as also the employers in Bombay [illegible] much less than the one contemplated by us. [illegible] it that the addendum was beside the point and at a huge meeting announced 35 per cent. for the millhands' acceptance. Be it noted that the plague bonus amounted to 70 per cent. of their wages and they had declared their intention of accepting not less than 50 per cent. as high prices increase. They were now called upon to accept the mean, (the fixing of the mean was quite an accident) between the millowners' 20 per cent. and their own 50 per cent. After some grumbling the meeting accepted the 35 per cent. increase, it always being understood that they would recognise at the same time the principle of arbitration whenever the millowners did so. From that time forward, *i. e.*, 25th February last, day after day thousands of people gathered together under the shade of a tree outside the city walls, people walking long distances in many cases and solemnly repeated their determination in the name of God not to accept anything less than 35 per cent. No pecuniary assistance was given them. It is easy enough to understand that many must suffer from the pangs of starvation and that they could not, while they were without employment, get any credit. We, who were helping them, came, on the other hand, to the conclusion that we would only spoil them if we collected public funds and utilised them for feeding them unless the able-bodied amongst them were ready to perform bread-labour. It was a difficult task to persuade men who had worked at machines, to shoulder baskets of sand or bricks. They came, but they did so grudgingly. The millowners hardened their hearts. They were equally determined not to go beyond 20 per cent. and they appointed emissaries to persuade the men to give in. Even during the early part of the lock-out, whilst we had declined to help those who would not work we had assured them that we would feed and clothe ourselves after feeding and clothing them. Twenty-two days had passed by. Hunger and the millowners' emissaries were producing their effect and Satan was whispering to the men that there was no such thing as God on earth who would help them and that vows were dodges resorted to by weaklings. One morning instead of an eager and enthusiastic crowd of 5 to 10 thousand men with determination written on their faces, I met a body of about 2,000 men with despair written on their faces. We had just heard that millhands living in a particular chawl had declined to attend the meeting, were preparing to go to work and accept 20 per cent. increase and were taunting us (I think very properly) that that it was very well for us who had motors at our disposal and plenty of food, to attend their meetings and advise staunchness even unto death. What was I to do? I held the cause to be just. I believe in God as I believe that I am writing this letter. I believe in the necessity of the performance of one's promises at all costs. I knew that the men before us were God-fearing men, but that the long-drawn out lock-out or strike was putting an undue strain upon them. I had the knowledge before me that during my extensive travels in India hundreds of people were found who as readily broke their promises as they made them. I knew, too, that the best of us have but a vague and indistinct belief in soul-force and in God. I felt that it was a sacred moment for me, my faith was on the anvil, and—I had no hesitation in rising and declaring that a breach of their vow so solemnly taken was unendurable by me and that I would not take any food until they had the 35 per cent. increase given or until they had fallen. A meeting that was up to now, unlike the former meetings totally unresponsive, woke up as if by magic. Tears

Cont'd P.T.O.

PREMIUM PRINTED MOORE BUSINESS FORMS FORMALINED

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trickled down the cheeks of every one of them and men after men rose up saying that they would never go to the mills unless they got the increase and that they would go about the city and steal the hearts of those who had not attended the meeting. It was a privilege to witness the demonstration of the efficacy of truth and love. Every one immediately realised that the protecting power of God was as much with us to-day as it used to be in the days of yore. I am not sorry for the vow, but with the belief that I have, I would have been unworthy of the trust undertaken by me if I had done anything less. Before I took the vow I knew that there were serious defects about it. For me to take such a vow in order to affect in any shape or form the decision of the millowners would be a cowardly injustice done to them and that I would prove myself unfit for the friendship which I had the privilege of enjoying with some of them. I knew that I ran the risk of being misunderstood. I could not prevent my fast from affecting their decision. Their knowledge, moreover, put a responsibility on me which I was ill able to bear. From now I disabled myself from gaining concessions for the men which ordinarily in a struggle such as this I would be entirely justified in securing. I knew, too, that I would have to be satisfied with the minimum I could get from the millowners and with a fulfilment of the letter of the men's vow rather than its spirit, and so hath it happened. I put the defects of my vow in one scale and the merits of it in the other. There are hardly any acts of human beings which are free from all taint. Mine, I know, was exceptionally tainted, but the ignominy of having unworthily compromised by my vow the position and independence of the millowners, is better than that it should be said by posterity that 10,000 men had suddenly broken a vow which they had for over twenty days solemnly taken and repeated in the name of God. I am fully convinced that no body of men can make themselves into a nation or perform great tasks unless they become as true as steel and unless their promises come to be regarded by the world like the law of the Medes and Persians, inflexible and unbreakable, and whatever may be the verdict of friends, so far as I can think at present, on given occasions I should not hesitate in future to repeat the humble performance which I have taken the liberty of describing in this communication.

I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning two names of whom India has every reason to be proud. The mill-owners were represented by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who is a gentleman in every sense of the term. He is a man of great culture and equally great abilities. He adds to these qualities a resolute will. The millhands were represented by his sister Anasuyaben. She possesses a heart of gold. She is full of pity for the poor. The mill-hands adore her. Her word is law with them. I have not known a struggle fought with so little bitterness and such courtesy on either side. This happy result is principally due to the connection with it of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Anasuyaben.

Nadiad. MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

INDIAN LABOUR IN FIJI.

SEX RELATIONS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews contributes to the current number of the *Modern Review* (Calcutta) an interesting paper on the health conditions of Indian labourers (both free and indentured.) The Indenture system has been abolished, it is true; but Mr. Andrews points out that there is urgent need for repairing the mistakes and failures of the past as exemplified, more particularly, in the health conditions of Indians in Fiji. There are 60,000 Indians settled in Fiji. It is a place good for Indians to live in, the climate is good and suits both Tamils and Hindustans. Grazing land is plentiful and every Indian family has its own milk supply. Even indentured Indians have cattle of their own, and the cattle owned by 4,360 Indians is valued at £24,140. *Per contra,* the writer dwells upon certain conditions prejudicious to the health of the Indian settlers. The Hoodworm disease infects young and old; and closely allied with the hoodworm disease, in its effects upon the organs of digestion, is dysentery, which Europeans call "the scourge" of Fiji. Another disease that has reached abnormal proportions among Indians is leprosy. A more disconcerting fact than any hitherto mentioned is the very gradual spread of tuberculosis among the Indian settlers. Mr. Andrews goes on to dwell upon the frightful ravages caused by venereal disease contracted in the coollie lines. The disease is rife among the Indian settlers to an extent that is out of all proportion to what is common among the same class of people in the villages of India itself. "The crux of the problem," writes Mr. Andrews, "lies in the excessively low proportion of the women to the men within these crowded coolie lines. The writer quotes official statistics which show that the proportion of men to women under indenture is roughly three to one. Mr. Andrews proceeds:—"But this does not give the actual ratio of all the men to all the women in the 'lines,' because there are usually hanging about the 'lines,' or living in them, a certain number of free Indians, who are for the most part single men. In the busy season of the year these free Indians may represent a fairly high percentage of the whole number of labourers, especially at the mill centres. The Report for 1915 mentions that the free Indians, living in the lines on the 31st December, were in the proportion of "eight male adults for every one female adult." I should judge, from my own observation, that this was a normal ratio. It will be easily seen how this still further increase the disproportion of the sexes in the 'lines.'" The Government of India's regulation figure of 40 women to 100 men emigrating is thus considerably reduced in actual practice in the coolie lines. Mr. Andrews supplies an appalling picture of the sex relations obtaining in the coolie lines, and sums up by saying: "It simply is not possible for an Indian woman to keep her chastity in the coolie lines, or even to live with a single man as her husband, except under specially favouring circumstances." Indeed, Indians describe the coolie lines as "Kasbi ghar" (literally, prostitution house). As bearing upon the spread of venereal disease, Mr. Andrews quotes the following official statement: "When one indentured Indian woman has to serve three indentured men, as well as various outsiders, the results, as regards syphilis and gonorrhoea, cannot be in doubt." The writer dwells upon the imminent danger of the Fijian race being gradually infected with venereal disease in consequence of the close social relations subsisting between the Fijians and Indians. Mr. Andrews concludes: "The second generation of Indians in Fiji have much closer contact and social intercourse with the Fijians than those Indian emigrants who had just come out from home. Thus, though the natural barrier between the races has been very strong in the past, it may at any time be broken down through social intercourse; and further, if the depravity which has been inseparable from the conditions of the plantation coolie 'lines,' finds its way still more deeply into the very heart of the Indian population, there is no telling to what lengths its may go. The only real path of safety lies in employing every possible effort without delay to make feasible a truly normal Indian married life. Then, it may be hoped, venereal disease itself among Indians will grow less and the depravity of the sexual instinct will no longer be a pressing danger both to Indians themselves and to others."

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

In the second series of Captain Hall's fragments is an article on Bombay, the enthusiasm of which may astonish many of those who live themselves in this land of Romance. So it is, and so it ever has been; a prophet has no honor in his own country, and the greatest wonders of any locality pass unappreciated and unadmired by those who dwell upon the spot and whom familiarity has rendered insensible to their merits. For our own parts, though we have sojourned long enough in India to have lost all the novelty and freshness of a first impression, we have never ceased to look upon Bombay as perhaps the most interesting spot in the East not only for the variety of customs, manners, and costume which every where meet the eye, but for the almost unprecedented rapidity with which the settlement has from obscurity to its present importance.

A few centuries since, this Island was a mere settlement of gardeners and Bhundaries—known only for the arrack and cocoanut oil, which in common with other palm-clad coasts it transmitted to the interior, and for the flavour of its Mazagong Mangoes, of which it sent a yearly tribute to the Court of Delhi.

Even little more than half a century ago, though a fortified settlement of some consequence, it was insignificant in comparison with what it is at the present day: the whole population of the place did not amount to above 60,000 inhabitants, consisting entirely of a few tribes of Hindoos and Indo-Portuguese. The island was constantly ravaged by Angria and other Mahratta pirates as far as Byculla.—The Grand Jury consisted of Portuguese Fuzendars from Mahim, who took their seats with bare legs and shaven heads, while their sons officered the defensive Militia and figured at the parades in caps of congeed cotton. The few civil servants of that day lived sumptuously on 30 Rupees a month, spreading no other carpeting on their Sabine floors than a coating of fresh cowdung—asking no other light whereby to read their despatches, than what was admitted through oyster-shell windows, and enjoying no other luxury than a healthy shaking in a homely but neatly curtained bullock-hackery—these be the Arcadian times—those the pastoral manners of Bombay: but times and manners are now alike altered. In the swift and silent lapse of years event succeeded event, producing results natural tho' unforeseen, and after a few centuries we behold Bombay, from an unknown and unprized island, raised to what it now is, the capital of Western India—the third indeed in the scale of rank and seniority in our Eastern Empire; but viewed with reference to its commerce, shipping and naval arsenal—its connection with the still existing branches of the Mahratta confederaay and its position with regard to Europe, Egypt, Persia and the Indus, unquestionably the second city of British India. Its increase of population has kept peace with its political and commercial advancement. While neighbouring cities waned in consequence and wealth, Bombay progressed in both and attracted to itself, as to a focus of speculation or employment, the adventurous, the industrious and the needy. The transfer of the Presidency from Surat and its decline in trade brought Parsees, Banyans and Boras. The fall of Tippoo's power, the capture of the Dutch settlements, and the decline of the Portuguese produced a similar influx from the South—Goa, Cochin, and every other port on the Western Coast sent respectively Sinoys and Maplas, Malabar, Dutch and Portuguese Christians. The downfall of the Peshwa and breaking up of the great Mahratta courts and armies, thronged the place with Bramhins and upland peasants, men of the sword and of the pen—the trade in pearls and carpets brought Jews and Armenians, and the demand for the beautiful Arabian horse lured to our shores a dense population altogether new, presenting alternately the physiognomy of the graceful and effeminate Persian, the small and piercing features of the Arab, and the wild swarthy and hairy looking visages of Caubul, Candahar or Kurdistan. The partial opening of the trade, the profits of the opium speculations and the accession of territory which followed the success of our arms in 1816 nearly quadrupled the number of British inhabitants—Add to the above Italian and American Missionaries—travellers, experimentalists and professional men from the Continent of Europe, persecuted Christians from Georgia—ruined families from Cashmere—Polish Counts, Dutch Barons, Malay sailors—[illegible] Brazil merchants [illegible] Pekin [illegible] Bhya [illegible] Chitreswara [illegible] with a long [illegible] tumblers [illegible] drum beaters, [illegible] players, dancing girls, and courtezans from every quarter of India, and we have a mottled population of 400,000 persons, more multifarious in country, religion, caste, language, complexion and profession than perhaps any other city in the world could at the present day produce.

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I. M. Muthanna

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON EDUCATION IN COORG.

1862-63.

Mercara Central School.

THE English School at Mercara stands, both in its curriculum and numbers, next to the High School in Bangalore. It is ably conducted by the Reverend G. Richter, and contains 112 boys, being an increase of 32 over the number reported last year. This School will in future be designated "The Mercara Central School," as all the Government Provincial Schools are now affiliated to it, and Mercara is the centre of Coorg. At the recent establishment of a Survey Department for Coorg, three former pupils of this School were found qualified for appointment.

Village Schools.

The twenty indigenous Village Schools have taken a decided step in advance. Five of the School Masters have received a suitable training at the Central School and passed the required examination. They have resumed their duties on an improved method, and have hitherto given full satisfaction. Whilst the average attendance at these Schools amounted formerly to 15 pupils, it stands now as high as 59, one School even numbers 80 boys and 6 girls. Printed books are now, for the first time, in use, purchased by the parents of the children and eagerly read. Arithmetic with English and Canarese figures has been introduced, as well as Geography and Grammar.

Training of Masters.

Seven other School Masters are at present under training at Mercara, and will soon be able to pass their examination. It is hoped that by the end of the year three-fourths of all the Village Schools will be remodelled, and placed under the regular supervision of Mr. Richter, who is much gratified by the improvement already apparent.

School Premises.

To promote a more active intertest amongst the Coorgs in Educational matters, it has been arranged by Mr. Richter that new Schools are to be established in those villages only where the inhabitants build a proper School-house, and a decent dwelling for the Master near it. Hitherto the verandah of the Cutcherry, or a temple, used to be the School-room, and the Teacher lived at a distance which, especially during the monsoon, was a great impediment to regular instruction. Three Schools are now in progress of erection by the spontaneous contributions of the Coorgs themselves without any assistance from Government.

Attendance.

The attendance at the five Schools under trained Masters amounts to 296, and that of the eight old Schools to 120. Seven Schools are closed on account of their Masters being under training at Mercara.

Large Boarding School.

Education in Coorg is now in a fair way of steady progress; a great impulse towards this has been given by the liberal response of the Government of India to the petition of the Coorgs, praying for assistance in their endeavours for certain Educational improvements.* A site for the erection of the proposed Buildings, in connection with the Mercara Central School, has been assigned by the Commissioner, and a grant of Rupees 11,000 given by the Supreme Government to carry out those plans under the superintendence of Mr. Richter; the Coorgs themselves having subscribed 6,000 Rupees. The foundations of the new School and Boys' boarding-house have already been laid, and these Buildings are expected to be finished next year.

Total number of Scholars.

The total number on the Rolls in the Coorg School is 536, being an increase of 45 over the numbers reported last year. The average daily attendance is 406.

BANGALORE;
The 18th June 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction in Coorg.

No. 1168.

From

Captain J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Superintendent of Coorg,

To

The SECY. to the COMMR. for the AFFAIRS of COORG,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to request you will be good enough to lay before the Commissioner the enclosed original Petition from the head men of Coorg.

2. I have the greatest satisfaction in being the medium of bringing this most interesting movement on the part of the people of Coorg to the notice of Government; and I beg to bear my testimony to the genuineness of the feeling expressed in this petition, both as regards the earnestness of the people to progress in knowledge, their readiness to make sacrifices in the cause, and the esteem in which they hold the present Head Master and his wife, to whom they have already given so much of their confidence.

3. The spot selected for a boarding-house is in every way suitable, and there is no objection whatever to a grant of it being made.

The extent of the land required is as follows:—

North side	...	...	...	625 feet.
South „	...	...	...	625 „
East „	...	...	...	460 „
West „	...	...	...	432 „

* The Coorg Petition and correspondence, relating to this subject, is appended to the present Report.

The Enclosed plan shows the situation:—
4) The petitioners being anxious to ask for no more ground than they first thought absolutely necessary, have proposed in their petition—

thought absolutely necessary, have proposed in their petition to leave the portion of the south side of the public road intact for the passing Arab horses. But, after actual measurement, it has been ascertained that the land on the north side is not of sufficient extent to contain the proposed buildings and the grounds desired to be attached to them.

5. Arab horses pass through Mercara only once a year, and there are other suitable encamping places for them; and as the direction of the public road can be altered without the least inconvenience to any one, there is no reason why the whole space included in the measurements given above should not be devoted to the excellent object the Petitioners have in view.

6. I trust the Commissioner will receive, with favor, the prayer of the Petitioners for a Grant-in-aid from Government, and that he will confer the required title to the land.

I have &c.,
(Signed) J. A. CAMPBELL, *Captain,*
Superintendent of Coorg.

The 17th October 1862.

From

The HEADMEN of COORG,

To

Captain J. A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Coorg.

Sir,

We, the undersigned headmen of Coorg, being the Representatives of our countrymen, beg most respectfully to lay before you what is now uppermost in our minds, and what appears to us of the greatest importance for the welfare of our people. If our humble petition should meet with your favorable consideration and approval, we would further beg you to convey our wishes to the Chief Commissioner, L. Bowring, Esquire, with such recommendations and improvements as you should deem proper.

Through the noble generosity of the late lamented Chief Commissioner, General Sir Mark Cubbon, K. C. B., the blessing of education has been extended to us six years ago, though at the time we did not appreciate it as we do now. Our minds were darkened and full of prejudices as to its possible effect; but, through the influence of the established English School at Mercara, its steady progress, the temperate, judicious and devoted manner in which it has been carried on for the last six years, together with the encouragement from the successive Superintendents, have disarmed all our fears, and we most earnestly desire that all our children should be benefited by the instruction there given.

The great influx of European Settlers into our country makes the education of our children appear doubly necessary to our minds, since our own ignorance renders our intercourse with the Planters most difficult, unsatisfactory, and disadvantageous.

The peculiar circumstance, however, that Mercara, though the principal town, contains but a — — — — —

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contains but a few Coorg houses, enables only a limited number of Coorg boys to attend the School. To remedy this disadvantage, we have resolved to collect amongst ourselves a sum of money sufficient to build and endow a boarding-house for about 100 boys, the Coorg Officials and Pensioners are ready to contribute half a month's pay which, together with the subscriptions of the farmers, will amount to about Rupees 6,000. This is all we can do for the present; but we earnestly wish that our daughters should also receive some education, and for them we would have to build a similar house.

The question now arises where to build these houses? Certainly near the School. The present English School-house, however, is on a slope of the hill on which the Fort is built and within Military limits, it is enclosed by two roads, the compound belonging to it very small, and in the vicinity no suitable building ground is available. The School-house itself, which was originally the Rajah's elephant stable, and had afterwards been turned into a Travellers' Bungalow, has no proper arrangements for a School, and does not admit of an increased number of scholars. It was the generous gift of Sir Mark Cubbon for the School, and has answered its purpose for the beginning very well; but now it is too small and larger premises are required.

We, therefore, most humbly beg that Government may give us a helping hand to carry out our plans. We propose to have all the required School buildings within the same compound, and under the eye of the resident Head Master; and for this purpose no other spot in Mercara seems to us in every respect so suitable as the site of the new Palace to the left of the public road from the gate to Mr. Mann's boundaries, leaving the right half intact as an encamping ground for the passing Arab horses. The site is central, spacious and healthy. The few remaining Palace walls would furnish some building materials, and the foundations might serve for the new School-house with the Head Master's dwelling; the compound would afford an extensive play ground and gymnasium, and enough for a garden, which is to serve as a model farm for our children who would have to cultivate it. We beg that this piece of ground be granted to us for these purposes.

We estimate the whole cost of the School-house, the Head Master's dwelling, the two boarding-houses and out-houses, the gymnastic apparatus, and the laying out of the garden, at about Rupees 20,000; towards which we bind ourselves to collect Rupees 6,000, from the sale of the present School-house about Rupees 3,000 may accrue, and if Government would grant the rest, we should feel deeply grateful.

Mr. Richter, the present Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School, who has conducted it for the last six years and won our entire confidence, has not only given the first impulse to this movement, but declares himself with his esteemed partner most willing to carry out the proposed plans; and as they have hitherto acted as father and mother towards our children, we have not the least hesitation in confiding them also for the future to their paternal care. The inner arrangements of the boarding-houses, however, would be managed by our own people.

On the proposed site our Rajas built a palace for the sole purpose of accommodating their Eng. friends

their English friends during their visits to Mercara, where they hospitably entertained and amused them with all the wild sports of our native country; how much nobler would be the task of our present benevolent Rulers if, on the ruins of the same Palace, they assisted us in erecting the desired buildings for the accommodation of our sons and daughters, and entertained them in the halls of wisdom and knowledge with sublimer sport than the wild Coorg jungles can furnish; and whilst even these ruins are in some degree honorable to our late Rajahs, we are fully convinced that the new buildings would be a more lasting and brighter memorial to the honor of the parental Government of India.

From the kind interest, which we rejoice to hear, our present Chief Commissioner entertains towards us, especially in Educational matters, we have great hopes of a favorable result of this petition.

Assuring Government of our deep gratitude for received favors and of our devoted loyalty,

We subscribe ourselves,
Sir,
Your humble and obedient servants,
SIGNED BY 65 OF THE HEADMEN OF COORG.

MERCARA;
The 26th August 1862.

I. M. Muthana

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

No. 34.

To

E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

Sir,

I have particular pleasure in submitting to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, together with a request, which may be deemed a national one on the part of the Coorg people to be admitted to those benefits of Education which others, in more favored positions, have already received.

2. There is a genuineness of expression about this address, which I beg to send in original, that I feel assured will secure the hearty approval of the Government of India. It has probably rarely happened in India that a whole race has come forward in this manner, putting aside traditional prejudices, to meet half way the earnest wish of their Rulers that they should educate themselves, and it is especially remarkable among mountaineers in this country, as the hill races are generally far below those of the plains in their acquisition of knowledge.

3. I have informed the Officiating Superintendent of Coorg, that I would lose no time in laying the address before His Excellency in Council, and that I feel convinced that the Government will receive with peculiar pleasure the spontaneous expression of the good-will borne by the Coorg race towards their rulers.

4. In respect to the site solicited there is no difficulty, and I have signified my assent to its being made over for the School in conformity with the existing practice in regard to building grants at Mercara.

5. With reference to the sum required to enable the people to carry out their wishes, I have no hesitation in soliciting that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the project being undertaken, so that the Coorgs may receive early intimation that their earnest wish for their own enlightenment has been made known to, and has been approved of by, the Viceroy in Council, as the knowledge of the interest taken in their welfare by the Head of Her Majesty's Government cannot but be an additional link to bind them to British rule. The detailed accounts required for the Budget can be estimated for in due course.

6. The Government of India may, perhaps, also be pleased to make known their approval of Mr. Richter's exertions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

Bangalore;
The 27th October 1862.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, No. 95, under date the 15th January 1863.

Read letter from the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg, No. 34, dated the 27th October 1862, with enclosures.

REMARKS.

The Commissioner of Coorg submits a petition from the "Headmen of Coorg" for the countenance and aid of Government in carrying out certain measures for the improvement of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School at Mercara under the superintendence of Mr. Richter the Head Master.

2. Beyond a few Vernacular Schools, scattered over the country and maintained at a small cost by Government, it is believed that the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mercara (the principal town) is the only Educational Institution in Coorg. It was established in 1855 in the old Travellers' Bungalow, and in 1857 a salary of Rupees 250 per mensem was assigned to its Head Master. By the latest Returns (Administration Report of 1861-62) the average daily attendance at the School was 79.

3. The proposition made by the Headmen of Coorg is as follows :—

(1).—The establishment of a Boys' boarding-house in connection with, and in the same compound as, the School; the inner arrangement of the boarding-house being managed by their "own people."

(II).—The establishment of a similar Boarding-house for girls.

(III).—The selection of a new site capable of containing these buildings and a new School-house and Head Master's dwelling to be erected therein. Gymnastic apparatus and a model farm, or garden, are also proposed to be made in the compound.

4. The object of the Boarding-houses is to enable a greater number of Coorg children to attend the School, it being observed that "Mercara, although the principal town, contains but a few Coorg houses," to the families living in which its benefits are at present confined.

5. The selection of a new site is stated to be necessary, as the old one is within Military limits, and has no available building ground near it.

6. The estimated cost of the new School-house, Head Master's dwelling, two Boarding-houses and Out-houses, gymnastic apparatus, and laying out of the garden is Rupees 20,000; of this about Rupees 3,000 is expected to be realized by the sale of the old School-house, and the Petitioners offer to collect Rupees 6,000 more if Government will give the site and the remainder of the required funds (say Rupees 11,000).

7. The Chief Commissioner has already signified his assent to the site selected being made over for the purpose, and now sends the petition with a warm recommendation for the grant of the funds solicited. The Commissioner remarks that the request "may be deemed a national one on the part of the Coorg people to be admitted to "those benefits of Education which others in more favored positions have already "received." "There is," he remarks further, "a genuineness of expression about the address which, "he feels sure," will receive the hearty approval of the Government of "India."

8. The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a sum of money not exceeding Rupees 11,000 for the purpose indicated.

9. His Excellency in Council also notices with approbation the exertions of Mr. Richter, the Head Master of the School in question, who is stated to have won the "entire confidence" of the people, and to have been the means of giving the first impulse to the present movement.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Remarks be forwarded for information to the Commissioner for the Affairs of Coorg.

Ordered also, that a copy of the same be forwarded to the Financial Department, with the remark that the amount mentioned can, it is believed, be met from the unallotted portion of the assignment for Education, Science and Art.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

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PREMIUM PRINTFOLD MOORE BUSINESS FORMS FORMALINER

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

No. 494—1695, dated Bangalore, the 10th April 1890.

From—L. S. Newmarch Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Your letter No. 681 of the 1st October 1889, desired the Chief Commissioner's opinion on the question whether the opportunity should not now be taken to finally enfranchise from service the tenures of the jamma ryots in Coorg.

2. On receipt of that letter, a copy of it was forwarded to Colonel Clarke, the Commissioner of Coorg, for any remarks he might wish to make on the subject, and I am directed to forward copy of his reply, No. 748—438, dated the 4th February 1890, written after discussion thereon with the Chief Commissioner during his recent tour in the country. You will see that he thought it advisable to consult the leading Coorgs through the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Ganapathy, himself a jamma ryot. The letter written by that officer and attached to Colonel Clarke's letter may be presumed to embody all that can be urged by the parties interested against the proposal to commute the service believed to be obligatory on them for a money payment.

3. It commences by alleging that assessment on jamma land is "now permanently settled." This assertion is not borne out by the history of the assessment before the annexation of the country to British India, but the wording of the sannads granted after annexation lend it considerable weight. Jamma tenure was no doubt hereditary, and the assessment on lands held by it was clearly fixed at half sagu rates. Sagu assessments appear to have been in kind before 1812 when they were fixed at 10 rupees per 100 bhatties, but there is nothing to show that this was a permanent settlement, or anything more than a cash payment laid down in proportion to prices ruling at the time, and liable to increase or decrease accordingly. The Government of India has never done more than give provisional sanction to the arrangements proposed by Colonel Fraser and his successors: but the sannads given by these officers certainly seem to have exceeded their powers. Those depended on by Mr. Ganapathy and his friends say, "As you have obtained these lands on jamma "tenure according to the established custom of the country you can enjoy the same "yourself, your sons and grandsons, hereditarily by paying assessment to Government "at the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 bhatties or 2 pagodas and 10—16 fanams for 165 "bhatties and live happily." It may be argued that such a sannad gives the land for three generations only, and that as there is no mention of perpetuity in the payment, the assessment is liable to be raised at least after the third generation.

On this point therefore Sir Oliver St. John is of opinion that the jamma tenure was intended by the old Rajahs to be hereditary for ever, but that the payment of 5 rupees per 100 bhatties was not intended to be a permanently fixed assessment. Since annexation, however, the local authorities have pledged themselves to permanency as far as they could do so without the authority of Government.

4. The next points raised by Mr. Ganapathy are that the services rendered by jamma ryots were not specific, but general, and that ordinary service was rendered equally by sagu and jamma ryots. Actually there were in the time of the Rajahs two classes of sagu ryots, paying 10 and 12 rupees, respectively. The latter were free from service, the former were required to perform service "not of a military nature." It is clear that the jamma ryots, and they alone, were considered fit to carry arms in the service of the state. This is abundantly shown by the Hukumnama of 1811. "The jamma ryots, *who carry swords and guns and perform duties of* "*the palace*, will pay umbli tax as a mark of having the confidence of the palace." Again, "This indulgence (the umbli tax) is accorded *when the jamma ryots attend* "*duly armed with swords and guns in beating for game and other duties of the* "*palace.*" Again the Hukumnama says, "Honest jamma ryots who are unable to "attend (royal) conferences or to carry arms, and attend hunts," shall pay *10* rupees per 100 bhatties.

"If there are male members in the house of those who enjoy umbli privi- "leges, *one man should attend the palace and render service for 15 days in the* "*month* and return to his house for 15 days."

Again "The several taxes which will be levied are as follows:—

"1¼ * pagodas being the price of 5 pata bhatties from

*Rs. 5 per 100 bhatties.

"jamma ryots *who attend to duty with the swords and guns*, being half the usual tax due on 100 bhatties, *the other half being "remitted for service to the state.*"

These quotations are conclusive against the assertion of Mr. Ganapathy that the jamma ryots were not called on to perform specific service in return for their low assessments. There was without any doubt a large remission of revenue on account of services of an onerous nature. Of these services all but the name has fallen into disuse, and the jamma ryots protest against making any return for being finally and formally released from them, being aware that the changed conditions of the country make any but a money return impossible. Colonel Clarke advises that a cess be levied on all land alike calculated on sagu rates. But this would hardly be fair, and would involve no burden on the jamma ryots heavier than on their neighbours.

5. For his own part Sir Oliver St. John thinks that they have had so many concessions allowed them that they deserve no further consideration. They were permitted for years to create new jamma tenures at the expense of Government; and the permission to cultivate 10 acres of bane free of assessment has probably reduced the average actual assessment on jamma wet lands by one-half at least. The Chief Commissioner sees no reason to continue to favour the Coorgs at the expense of the rest of the people of the country, and is therefore disposed to agree to the proposal to add one-third to the existing assessment on jamma ryots for the purpose of providing an adequate force of police. In return the jamma tenure on that assessment should he thinks be declared perpetual. If it be considered that this would be inadvisable and that the jamma assessment may be increased as such after the survey and settlement operations are completed, it would be better he considers to accept Colonel Clarke's proposal and levy a cess on all land alike calculated at full rates.

No. 748—438, dated Merkara, the 4th February 1890.

From—Colonel T. G. Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your office endorsement No. 1619-1695 of the 18th October last giving cover to copy of letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 681 of 1st Idem, and calling for my opinion on the subject of the proposal to impose a quit rent on jamma lands equal to one third of the difference between the jamma and sagu rates of assessment, in consequence of the services formerly exacted from such ryots having become obsolete.

2. As the proposed measure will materially affect the jamma ryots, I have consulted the leading Coorgs through the 2nd Assistant Commissioner, and now append copy of a *communication addressed to me by that officer.

*Dated the 13th December 1889.

3. Mr. Ganapathy urges the argument that the jamma asssessment was not originally fixed with reference to any obligations of service to be rendered by the jamma ryots to government, and that by the settlement made by the former Rajahs of Coorg, the jamma assessment was fixed permanently at the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 bhatties.

4. This question was discussed by me in my letter to you of the 28th October 1888, No. 481—289, in connection with the draft Jamma Ryots' Regulation, and I stated therein the several facts and arguments on which the case for the Coorgs rested. I pointed out also that although there is nothing in the sannads granted to the jamma ryots to show that any conditions of service were attached to this tenure, the terms of the 3rd mandate of Rajah Lingarajendra's Hukumnamah of 1811 indicate that the assessment was a privileged one, having regard to the special relation in which it was intended the jamma ryots should stand to the ruling power.

5. The absence of the mention of specific conditions of service in the sannad granted to every jamma ryot, has supplied the Coorgs with a reason for maintaining that the tenure was not limited by such service, and that it was, as remarked by Colonel Fraser in the passage quoted in paragraph 9 of my letter, "irrevocable, excepting only for the commission of a crime or sufficient offence."

6. The view held by the Coorgs is that prior to the accession of the line of Rajahs who usurped the government of the country, the province was divided between a number of chiefs who held their lands in their own right. The first Rajah who came to the country from Ikkeri in the middle of the 17th century, and who was a Jangam of the Sivachar or Lingayat caste, assumed [illegible] overeignty with the consent of the people, having induced them by artful means to place n that position. His revenue consisted in the first instance of the "Dhuli bhatta" or refuse swept from the threshing floors, but ultimately the Rajahs assumed a despotic power.

7. In the exercise of that power, the Rajahs were free to impose at the settlement of the effected in 1811—12, such terms as they chose, and, read in the light of the Hukumnama 11, the jamma rate of 1¼ pagodas, or Rs. 5 per 100 bhatties of land, seems to have been made tional on certain services being rendered.

3. I enclose a literal translation of a sannad issued in the English year 1804 in the time dda Veerarajah, in which the grantee is enjoined to discharge "royal service."

). Up to the present time, the jamma ryots have so far recognized the obligations resting them that they have readily undertaken the duties of furnishing guards over the nad ries and for escorting treasure and prisoners, within their taluks. But owing to the break families and other causes, it is becoming daily more difficult to exact these unpaid duties, have received frequent complaints from the Subedars, of the indifference shown by individ ots to their obligations. Again, with the opening up of the country a better system of is necessary, not only in the principal towns where a police force is now maintained, but ghout the province.

(6) On these grounds I have expressed my opinion in favour of levying a local cess, and for cess, which should be general and not specially applied to jamma lands, the Coorgs are elves prepared, as is shown in the penultimate paragraph of Mr. Ganapathy's letter.

1. I feel convinced that a measure such as that proposed by the Government of India, be veiwed by the people of this province with grave concern as the confiscation of rights they believe to have been secured to them in the time of the Rajahs, and the continuance h was assured to them at the time of our assumption of the government. On the other hey are sensible of the changes which a progressive administration renders inevitable, and unot with any just reason murmur against the imposition of special cesses to meet the ments of government.

2. A cess of one anna or half anna per rupee of assessment, levied, as recommended by the Commissioner in paragraph 5 of Mr. Colvin's letter No. 304—1695 of the 25th February n the annual rent valne of land, and not merely on the assessed demand, would, I submit, all cause for discontent; for though in the case of jamma lands, the cess would be equiva- double that on sagu lands, this principle of incidence would be fully recognized.

There is in connection with this question the fact which cannot be lost sight of, viz. that the Coorgs
e Coorgs, unlike any race which I am acquainted with in Southern India, are not migra- togr. Small
mall as the province is, and in some parts over-populated as regards the area of cultivable lands, the
e Coorgs refuse to seek a livelihood elsewhere. The climate of the plains would no doubt be obnoxious
xious to them, but a more cogent objection to migration is that they have no affinity either as
s to race, language or religion to any other people. The force of circumstances may hereafter
r drive them to go abroad, as has been the case with two or three educated men among them, but
at nothing but the strongest necessity would induce the lower classes among them to migrate

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No. 91, dated Merkara, the 13th December 1889.

From—K. Ganapathy Esq., 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Coorg.
To—The Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

In compliance with your docket No. 253—247, dated the 29th day of October 1889, calling for
r an expression of my opinion, after consulting with the leading head-men, on the proposal of the
he government to raise the present rate of tax on jamma land in view to meet the extra expendi-
penditure consequent on the re-organization of the police in Coorg, I have the honour to state that
t the matter having been duly discussed at a meeting convened by me on the 9th November last, I
I have been requested to submit the following for the favourable consideration of the Chief Commr.
mmissioner of Coorg and also to solicit your support in the matter.

It was unanimously resolved by the members of the meeting consisting of thirty leading 2. It was
ots to petition the government not to increase the now permanently settled assessment Jamma Ryots
land for the following among other reasons:— on Jamma lands

That it was and is the contention of jamma ryots that jamma land was not granted and a) That held for
ny specific service to be rendered to government.

That the grounds on which this contention was based were repeatedly made known to Govt.
t by means of memorials and petitions, and for the last time it was so done in a petition dated dated
12th August 1886, and addressed by the jamma ryots to Sir James Lyall, the then Chief Commr.
missioner of Coorg.

(c) That after a minute and searching enquiry by that officer the fact that jamma was not originally granted for any specific service to be rendered to government was finally admitted.

(d) That the jamma ryots contend that a specific agreement is made in the sann Sannads there or Sannads (Nirupas) granted by the late Rajah of Coorg after the final settlement made in 1812, and th by a jamma ryot is allowed to hold 100 bhatties of wet land from generation to generation payment of Rs. 5 annually, and this was ratified by the British government since all such s ~~nads~~ bear the signature of the first British officer in Coorg.

(e) That further, by the sannads granted for jamma lands by the British governmen Govt. a annually. jamma ryot is permitted to hold 100 bhatties of wet land perpetually on payment of Rs. 5 annu

(f) That it is no-where provided in the sannads granted for jamma lands either by the late Rajah of Coorg or by the British government that jamma was granted for any specific ser service rendered or to be rendered to government, while on the other hand it is clearly mentione ed in sannads granted for Jaghirs and Umblies, that they were granted for some specific ser service rendered to government.

(g) That as the above rate of assessment has been continued for nearly three-fourths a part of the century, the jamma ryots respectfully submit that it would not be equitable on the pa government now to demand an increased rate of assessment from them in violation of terms agreed upon between the government and their (jamma ryots') forefathers.

(h) That the ordinary service rendered to the Sirkar was equally done by both the jar Jamma and sagu ryots, and therefore the jamma ryots consider that it would be a hardship on the them to be called upon to meet the extra charges for the re-organization of police in Coorg.

(i) That they are also of opinion that the proposed re-organization of police in Coo Coorg is mainly required for the coffee planters and other ryots of whom jamma ryots form o not a minority, and that it would therefore be equitable if the government were to impose a ge general cess on all the ryots in Coorg and not on the jamma ryots alone.

3. For the foregoing reasons you will kindly request the government to be so gracio graciously not to disturb the existing rate of assessment on jamma lands.

K. Muthanna.

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON)
PHONE: 325-3573

PREMIUM PRINTFOLD MOORE BUSINESS FORMS A FORMALINER

SRI RUDRA

MAHARAJAH VIRARAJENDRA WADAYAR

Samstan Coorg.

Sannad (Nirupa) granted to Manjoora Madiah of the Imangala village, Yedenall Nalknas, Coorg.

Whereas you have represented in our presence that the jamma land previously gra granted to you is inadequate for your livelihood,

We hereby direct that in addition to 1,000 bhatties comprising two pieces granted to you in this village, another piece called Byrapandra land consisting of 300 bhatties be hereby gra granted to you on gatti jamma making in all 1,300 bhatties composed of 52 paddy flats, measuring, 6,9 6,997 3/8 poles calculated as follows :—

28 Virarajendra inches . . .. =1 V. yard
8 V. Yards .. .. .. =1 „ pole,

equivalent to 55,819 V. square yards, and producing 1,581 1/4 bhatties and 1 5/8 hanies.

Deducting the fractional part, viz. 1 1/4 bhatties and 1 5/8 hanies, the net in heru bha bhatties granted amounts to 1,580, which together with its bane, barike, garden lands and hitalmanedala, is gra to you on jamma. Towards the cultivation of the above, the following slaves attached to the palace and residing in Kiggatnad, viz :—

1 Male Mandakota.
1 His wife.
1 Boy.
1 Girl.
1 Male Atchukota
1 His wife.
2 Girls,

total 9 in number have been granted to you on jamma. By the assistance of these slaves and of those who have previously been granted to you, you should carry on the cultiv cultivation of the lands and pay annually the umbli tax due thereon to the palace and enjoy the sar same as jamma yourself, your sons, grandsons, &c., hereditarily and render royal service (Swami kai Karya-)

Dated Sunday, the 5th Pushya of the year Raktakshi of kali yuga, 4906.

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THE HINDU, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1954

COORG AND ITS PEOPLE

A TINY MODEL STATE OF SOUTH INDIA: By L. M. Muthanna. (Available at G. S. Viswa and Co., Avenue Road, Bangalore-2. Rs. 10).

Coorg is a land of exquisite natural beauty. Although very small in size (less than half a small district in the neighbouring States of Mysore and Madras) it has abundant natural wealth, is blessed with copious rainfall, and is inhabited by a hard-working and enterprising people. The gifts of nature and the efforts of man have combined to make Coorg a surplus State in respect of food and a large exporter of valuable products like timber, orange and coffee. The land literally overflows with honey, if not milk. The forests of Coorg are very rich in both flora and fauna. A holiday tour in the State is thoroughly enjoyable. But yet very little of Coorg is known outside the State. Perhaps one of the reasons for the comparative scarcity of publications on Coorg is that the people of Coorg do not write history, but make history. "A Tiny Model State of South India" is, therefore, a welcome addition to the scanty literature on Coorg.

The book purports to deal comprehensively with the history, growth and development of Coorg and also with its social structure, economic organisation and administrative set-up. The book cannot be said to be a product of research, but the author has taken pains to collect material and information from various publications. The book is discursive in many places and, with a little editing, it could well have been of smaller bulk. On the whole, it makes interesting reading.

Coorg's antiquity is engrossed in mythology. The Cauvery Purana, which is an episode of Skanda Purana, gives the origin of the Cauvery river, which takes its rise in Coorg. When she took her birth Cauvery is said to have proclaimed: "I am the daughter of Brahma; I am called Lopamudra. I shall call myself Cauvery as I was fed by Rishi Kavera of these hills. I shall take the form of holy water and flow through the South. May the waters of all the fourteen thousand rivers be mingled in my stream. Let the wanderer who bathes in my waters be as though he had bathed in all the rivers and performed all the sacrifices. Let the land round my banks laugh. let me bring riches to the people, and may those who perform sacrifices in my waters obtain eternal bliss. May the sins of those be forgiven who think upon my name and look upon my stream." Major-General Robert Cole has mentioned in his Manual of Coorg Civil Law a legend that when the Cauvery took its birth and came rushing down the valley, the assembled Coorgs bathed in the fresh flood. The violence of the stream turned off the knots of the women's dresses round to their backs, which is the fashion in which Coorg women wear their sarees even to this day. *Tula Sankramana* is a day of great sanctity and occasion for worship not only for the people of Coorg but for thousands of pilgrims from many parts of India.

The authentic history of Coorg can claim no great antiquity. The country is said to have been under the influence of Kadambas, Cholas, Changalvas, Gangas and Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar kings. After referring to these periods, the author gives a brief history of the Rajas of Coorg from 1633. Hyder Ali of Mysore made several attempts to subdue them. He took advantage of a dispute about succession when Lingaraj I died in 1780 and manoeuvred to get possession of the country. He excluded Veerarajendra, the legal heir, then a minor, from succession, imprisoned him in a Mysore fort and partitioned the country among a number of petty Jagirdars. In 1787, Veerarajendra escaped from captivity and mobilised the support of his people. Tippu Sultan sent a large force to suppress their revolt and himself marched with an army to Coorg. The East India Company seized the opportunity of the revolt of the people of Coorg against Tippu Sultan and concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the Raja. The Raja rendered assistance to the British in the wars with Tippu Sultan and after Tippu's fall recovered his dominions. The Raja's dynasty ruled till 1834 when, taking advantage of the misrule of a Raja, the British deposed him and annexed Coorg, which remained under British rule till recently.

What is remarkable about Coorg is not its antiquity or its history, but the enterprise and achievements of its people. The area of the State is only 1593 sq. miles and its population is 2.3 lakhs. The State is deficit neither in food nor in finance. The revenue of the State is about Rs. one crore, which works out to a per capita contribution of about Rs. 45 per annum. The State has a well-equipped and well-staffed first grade college. There are as many as eleven high schools in the State and a large number of higher elementary and primary schools. Responsibility for and control of primary education has been recently taken over by the State from the District Board. The percentage of literacy in the State is comparatively high, being 27.2. Literacy among men is 34 per cent. and among women 19 per cent. The State has a variety of plantation crops. Some of the coffee plantations in Coorg are among the best in India and it is remarkable that about one-third of the total quantity of coffee produced in India is grown in Coorg. Coorgs are an essentially martial and sportive people. To mention only two instances, the achievements of General Cariappa and General Thimmaya who are both Coorgs, are known all over the country. There are a large number of Coorgs in the armed forces of the country. Coorgs have migrated to various parts of the world and wherever they have settled they have become esteemed citizens.

There are some notable features in the social organisation of Coorgs. The joint family system, which is on the wane in many parts of India, still holds strong sway with them. The Coorgs follow a system of Civil Law different in some respects from Hindu Law. The marriage customs among the Coorgs have a distinctiveness. No priest officiates at the marriages. The main marriage function, including receptions, are held separately, but simultaneously, in the houses of the bride and bridegroom and on the next morning the groom goes with a party to the house of the bride to take away the bride to his house after a mock-fight with the bride's party and a brief ceremony. The author has given an account of the customs and habits of the Coorgs.

Coorg has been functioning as a Part "C" State since March 1952. It has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 24 members, elected on the basis of adult franchise. Twenty members for a population of 2.3 lakhs works out to a legislator for every ten thousand persons, which is indeed a remarkable feature in the electoral system of any country. The State has one representative in the Lok Sabha and another representative in the Council of States, the latter by rotation. The State has been fortunate in the composition of its Ministry. The Ministry is helped by a Chief Commissioner of rich and varied experience. After the Ministry assumed office, the economic development of the State has been going on with increasing momentum on well-conceived Five-Year Plans covering agricultural and educational development, improvement of communications including village roads, promotion of public health and medical aid, and social amelioration has been drawn up and is being implemented. The entire State is covered by the Community Project Programme which has evoked enthusiastic and practical response among the people. Investigation of a hydro-electric project, which is capable of generating 100,000 K.W. of power at a comparatively low capital cost has been completed and the project will likely to be taken up for execution soon.

Whatever may be political role of Coorg, there is no doubt that it will continue to play a worthy and honourable part in the life of the nation.

C. Narasimha Murthy

A Review on the book A TINY MODEL STATE of SOUTH INDIA

1954

Some Letters Concerning the ex-Rajas' Money
in Promissory Notes in the
Treasury of the British Government.

Fort St. George, 4th April 1837.

To Messers Binny & Co.,

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo and to state with advertance to your former communication therein reference to, that the Right hon'ble the Governor-in-Council does not acknowledge the proprietory right of the ex-Raja of Coorg to the Government Promissory note standing in the name of of the late Devammaji, the daughter of the late Virarajendra Wodeyar.

Sd) R. Clerke, Secretary to the Government,
W. Elphinstone & three others.

Note: To Messers Binny & Co stating that the Government do not acknowledge the proprietory right of the Raja of Coorg to the Government Promissory Note standing in the name of the late Devammaji——.

Fort St. George, 31st October 1837.

(Minutes of Consulation- read and approved).

From Binny & Co,
To the Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

No. One: SUB: From M/S Binny & Co stating that they are extremely anxious to get the Government Promissory Note in the name of the late Devammaji, the daughter of the late Virarajendra Wodeyar, out of their possessions and would consider it a favour if the Government would grant them their assistance on the occasion in the manner pointed out in the letter of the 24th July 1834, but if they decline interference, the only course then left- they presume will be to advertise the bond in the different papers of the three Residencies.

We had the honour to receive in due course the letter from the Government in the Secret Department, dated the 4th April last, stating that they did not acknowledge the proprietory right of the ex-Raja of Coorg to the Government Promissory Note standing in the name of the late Devammaji, the daughter of the late Viraraja Wodeyar.

As the above is instructed as a reply to a letter addressed to you on the 24th July 1834, we suspect the Government must have ~~our~~ over-looked the purport of that communication for the points referred to therein are not adverted to, in this reply.

We are extremely anxious to get the Government promissory notes in question out of our possession and would consider it a favour if the Government would grant us their assistance on the occasion, in the manner pointed out in our letter of the 24th July 1834, but if they decline interfering, the only course then left to us will be to advertise the Bond in the different papers of the three Presidencies.

To Binny & Co., / from Fort St. George, Madras,

Gentlemen,

No. Two: To Messers Binny & Co., In reference to their letter of the 23rd instant respecting the promissory note for Rs. 6,53,940 standing in the name of Devammaji, the daughter of the late Viraraja Wodeyar——

late Virarajendra Wodeyar, Rajah of Coorg, noticing the previous correspondence on the occasion, and stating that they are still at liberty to avail themselves of the offer of the Government to guarantee them against the consequence of my claim which might be preferred against them on the relinquishment of the note to the ~~late~~ Accountant General.

In reference to your letter of the 23rd inst. I am directed to observe that the Government on the 22nd July 1834- requested you to deposit with the Accountant General the Promissory Note for Rs. 6,53,940 standing in the name of Devammaji, the daughter of the late V. of Coorg, and proposed to guarantee you against the consequence of any claim which might be preferred against you for the recovery of the Note in question.

2. In reply to that communication you submitted that the note was received through the Resident of Mysore from the late or ex-Rajah of Coorg with a request that you would receive the interest due on it and that you entertained doubts whether you could deliver up a Govt. Promissory Note received from a constituent, to anyone else unless under his order or authority, without committing a breach of faith, and under these circumstances you solicited that the authority of the late Rajah of Coorg for the delivery of the note might be obtained or that the opinion of the Law Officers of Government on this point might be taken and furnished for your information.

3. The Government considering it immaterial in whose custody the Promissory Note remained did not immediately reply to this letter but on an answer ~~being~~ being solicited you were informed that the Governor-in-Council did not recognize the proprietory right of

the ex-Rajah of Coorg to the note in question. It was consequently evident that the Govt. could not seek his authority for the disposal of a bond to which he had no claim, and it was considered necessary to consult the Company's Law Officers as to the propriety or otherwise of your complying with the offer made by the Govt. and of which offer of a guarantee on your relinquishment of the note to the Accountant General you are still at liberty to avail yourselves.

Fort St. George,
3Ist Oct. I837,

I have the honour to be etc.
Sd) R. Clerke,
" Elphinstone
& ~~xx~~ others.

Fort St. George , 4th May I837,

(Received the following letter from M/S Binny & Co.,
Madras, 23rd March I837.

To the Chief Sec. to Govt, Fort St. George,

Sir,

No. I. SUB: From M/S Binny & Co, requesting to be favoured with an answer to their letter of the 24th July I834 relative to a promissory note for Rs. 6,53,940 standing in the name of Devammaji, the daughter of the late V.

We have the honour to annex a copy of a letter which we wrote to you on the 24th July I834 and would feel greatly obliged if the Govt. would favour us with an answer thereto.

Sd.) Binny & Co.,

Madras, 24th July I834,

To the Chief Sec. to Govt. Fort St. George,

Sir, We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. requesting us by direction of the Governor-in-Council under instructions received from H.E.the Rt. hon'ble the G.G. of India-in-Council to deposit with the Accountant-General a Promissory Note for Rs. 6,53,940- standing in the name of Devammaji, the daughter of V. Raja of Coorg. You also inform us that the Govt. will- if we require it guarantee reg. against the consequence of any claim which may be preferred against us for the recovery of the Note in question.

On the I3th September last, we received under cover of a letter from the Resident in Mysore a letter from the late Rajah of Coorg, enclosing a Govt. Promissory Note in the name of Devammaji, Rani of Coorg, for Rs. 6,53,940- with a request that we would receive the interest due on it as we had for many years past been in the habit of doing . This we presume is the Note alluded to in the letter from Govt. and while we beg to disclaim any desire to retain the possession of the same, or unwillingness to comply with the wishes of the Government in respect to it, more particularly if protected by their guarantee from any pecuniary responsibility consequent to our doing so, We at the same time beg leave to submit that we are doubtful how far as agents we can deliver up a Govt. Promissory Note received from a constituent to anyone else, unless under his order and authority without committing a breach of faith. We trust therefore that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, we are not soliciting too much when we submit our request that the authority of the late Raja of Coorg for our delivering up the promissory Note may be obtained, or if that is not expedient that the opinion of the Government Law Officers on the point in question may be taken, and furnished to us for our guidance. In conclusion, we would beg that H.E., the Rt.hon'ble the G.G. in-Council, may be assured that the only ~~xxxxx~~ cause for our hesitation in complying with the request now conveyed to us, consists in our fear of compromising our duties as agents.

I have the honour to be etc,
Sd) Binny & Co.

Fort St. George, I6th January I835.

(The Ashtagram Division on the Ist inst.and to enclose a few of that Officers' Receipt for the same.)

I beg permission to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Governor-~~General~~- in-Council that a Promissory Note to the Rajah of Coorg for Sicca Rs. 2,03,900 has been delivered over with the Treasure, and that no interest has been drawn upon this Note since the Ist May I833.

Mysore Residency,
5th January I835.

I have the honour etc-
Sd) J. S. Fraser, Lieut.-Col.
Resident.

Received from the Resident at Mysore, Promissory Note No. I733 of I832/33 for Sicca Rs. Two lakhs three thousand and nine hundred (Rs. 2,03,900), to Viraraja Wodeyar, Rajah of Coorg and on which interest from the Ist May I832 to Ist May I833 being Sicca Rs. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty six (Rs. 8,I56) has been paid as per endorsement of the ex-Rajah.

Superintenadt's Office,
Ashtagram Division, Mysore,
January I835.

Sd) F. Chalmers,
Superintendant,

A true Copy,
Sd) J.S.Fraser, Lt.-Col.
Resident.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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THE EX-RAJAH OF COORG

AND THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

THE EX-RAJAH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

23, Onslow-square, Jan. 17, 1853.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 24th December last, intimating to me that you had the command of the Honourable the Court of Directors to inform me that the period for which leave of absence was granted to me had nearly expired. In that letter you also state as follows: "I am to remind your Highness of the engagement on your part to return to India within a year, which formed a condition of the indulgence granted to you, and to point out to you the propriety of your taking immediate measures to procure a passage to that country." (App. p. 18.)

In reply, I beg leave respectfully to state to the Honourable Court, directly through you, Sir, that which it appears by your letter under reply had been already communicated, less formally through Major Drummond, viz., my earnest desire to obtain the gracious assent of the Honourable Court to an extension of the period of my leave of absence from India. Leave was granted to me for the period of a year; but no condition such as that to which you point was mentioned to me, or annexed to the permission granted. The only condition prescribed was, that I should defray my own expenses. That I engaged to do; and this was the only "engagement" that I came under before leaving India.

This extension of my leave I am most desirous of obtaining on two distinct grounds. First, my natural feelings as a father towards my daughter,

P.T.O.

lately become a Christian, whom I must leave behind me in England when I return to India, induce me to wish to prolong my stay for a time, as the separation, when it takes place between me and my child will be, in all human probability, a separation for ever. And although I would not give way to any anxiety on the subject of my daughter's future comfort and happiness, when Her Majesty has so graciously condescended to care for both her spiritual and temporal concerns—for which I feel, and shall ever feel, most grateful—yet I may permit myself to indulge in some sorrow at the near prospect of taking leave of her.

My visit to England was determined upon in order to bring my daughter to be baptized, educated in the Christian faith, and brought up with English habits and English notions; and was projected by me solely with the view of gratifying this, the earnest desire of my heart, without having any reason to hope for any distinguished patronage for myself or child. The spontaneous act of condescension on the part of Her Most Gracious Majesty was necessarily unlooked for by me, and was of a character to call forth, as it did, both my surprise and my gratitude. I do, therefore, earnestly desire to remain some time longer in the same country where my child is, and where I can still see her.

The other ground has reference to my pecuniary affairs, which have been already more than once formally submitted to the Supreme Local Government in India, but without eliciting any answer.

As my pecuniary affairs with the East India Company were left unadjusted during the whole period of my residence at Benares,* as a state prisoner, I considered that as I was at all events to pay a visit to England, where justice is said, proverbially, to dwell, that such visit would be a fitting occasion to submit my pecuniary claims to the consideration,

* A period of nineteen years.

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and justice of the authorities who preside over Indian affairs in this country.

I may mention, in passing, that my pecuniary claims have never been, by the Supreme Local Government, actually denied, or even refused, which they could not be in fact, as I have all along stood, and now at this very moment stand, in the Books of the East India Company, as a public creditor in respect of a portion of their funded debt. My petitions to that Government have only been passed over in silence.

Now, Sir, I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Honourable Court to the following facts. In order that no question might arise afterwards as to the openness and straightforward character of my proceedings, I formally intimated to the Governor-General of India, by a letter bearing date the 8th October 1851, written and dispatched from Benares four months before I left that city, that it was my intention, if I went to England, to bring those matters, which I had already submitted to his Lordship, before the authorities there. I came to England afterwards and in the full conviction, as his Lordship had not expressed any objection to my carrying out such my intention, that I had his Lordship's assent for my so doing.

At that time, too, I was actuated by what I considered an immediate pressing necessity, to have my pecuniary claims adjusted—a necessity which arose out of the event then anticipated, viz., my daughter being taken to and left in England, as I had only those means to look to to enable me to settle upon her a sufficient sum for her education and support in England, and as I knew that she would be, both by religion and country, separated from the rest of my family. The members of my family at Benares are very numerous, and the monthly stipend or allowance of 5000 rupees (£500.) made to me by the East India Company, is

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not more than necessary to meet the increasing demands for the maintenance and support of my family, as my children are every day becoming older, and therefore require more.* This was then a necessary and most important consideration; and it still presses upon my mind, and makes me most anxious, notwithstanding the temporary provision made for my daughter out of my stipend, (which I could so ill afford), through the East India Company, in consequence of her most gracious Majesty requiring that some provision should be made.

I do not read English, and therefore I could not myself ascertain the fact, even if I understood legal forms; but I have been lately informed by those who have read the copy that was sent me recently on my request, that while the deed of settlement in favour of my daughter binds me to allow out of my monthly stipend, so long as I continue to receive it from the East India Company, the annual sum of £400, the latter merely bind themselves to pay over that sum as it is received from me to the guardians of my daughter. The East India Company neither bind themselves to continue for any certain period of time to pay my stipend (upon which my daughter's provision entirely depends), nor to pay any sum of money whatsoever either to me or her—they simply constitute themselves the channel through whom (as between me and my daughter's guardians) is to be paid the appropriated portion of that stipend for her maintenance. If this be so (and should I be wrong, I beg that you will do me the kindness to put me right), it will be evident that on the happening of either of two contingencies (the first must at some time happen, the second is entirely

* The Rajah's family, by his Rances at Benares, consists of seven sons grown up, and five daughters; the eldest of whom is married to Jung Bahadur, the Prime Minister of Nepaul: the next three are of marriageable age, and the youngest is the daughter he brought to England and leaves to be educated.

in the power of the East India Company) my daughter would no longer have any legal provision, and would be left altogether destitute. The one of these contingencies is my own death; the other is the East India Company's stopping my stipend before that event happen, which they have power to do at any time—although I do most humbly pray and hope that such power may not be exercised.

There must, therefore, I think, have been some mistake in preparing the provisions of that deed, as I have understood all along that her Majesty required *a certain permanent provision* to be made upon my daughter, before the important step of baptizing her was taken. I, therefore, consider it my duty to draw your attention to these circumstances.

Be it as it may, however, this makes me all the more anxious to have my pecuniary matters adjusted, in order that I may make a permanent provision for my child before leaving this country and her for ever.

The condescension and kindness of heart which influenced her Majesty in becoming godmother to the child would, I feel assured, lead her Majesty to take into her gracious consideration the natural affection and feelings of the parent in regard to his desire to prolong his sojourn in this country. The individual members of the Honourable Court, too, would also, I have no doubt, consider it on such an occasion not unbecoming to permit their own feelings to have some influence in considering my request.

I have at present only to beg, Sir, that you will do me the favour to lay my respectful request for an extension of leave before the Hon. Court of Directors, who, as they were originally referred to by the Local Government, and theretofore kindly granted the leave, will have the less hesitation now in renewing it.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) His Highness the RAJAH of COORG.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE EX-RAJAH.

East India House, Feb. 10, 1853.

SIR,

I am commanded by the Court of Directors to acknowledge your Highness's letter, bearing date the 17th ultimo, and received at this house on the 21st, in reply to my letter of the 24th December.

I am directed to inform your Highness in reply, that the Court see no sufficient ground for any extension of the leave of absence granted to you by the Government of India, and I am desired again to call your attention to the approaching expiration of your leave, and to the propriety of your no longer delaying to procure a passage to India.

With respect to the other subjects adverted to in your letter, your Highness has already been informed that any representation respecting your affairs can only be taken into consideration when transmitted through the Local Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Highness's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—TREATY MADE BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE RAJAH OF COORG, ON THE 26TH OCT. 1790.

Articles of Agreement entered into between Robert Taylor, Chief, and Factors at Tellicherry, in behalf of the Honourable United English East India Company, on the one part, and Alery Vera, Rajah of Coorg, on the other part.

FIRST.—A firm and perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

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Second.—Tippoo Sultan and his adherents shall be considered as the common enemy of both parties, and in the prosecution of the war, in which the English are at present engaged, the Coorg Rajah shall, whenever it may be in his power, do his utmost to distress the enemy, and to admit the English troops at any time to pass through his dominions, should they have occasion to penetrate the enemy's country from this (the Malabar) coast. He moreover engages to furnish them with such supplies of provisions as his country can afford, at reasonable rates, and to join the English army with such a force as he can spare, whenever any operations are carried on above the Ghauts (mountains), or in the country of Tippoo Sultan.

Third.—The Rajah engages to give the Company the preference in purchasing at a reasonable and moderate price such articles of commerce as are produced in his country, and the Company may want, and he engages not to permit any other European nation to interfere in this respect.

Fourth.—The English East India Company engages to do every thing in their power to render him, the Coorg Rajah, independent of Tippoo, in the same manner as the other powers who have entered into an alliance with the Company; and they shall, whenever a peace takes place, insist upon it as an express stipulation, that the Coorg Rajah shall be considered as the friend and ally of the Honourable Company, and in no manner subject to the control or authority of Tippoo, of whom he shall be declared totally independent.

Fifth.—Should the Rajah's family, or that of any of his subjects, have occasion in the present troubles to take refuge at Tellicherry, the Company engages to receive them at the foot of the Ghauts, and conduct them in safety to Tellicherry under a guard of Sepoys, where they shall find an asylum, and be protected during the troubles; a house shall

be provided for them during their residence at Tellicherry, and the families shall be returned in safety whenever required. In testimony of the perpetual friendship that shall subsist between both parties, which neither party will ever disturb, we jointly call God, the Sun, the Moon, and the World to witness this our agreement and mutual pledge of faith.

Concluded at Tellicherry, this 26th day of October, in the year of the Christian Era 1790,

By Robert Taylor, Chief, and Factors, in the names of the English East India Company, the Governor-General of Bengal, and the Governor of Bombay on the one part, and by Alery Vera, Rajah, on the other, each of the parties present, that is to say, the Chief and Factors of Tellicherry, and Alery Vera, Rajah of Coorg, having hereunto put their names and seals at Tellicherry, the day and year above written, and mutually exchanged copies of this Agreement.

(Signed) Robert Taylor.
" Lawrence Shaw. (seal.)
" Samuel Ince.
The Seal of the Rajah. (seal.)

No. II.

Declaration made by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Abercromby, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in the War against Tippoo Sultaun, dated Cunnanore, 31st March, 1793.

Hallaree Veera Rajah, Rajah of Coorg, being desirous that the situation in which he stands with regard to the Honourable English East India Company may be clearly understood by all their servants, I hereby declare and certify—

1st. That the said Rajah at the commencement of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun (the Rajah being then in possession of the greater part of the Coorg country, *the remainder of which he after-*

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wards recovered without the aid of the Company), offered his assistance to the Honourable Company, which was accepted, and an agreement was accordingly entered into between him on his own behalf and Robert Taylor Esq., Chief of Tellicherry, on the part of the Company, as will appear by the records of that settlement.

2nd. That the Rajah entered most heartily into the war, and supplied the Bombay army under my command with a quantity of grain and cattle, without which the troops would have been greatly distressed, and for which the Rajah has hitherto declined taking any pecuniary compensation.

3rd. That from the commencement of the war till its conclusion, the Rajah continued most firmly attached to the interests of the Company, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Tippoo to seduce him.

4th. That in March last, on settling the Articles of the Treaty of Peace at Seringapatam, Lord Cornwallis, in consideration of the noble and disinterested conduct of the Rajah, determined to render him entirely independent of Tippoo, and to extend to him and his country the protection of the Company. The numberless objections that were made to this were overruled, and the tribute amounting to eight thousand (8000) Hoons, *said to have been annually paid* to Tippoo from the Coorg country, was transferred to the Company.

5th. That the Rajah readily agrees to pay to the Company annually eight thousand (8000) Hoons for their friendship and protection, *though he declares that Tippoo never received that sum from his country.*

6th. That no interference was ever intended on the part of the Company in the interior management of the Rajah's country, trusting that a Prince possessing the most liberal sentiments will make the happiness of his people his constant study.

Given under my hand and seal at Cannanore, this day, the Thirty-first of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

[Seal] (Signed) ROBT. ABERCROMBY,
Lieut.-General.

N.B.—The Hoons are reckoned at three rupees each; the sum, therefore, that the Rajah will have to pay annually at Tellicherry, amounts to rupees twenty-four thousand.

(Signed) ROBERT ABERCROMBY,
Lieut.-General.

Note.—The money payment was at once commuted by Marquis Cornwallis, with all the high-mindedness of an English nobleman grateful for the services rendered to the common cause by the Rajah, and of which he was an eye-witness, for the gift of an elephant, an animal abounding wild in the Coorg country, which the Rajah was required to present annually to the East India Company. This heroic Prince was the uncle of the Coorg Rajah, now in England, and was succeeded in his principality by his brother, the father of the latter.

No. III.—*Minute recorded by Lieut.-Colonel Carpenter, Agent to the Governor-General of India, Benares, 1st January*, 1848.

THE period for my departure from Benares and return to Europe having arrived, I cannot part with his Highness the Rajah of Coorg without giving him a testimonial of the sentiments with which he has inspired me.

Since the Rajah quitted his palace in Coorg, in April, 1834, he has been under my charge, and I have infinite satisfaction in recording the quiet, peaceable, and exemplary behaviour of His Highness during the long period of nearly fourteen years that I have been a constant observer of his conduct, and which has been several times favourably noticed in my various reports to the Supreme Government.

I am aware that *subsequent to the Rajah's deposal* numerous charges of cruelty and oppression, whilst he reigned in Coorg, have been brought against him; but I am bound in justice to declare, that during the whole time he has been under my care,

no evidence of a cruel disposition has ever been exhibited; on the contrary, his manners and habits are mild and gentle in the extreme, and he has invariably won the regard and esteem of all parties with whom he came in contact since he quitted Coorg. Unfortunately, previous to that event, he had never seen more than half a dozen European officers in his life. The Rajah is a perfect specimen of an innate gentleman, though naturally reserved and shy, so that it becomes necessary to know him well to appreciate his many good and amiable qualities: he is particularly susceptible of attention and kindness.

In conclusion, I earnestly recommend him and his family to consideration, and heartily and sincerely bid him farewell, with my best and warmest wishes that comfort and happiness may attend them in every situation, and under all circumstances. The Rajah's numerous children are especial objects of care and anxiety to him, owing to the extreme difficulty of providing for their future welfare, more particularly the little girl he is in the habit of dressing in the European style. Any kindness to her is peculiarly gratifying to the Rajah, and he is very desirous that she shall be educated and brought up as if she were an European: whatever arrangements he may wish to make for the future provision of the child, will, I trust, receive the assistance and support of my successor, as far as it may be in his power to grant it.

(Signed) T. D. CARPENTER,
Lieut.-Colonel and Governor-General's Agent.

No. IV.—*The Earl of Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, to his Highness Veer Rajundur Wadeer, Benares.*

Allahabad, May 20th,

SIR,

I CAN assure you that I sympathise very sin-

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cerely with your Highness in the position in which you and your young family are placed.

Your Highness must be fully aware that there are public considerations which often prevent the indulgence of personal feelings, and that men placed in high stations are those who are least permitted to follow the dictates of the heart.

Before I can venture to decide upon your Highness's appeal to me, I must make myself acquainted with circumstances of which, in consequence of my recent arrival in India, I am not sufficiently informed, and I must communicate with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The concurrent testimony of all my countrymen, who have had the good fortune to become personally acquainted with your Highness, in favour of your character and conduct during your residence at Benares, much strengthens my own feelings of sympathy, and will make me very desirous that it should be found practicable to make some arrangement satisfactory to your Highness, and honourable to your exalted family.

I remain, with much regard and consideration,

Your Highness's faithful friend,

(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

No. V.—TO MAJOR DRUMMOND.

4, Devonshire Place, 8th December, 1852.

His Highness Veer Rajundur Wadeer, Rajah of Coorg, presents his compliments to Major Drummond, and in reference to that part of his note of the 1st instant, which suggests the necessity of the Rajah's securing his passage to India without delay, begs to intimate that it is necessary for the Rajah to remain here, until the affairs which have brought him to this country are adjusted.

The Rajah, after being an exile for nineteen years at Benares, applied to the Governor-General of India for permission to proceed to England for the

purpose of having his daughter brought up in the Christian faith, of explaining his case, and what led to his detention, to the Honourable the Court of Directors. This request was granted by Lord Dalhousie with a full knowledge of the Rajah's motives for wishing to come to England. For this kindness the Rajah is truly grateful both to his Lordship and the Honourable the Court of Directors, and he feels confident that, after having been permitted to come to England for the adjustment of his affairs, the Honourable the Court of Directors take an interest in his welfare, and consequently will not see him return to India disappointed; but will kindly grant him ample time and opportunity of explaining his case and obtaining redress. A copy of the letter to the Governor-General on the above subject accompanies, which, together with this note, you will have the goodness to shew to the Honourable the Court of Directors, whom the Rajah will take an early opportunity to have the honour of addressing on his case.

Independent of the above, the Rajah is also anxious to have some further arrangements made for his beloved daughter's future welfare; consequently, under existing circumstances, both as regards his daughter and his own affairs, he cannot so soon return to India.

With regard to the amount which Major Drummond states to remain to the Rajah on account of the several remittances of Rs. 1400, the Rajah shall feel obliged if Major Drummond would have the kindness to state the amount thus remaining at the Rajah's disposal, and the time since which the said monthly sums have been collecting.

MAJOR DRUMMOND TO THE RAJAH OF COORG.

11th December, 1852.

MAJOR Drummond presents his compliments to

his Highness Prince Veer Rajundur, and begs to inform him, that he has shewn his letter of the 8th inst. to the Chairman of the Court of Directors, Sir James Hogg, who has desired Major Drummond to request the Rajah will be so good as to call at the India House on Tuesday next at one o'clock.

With reference to the concluding part of his Highness's letter, Major Drummond has the pleasure of enclosing a memorandum of the dates of the remittances alluded to, according to the Rajah's request:—

Agra United Service Bank Agency, 9, Old Jewry, City.

MEMORANDUM REMITTANCES FROM CALCUTTA.

			s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dated, 11 June, 1852	Co.'s Rs.	1000 @	1	11	97	6	3
12 July „	„	1000 @	2	⅛	100	8	8
6 August „	„	1000 @	1	11⅝	98	8	9
6 September	„	1000	„		98	12	9
6 October „	„	1000	„		98	8	9
					£493	5	2

TO MAJOR DRUMMOND.

Veer Rajundur Wadeer, Rajah of Coorg, presents his compliments to Major Drummond, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 11th inst., informing him of the request of the Chairman of the Court of Directors, Sir James Hogg, that the Rajah would call at the India House on Tuesday next at one o'clock.

In reply, the Rajah begs to state, that it was by the great kindness of the Honourable the East India Company and the Honourable the Chairman of the Court of Directors, that he was enabled to come to this country, and that it is the earnest and sincere wish of the Rajah to continue in the same good feeling and friendship which he and his ances-

tors have always entertained towards them (the Company).

Under those impressions, the Rajah on two former occasions, at the request of Sir James Hogg, waited on the Honourable Chairman of the Court of Directors, once at his own house, when Major Drummond was also present, and then at the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall; but on both those occasions he was subjected to rigorous treatment; at Pall Mall in particular, where first his servants were forbidden to remain with him, and afterwards he was in their presence harshly treated.

Under the above circumstances, the Rajah feels diffident, or apprehensive, in making any more calls, not knowing what troubles he may bring upon himself again. Besides, the Rajah is totally unacquainted with the language, as well as manners and customs of this country, and so are his servants: he, therefore, respectfully hopes that Sir James Hogg would do him the favour to cause his commands to be stated to the Rajah in writing, when, after having fully comprehended the purport of them, the Rajah will have the honour of submitting his reply to the Honourable the Chairman of the Court of Directors in the same manner.

With reference to the memorandum of the monthly remittances forwarded by Major Drummond, the Rajah begs to state that he does not find it very clear or comprehensive. By his own account, the Rajah has to receive for the last eight months, remittances of 1400 rupees each—11,200 rupees. Deducting 3,200 rupees, at the rate of 400 rupees per month, on Major Drummond's account, there ought to remain a balance of 8000 rupees in the Rajah's favour. The Rajah will, therefore, feel extremely obliged if Major Drummond would kindly explain these differences.

4, Devonshire Place, 13th December, 1852.

Court of Directors' Reply to Letters, dated 8th and 13th December, 1852.

East India House, 24th December, 1852.

To his Highness the Rajah of Coorg.

Major Drummond having submitted to the Chairman your Highness's letters, dated the 8th and 13th instant, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to inform you, that the period for which leave of absence was granted to you by the Government of India has nearly expired, and I am instructed to remind your Highness of the engagement on your part to return within a year, which formed a condition of the indulgence granted to you, and to point out to you the propriety of your taking immediate measures to procure a passage to that country.

With reference to the intimation of your Highness's intention to address the Court upon the subject of your own affairs, I am commanded to inform you, that in accordance with the Court's practice, no representation could be received, unless transmitted through the Government of India, to whom, therefore, any representation you may have to make must be addressed upon your return to India.

I have the honour, etc,

(Signed) James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

To his Highness
Prince Veer Rajundur Wadeer.

4, Devonshire Place, 20th December, 1852.

Prince Veer Rajundur, Rajah of Coorg, presents his compliments to Major Drummond, and in acknowledging the receipt of his note of the 16th instant begs to state, that with the exception of rupees 800 (£80.) per month, the Rajah is not aware that he has to incur any other expense on account of Major Drummond, either as hotel charges, or otherwise, and it was not until Major

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mond's charge, and to whom all the hotel and other accounts have been duly forwarded.

No. VI.—*The Daily News, March 1st*, 1853.

We insert in another column the concluding part of a correspondence that has lately passed between the ex-Rajah of Coorg, now a visitor in London, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company; in which the stern and peremptory "commands" of Mr. James Cosmo Melvill, their Secretary, will form a very disagreeable contrast to the notions of freedom, of justice, and of kind feeling, which happily prevail in English society, though they seem to be banished from Indian policy.

At a sacrifice of religious prejudice, of which it is almost impossible to give any adequate Christian conception, and at an amount of physical suffering that may be appreciated when the total change of elements and of habits of life, and the friendlessness and solitude of his position are duly estimated, this Indian Prince, a man of Royal descent, and himself once a Sovereign, has visited London. He desires now to prolong his visit. No—say the Court of Directors—we insist on your returning to India. He repeats his desire in even stronger language, assigning for it reasons that would weigh with most men. No—reiterate the Court of Directors—you must no longer delay to procure a passage home. The unfortunate Prince, thus denied the exercise of a free will, which is the inherent right of all British subjects, may, of course, remain if he pleases. The Court of Directors have not yet any legal power to deport native Princes from their Sovereign's realm. But, if he remains without their permission, it will be as a beggar. And the alternative now before the Rajah is an immediate return, at variance with his paternal affection, or—destitution. In its presence, a refusal, therefore, practically amounts to deportation.

The French Government pursues a very different policy to the Arab chiefs of Algeria; the Czar, too, encourages his dependents in Montenegro, and such allies as he acquires in Circassia, to come and see the wonders and greatness of St. Petersburg. Nor has our own very gracious Sovereign been unmindful of the signal service which an ancestor of our present visitor rendered to Lord Cornwallis in his first war against Tippoo Sultaun, for her Majesty, by a spontaneous and unexpected act of condescension, which called forth both the surprise and the gratitude of the Rajah, stamped with her approbation both the object and the act of his visit.

And why is it that the Rajah of Coorg wishes to prolong his visit? Were his motives only those of curiosity, such as induced the Nepaulese mission to extend, amidst public applause, their residence, they would be laudable and proper. But these are not his motives; the Rajah has specific objects yet more interesting to his feelings, and more important to his family—objects which, at least, out of the India House, will secure general sympathy. "My visit to England (he reminds the Court) was determined upon, in order to bring my daughter to be baptized, educated in the Christian faith, and brought up with English habits and notions." The Queen, it will be recollected, at once encouraged this design; became sponsor for the child, and consigned her to the guardianship of a peeress, in every respect fitted for the task, Lady Hardinge. But this adoption of the Christian faith, and this English education involve, on the Rajah's return, in all human probability, a separation for ever between the father and his child. He prays that the farewell may be postponed for yet a few months longer. The Court of Directors of the East India Company refuse him this gratification.

Before her Majesty would assume the responsibility of the young Princess's education, it became, and very properly, necessary to provide a fund to

defray its cost, and for the young lady's subsequent maintenance in England. The Rajah thereupon bound himself by deed to pay £400 a year on her account. Before leaving her, he is, however, desirous of securing this annuity to his child for her own life, and not merely for such a length of time as he may live, or possess his present allowance from the Government of India. He therefore, seeks to remain until he can give the Queen this additional guarantee for his daughter's independent support. But this he can only do by a settlement of his own pecuniary affairs; and these require some explanation to comprehend the full gravity of the conduct of the Court of Directors.

From the date of our first connection with India, the Rajahs of Coorg have all been very remarkable men. In the height of Hyder Ally's strength —and of our weakness,—they successfully resisted the extension of Mysore to the sea (Malabar) coast, thereby protecting us against even greater dangers; and in consequence they suffered terrible persecutions from both Hyder and Tippoo. When Lord Cornwallis attacked the latter, the then Rajah of Coorg was foremost amongt our native allies in his zeal and gallantry; and on the preservation of his independence and safety, the negotiations for peace at one moment turned. Lord Cornwallis indignantly refused to abandon so faithful and serviceable a friend, and had again turned his guns on Seringapatam when Tippoo yielded. And from that time until the moment of an indiscretion into which the present Rajah was goaded, the British Government had no more attached allies than this ancient Hindoo House. The uncle and father of the Prince now in London were prudent and economical men; and so well did they rule their mountainous principality, that they were able to invest not less, we believe, than ten lacs of rupees (or £100,000) in the Company's Funds, all of which the Rajah inherited

on his father's demise, receiving regularly the dividends thereon. Some twenty years ago, misunderstandings, never enquired into, arose between him and the Resident at Mysore, which ended in his resisting British power, for a while successfully. He was, of course, eventually overcome, deposed, and sent to Benares, and his country annexed. At Benares, he was at first put upon a most inadequate allowance; but, on the representations of the British officer in charge of him and his family, it has been increased, and he now has £6000 a year allowed him, the Government of India having by his deposition gained the whole revenues of Coorg. This allowance is, however, quite dependent on the pleasure of the Indian Government; and there is very little chance of its being continued to his family after his decease. The Rajah has a large family—(our old friend Jung Bahadoor married one of his daughters when at Benares on his return to Nepaul)—and being a man of strong paternal affections, he has always been concerned in being able to leave them a certain provision. For means to do so, he has naturally looked to the £100,000 of capital (his private fortune), invested in the Company's Indian funds. There he stands as a public creditor for that, or some such sum; but from the period of his deposition down to this hour, the Indian Government have repudiated payment of the dividends thereon; and though for nineteen years he has addressed reclamation after reclamation against this injustice, his petitions, he says, "*have only been passed over in silence.*" He now asks the Court of Directors to restore this property to him, that he may make a permanent settlement on the Queen's *protégée*, and provide for his other children at Benares: And the Court refer him to that Local Government by which, for these nineteen years, his letters have remained unanswered!

Upon such conduct, the worst that can be said is, that it wants the boldness, the straightforwardness, and the formal honesty of Louis Napoleon in con-

fiscating the Orleans property. The Indian Government deprive the unhappy Prince of the dividends on private savings invested in the Company's funds, and refuse him all explanation of this act of arbitrary power; and when he appeals to the Home Government, they will not listen to his complaint, because it is not transmitted through a local Government that will not correspond with him on the subject!

And let no man suppose that this is a solitary case of confiscation of private property by the Indian Government: for just as they have confiscated this £100,000 belonging to the deposed Rajah of Coorg in their own funds, they have also confiscated private property to the extent of £300,000 belonging to the deposed Rajah of Sattara: under worse circumstances, too, if that be possible. In deposing Pertaub Singh, Sir James Carnac, the Governor, promised in writing that "all property belonging to him, *bonâ fide* private, and not appertaining to the State, would, on his peaceable submission, not be interfered with." He *did* submit in peace. Yet in violation of this promise, the jaghires the Rajah had inherited, and which even the Peishwa had always respected;—the villages, lands, houses, and jewels he had bought out of his own strictly private savings;—nay, even the ready money in his personal treasury,—have all been confiscated: and no later than the 19th of January last, the Court of Directors refused Mr. Hume and eight other proprietors of India Stock, to entertain the question of their restoration! So there, at Benares, in poverty, distress, and absolute want are the family and numerous dependants of the deceased Rajah of Sattara. Can we wonder, with such a scene as that daily before his eyes at Benares, that the ex-Rajah of Coorg is desirous of averting a similar fate from his household?

THE END.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

Coorg & Its Rajas by an Officer.
(formerly in the service of Viraraja W. Raja of Coorg.)
London- John Bumpus-158 Oxford St. M.DCCC.LVII.

May 1857.

"--------First 6 pages, History, Geography etc.

"-----In ancient times, the Rajas of Coorg who are mentioned by Ferishta (a persian historian of the 17th century) as being independent sovereigns as far back as the year 1538, and were feudatories of the Ikkeri Govt., and when Hyder Ali, having taken Ikkeri, incorporated the kingdom in his growing dominions, he considers himself the liege lord of Coorg; it is true that he was, for a long time, failed in his assertion of suzerainty, but at last succeeded, by dint of force and fraud, in coercing the refractory hill chiefs into a state of vassalage and enforcing the payment of tribute.

It was not till about this time that Coorg became welknown to Europeans, and indeed, the English may be said to have been first acquainted with it in the Mysore wars in which the Co., were engaged from the year 1782 to 1799--------The only pass (Tipu) he could not command and bar against the English were the principality of Coorg, seated on the very crest of the lofty Hts. looking down upon Malabar and West coast, and situated near the heart of Tipu's dominions; the Ghat leading directly from Coorg to the Co's chief factory of Tellicherry and thus communicating with the sea and with the Co's western strong-hold, Bombay. This defile was, in the hands of such a people, a key to military operations in the country over which Hyder had established his dominion. That the possession of Coorg was of the utmost importance to him, will still further appear when it is considered that Mysore is guarded by a range of Hts. rising to surprising heights in the West.-----Hyder made many desperate attempts to become master of Coorg, and thus to gain the means of extending his territories on the other side of the Ghats, but he was continually unsuccessful until feuds in the family of the Raja came to his assistance. By the treachery of the relative, the whole family was surprised and carried off to Srirangapatna, and there placed in strict severe captivity------In 1780, Ling Rajender, who had thus betrayed the Horamale branch of the family into the hands of Hyder died, leaving a son, Appaji and two sons by his queen, Viraraja and Ling Rajender. Viraraja was 17 years old, Hyder who destroyed the entire Horamale family, now declared himself guardian of the two young princes and appointed a Brahmin Subbarasayya who had formerly been in the services of the Coorg Rajas. Coorgs were indignant at the seizure of their princes and the ascendancy of the Brahmin, and in the monsoon of 1782, broke out into open rebellion. Hyder immediately ordered the princes to be secured in Gorur fort, the Coorgs again flew to arms and swept the Muslims from the country.

Hyder died in 1782, Tipu in 1784 reduced Mangalore and marched back through Coorg. He kept the princes in Peryapatna prison when the Coorgs again broke into revolt.-----In 1788, he escaped from Peryapatna, took refuge in Kuruchi. By a series of exploits that might adorn the

the tale of romance, the young king recalled his people from distant quarters, organised them into a military body, drove the Muslims from post to post and finally became an undisputed ruler of Coorg.

The Co., Govt. on the other hand, was equally aware of the starategic value of Coorg while the Raja dreaded and hated Tipu. He, therefore, sought Co.'s friendship, both being common enemies of Tipu. Viraraja sent one Mutta Bhatta to Tellicherry, ostensibly for the purchasing a horse and other articles, but really for that of having an interview with the Co's representative. This he effected and carried a letter back to Coorg containing a proposal for a cordial alliance. The Raja cheerfully consented

(After this- the treaty of 1790, Oct.26th)

By the second clause, the Raja agreed to permit the Br. troops to pass through his dominions, and penetrate into the enemy's country------

After telling the march of Bombay Army etc, he comes to the story of Chennabasava. After the death of his first wife, the Raja's daughter, he married to him his second daughter Devammaji thinking that it is a degradation to the family if Chenabasava married a person from inferior rank. They lived in Appangala but the fellow became ambitious soon after his second marriage in 1832 and he plotted to dethrone Raja. Foiled however, in his wicked attempt, he determined to escape with his wife and followers to the Br. frontiers. He one night drugged the two officers in attendance upon him, bound one of them hand and foot and suspended him from the rafters of the house where he was later found dead. His next step was to send on persons before him to announce that it was the Raja himself who was travelling INCOG- with the ladies of his family and that no person was to appear in the roads while the cortege was passing. By this strategem the road was cleared in advance and he was enabled to reach the frontier. In the boundary he shot the Jamedar who questioned him and also his brother who tried to resist him.

These were informed to the Raja and people were sent to bring him back from Ilwal where the Resident of Mysore was also staying, Raja sent a friendly communication to him based on old friendship. He embalmed the bodies of the murdered men for the Resident himself to see and described the circumstances of the whole story and invited him to ascertain the truth. But to the Raja's surprise he was informed that COMPANY COULD NOT GIVE UP A PERSON WHO HAD SOUGHT ITS PROTECTION, AS CHENABASAVA HAD DONE.

Raja addressed several letters to the Resident, and he was anxious to avoid collision with his allies and friends. In March 1832, he wrote to Jeafferson as follows:

" In the month of 1830, you favoured me with a visit and remained with me for 22 days- an interval of time which afforded you a sufficient opportunity for observing my private character as well as a system adopted by me in the Govt. of my dominions.

I now regret to inform you that a misunderstanding has arisen-----

Page 95 of TINY MODEL STATE------dethroning me.

"His attempt however proved unsuccessful. Chenabasava fled and escaped to the Br.frontier, having previously to his so doing, cruelly tortured and afterwards poisoned------etc.

"This atrocious criminal, I am sorry to say, has received protection from Casamajor, the Resident of Mysore, a circumstance the more extraordinary, since the time that the friendship and alliance between the Br.Govt. and my ancestors first took place, we have been blended together, like sugar and milk, and as you would express it, we have been hand and glove together, in short, almost one and the same state."

" The extradition of criminals was, in fact, a constant and invariable rule, between us and had as is well known, to every Br. Officer, been established for a long time. Acting therefore in perfect conformity therewith, I repeatedly wrote to Casamajor, requiring him to deliver up to me the said criminal; but although; in addition to so doing, I thrice sent persons duly authorized to demand and receive him, they often returned empty-handed. I am sorry to say Casamajor still persists in his conduct not even deigning to reply to my requisitions.

"I assure you, my dear Sir, that the pain and mortification occasioned me by this circumstance have been very great, especially as I am, and always intent to be, the staunch and faithful ally of the Br. Govt. But it must be evident to you that the infringement of the above regulation will, by lessening the respect of my subjects for me cause disaffection among them, and thus undermine the very foundations of my authority.

" I cannot express regret I feel at having to trouble a Br.Officer with my grievances; but how am I to maintain my character as an independent prince, if my legitimate authority be thus wrested from me?

" Having however, whenever called upon cheerfully come forward to assist the Br. Govt. with aid and reinforcements, I trust that I shall be treated by them in the manner such services merit.

"In conclusion------MODEL STATE refer----- of the same upon their part, and the consequent delivering up to me of Chenabasava and his adherents.

I entreat you, therefore, to use your influence in amicably managing this untoward circumstance and by so doing, you will, at one and the same time, relieve me from great anxiety, and ensure my lasting esteem and gratitude.

"And now, what more can I say? than to desire you consider me as your friend------ etc. Sd) Viraraja W.

Mr. Jeafferson replied as follows:-

H.H.Swami Viraraja W. Raja of Coorg, hon'ble dear Sir,

I have been favoured with your letter and hasten to answer it, and sympathise with Highness on the distress which the circumstance detailed in it must have occasioned, and which demands immediate justice to render your future reign glorious, secure and happy, and which justice your treaty with the English nation entitles you to exact. I must, however, hope and believe, that there has been some misunderstanding or want of proper explanation withheld from the Resident of Mysore, or justice would have been dealt out to you, and the murderers who have taken shelter under his jurisdiction gives up on a REGULAR and FORMAL request being made; for, this is doubtless the first law of treaty between all nations, and one that the ENGLISH ALWAYS held the most sacred

and inviolable. It will afford me much satisfaction to render your Highness any aid, and accordingly, I beg to introduce the bearer of this by name MD.Ghiyasuddin Moofte, a gentleman well-acquainted with native law as well as English manners and customs and native courts. He will confer with your Highness, and point out the most easy way to gain redress for your past wrongs, as well as to prevent recurrence of these in future. My friend will obey your instructions and communicate your Highness's pleasure to me. In the meantime, I beg to assure your Highness that I shall ever remain etc. 12th Jan. 1833. Sd) W.Jeafferson.

The all-meant and friendly endeavours of Mr.Jeafferson was of no avail, and as time passed on without any attention to the Raja's representations and remonstrances, he became irritated to such a degree, as to write to the Br. authorities in a style and tone which has since caused him much pain. Other circumstances also occurred about the same time to widen the breach. The Raja who ~~take~~ took great delight in seeing Englishmen, opened up Coorg by public roads, and to render those more attractive to Br. travellers, erected the bungalows at proper intervals, where they were not only entertained at his cost, but occasionally presented with gifts of considerable value. This profuse generousity led to abuses; the Resident of Mysore interfered, and orders were issued to prevent travellers from passing through Coorg without permission of the Br. authorities. This proceeding, which appeared to the Raja a very arbitrary one, originated many angry discussions and disputes.

Nearly two years now passed, during which the breach was still further widened by disaffected persons, who, coming from Mysore, urged the Raja to bid defiance to the E.I.Co., assuring him that he would receive powerful aid from that country, where it was welknown, disaffection existed. The conduct of the Company also, in stopping, as they now did, the payment of the interest due to him as their creditor and holder of their public securities, exasperated the Raja still further; so that it cannot be wondered at, if, yielding to the representations and advice to his Minister Basawappa, he ordered the barriers to be strengthened, ABBATIs to be formed, stockades to be erected, and every possible means of defence to be prepared. Whatever may be the opinion formed of the Raja's policy in thus braving so powerful an adversary, it is certain, from what is laid down Vattel and other eminent juriconsults, that he had an undoubted legal right, both by the law of the nations, and particularly the customs recognised and acted upon by friendly and allied states, to demand the extradition of Chenabasava, in order that he might be tried for the crimes laid to his charge, in the country where it was alleged he had committed them.

Matters continued in this unsatisfactory state until about the close of the year 1833 when the Madras Govt. deputed Mr.Graeme to proceed to Mercara, for the purpose of discussing the matter in dispute, and if possible, of settling it amicably, but most unfortunately, severe illness prevented the Raja from receiving that gentleman who, in consequence, returned to Bangalore.

It was not long after that a person called Kanara Menon arrived at

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Mercara. -----but not being furnished with proper credentials, the Raja believed him to be a spy, and caused him to be arrested, as such intending ~~xx~~ to detain him as a hostage, in order to compel the Company to do the Raja justice of delivering, Chenabasava.

On being aware of Menon's detention, Graeme caused a demand to be for his immediate release, and it was then, for the first time, that the Raja knew that he was Mr. Graeme's vakeel. A lengthy and ineffectual correspondence ensued; neither party would yield, and Co. of course supported their Resident-----On the 17th Feb.1834 the Raja received a letter from Lord Bentink, who remonstrating the Raja on the impropriety of his conduct, added: "----But the deep interest which the British Govt. has long felt in the welfare of Coorg state, THE KIND FRIENDSHIP AND EXCELLENT SERVICES RENDERED BY YOUR ANCESTORS AND PREDECESSORS to the Govt. as well as the recollection of the circumstances attending the CONNECTION OF THE TWO STATES, WHICH SINCE ITS COMMENCEMENT HAS BEEN EQUALLY HONOURABLE TO BOTH, still leads me to carry forbearence to the utmost limit. MY FEELINGS TOWARDS YOU ARE THOSE OF PARENTAL KINDNESS AND SOLICITUDE, AND I still venture to entertain an expectation of your return to better feelings, and that recourse to hostile operations may yet be averted.

"It is my intention to proceed in a few days on my projected visit to Mysore, and I hope to reach Bangalore about the 25th inst. It will afford me sincere pleasure, if on my arrival there, I shall receive a friendly answer, I trust that you will be enabled to acquaint me of your having released K.Menon, and forwarded him and his attendants in safety to the Co's territories. If this difficulty be removed, and satisfactory explanation on other points be afforded, negotiations may be again commenced, and that harmony which during a long period has so happily subsisted between the states may continue uninterrupted." Sd) Bentink.

The Raja acting unfortunately under the influence of evil counsellors, did not allow this kind letter to change his determination. The consequence was, that a preemptory demand was then made, intimating that, unless K.Menon was released within six days and sent in safety to the Mysore frontier, the Co., would cease to treat the Raja as a friend and ally, and that hostilities would be forthwith commenced against him. Accordingly soon after the expiration of the specified time, the procamation was issued.----------quote----Counter proclamation of the Raja- etc ------

Murray's History of India, tells the following account about the Coorg expedition:

" The Coorg country, as to its capacity of coping with the Br. power, might, from the small amount of its population, have been considered as utterly contemptible. The extreme difficulty----Mts----jungle----thickest and most entangled jungle, defended by a race of determined valour, gave to it a somewhat serious character. A force of 6000 men was placed under Brig.Lindsay in whom was vested the Supreme Command of the expedition, and marching from Mysore with the main

body, he entered Coorg on the Ist April. The troops were harrassed by the difficulties of the road which were much increased by large tress cut down and laid across it, so that they could scarcely accomplish above 5 miles in I4 hours. The enemy however did not venture to encounter him and all the stockades were found deserted. On the 6th the Army entered without resistance, Madikeri. The campaign thus seemed to have been easily and triumphantly terminated, and yet it required a somewhat disastrous character, from the operation of three detachments, which entered the territory at different points.

Gen.Foulis, marching from Cannanore, on the W. coast approached on the 2nd April, the entrance of the Heggal Ghat, the principal opening from this side. The enemy had fortified it with three successive stockades as well as with brick works and felled trees at every I00 yards. Their posts were driven in, and on the 3rd, at 6 in the morning the attack began. The first stockade was carried with trifling loss; but from that time till 4 in the afternoon, a series of very hard conflicts was maintained in carrying the successive barriers which the enemy defended with vigour, carrying on at the same time, a continued skirmishing from the wood. The last stockade was captured by attacking it in reverse, as well as in flank. Next day, as the Col. continued to advance, a flag of truce appeared, bearing a proposal from the Raja for a suspension of arms. He replied that if the Coorg troops did not fire, his would also abstain from doin so; but that nothing should prevent him from passing through the Ghat. He accordingly affected this march without opposition and in the afternoon arrived at Heggala. His service was now completed with the loss of I2 killed and 36 wounded; but among the former was Lt.Erskine, a young officer.

At the same time Co. Waugh, from the North advanced upon a fortified position named Buck, seated on the brow of a steep ascent and accessible only by a narrow defile, through a dense jungle. The assailing party was divided into two who were each to make a detour and take the stockade in flank, but being misled, it is said by native guides, they both met in front of that barrier. With characteristic valour, they rushed forward to the attack, but the place was so strong, and so vigorously defended, that all their efforts were vain, and their ranks were thinned by a most destructive fire. Upon encountering this resistance, the Commander directed Lt.Col.Mill to send part of his force to support the storming party; and immediately that officer, inspired by a too ardent valour, let them on himself, and was followed by the whole detachment. An impetuous assault was then commenced against the stockade, but being in a great measure, built of stone, it baffled every attempt, while a most murderous fire issued from it against our countrymen. Mill was shot dead on the spot, and several, while vainly attempting to rescue his body, fell round him. Maj. Bird then determined to withdraw the party, and, with little additional loss, brought it under cover. In this most unfortunate affair, about 48 were killed including 3 officers and II8 wounded.

Another column under Lt.Col.Jackson advanced from Mangalore, upon a position named Bellare, and this officer, learning that there was a strong stockade 5 miles in front of him, sent Capt. Noble with a detachment to re-

reconnoitre it. The latter made his way through a narrow and winding path, till he arrived in front of the barrier; and having completed his reconnoissance, he began his return, when a running fire was instantly commenced from among the bushes. His party continued exposed, during the whole of their retreat, to this assault from an invisible foe whom they could neither elude nor repel.;and the casualties amounted to 30 killed and 36 wounded.

Col. Jackson, after considering this loss, and the reported stregth of the position, thought it impossible to attempt carrying the stockade without further reinforcements, and fell back upon Kumbla."

It must doubtless, appear singular to all who read the above narration, that Brig.Lindsay should have been able to enter Mercara without encountering any opposition,(the stockades having been deserted) while on every other point so desperate and successful resistance had been made; but the fact is, that upon the Raja's retiring to Nalknad, the Dewans Bopu and Ponnappa who were left in Mercara, determined, in conjunction with their friends, to betray their unfortunate master and surrender the Capital to the Co. Accordingly the Dewan Bopu, with a party of 400 Coorgs, went to meet Col.Fraser and after surrendering themselves to him, conducted the Co.'s troops to the capital.

The Raja, finding himself now in actual hostile collision with the Br.Govt. whom he had been taught to consider as the friend and protector of his family, became deeply distressed, and immediately despatched flags of truce to all the columns, thereby putting a stop at once to further bloodshed. It is evident from the determined stand made at the stockades attacked by Lt.Col.Mill and Jackson, that had the Raja allowed the fighting to continue, not only the loss to the Br. would have been much more severe, but the issue of the contest would have been doubtful, as the strongest stockades, barriers and Ghats were all in possession of the armed Coorgs who were congregated in great force, and would have defended themselves to the last; besides which the country had, at the time, risen to a man and assembled in and around the capital.

Simultaneous;y with the sending of the flags of truce, the Raja released K.Menon, invested him with a KHELET or dress of honour, presented him with an elephant and many other valuable presents and despatched him in all honour and safety to the Br.Camp.

Upon the occupation of the capital by Brig.Lindsay, Col.Fraser sent a summons to the Raja at Nalknad to come and surrender, which after a short delay only, he obeyed. Accordingly, on the night of 23rd April accompanied by his whole family, a train of 2000 attendants, mostly unarmed, and 50 palanquins containing his female establishment, he arrived at Mercara, and reoccupied his palace, where he remained a close prisoner. On the 25th April, Capt.Carpenter had an interview with the Raja and informed that he had instructions----etc ----£ 160,000 sterling worth money------Sirlekot affair------owe to keep the burial secret---ground was again fired and kitchen fire lighted on it-----betrayal of Mandira Utayya----prize money and booty-----(Refer elsewhere)

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The melancholy march now proceeded--------Refer-------

A further proof of the esteem in which the Raja was held by his subjects, that on his being deposed, he issued a written order addressed to his Dewan, Subedar, and Munshi etc requiring them to state in writing the manner in which he had governed the country from the time of his assuming the reins of Govt. up to his dethronement, and whether they were satisfied or not with his system of Govt.

The reply was a declaration signed by more than 400 persons, expressive of their entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Raja had conducted his Govt. This document is still in possession of the Raja. Another convincing testimonal was as follows:

" The following representation is made by the under-signed officials, Wallunder and inhabitants of Coorg (inserted long list of titles like Dewan ets) in consequence of having been graciously desired to say without fear or doubt, what system of Govt. we wish to establish in Coorg, the Raja, being deposed.

On the I3th April I834, they wrote, i) "We donot wish that any substitute should be placed over us as a Raja. We all consent to be governed according to the rules and customs of the Br.Govt. if an English Sardar is placed over us to examine our grievances and to protect us. ii) The removal from this country to another place-----power & authority.(Refer We will remain obedient to the great Govt.. In the time of the Sultan, the Raja and his subjects were strictly faithful servants of the Superior Govt. If in the same manner, and as we have before petititoned, the Raja is retained and protected here, all the people of this country will greatly rejoice. What more shall we state to those who know all things."

-----To Vellore---to Benares,----annual pension of Rs.60,000 etc.

Let us pause to ask if the E.I.Co., were justified in this severe treatment of the Raja; when the eminent services rendered to them by his ancestors, more especially by his illustrious uncle Vararaja W. are considered- SERVICES BUT FOR WHICH THEY NEVER COULD HAVE CRUSHED THE POWER OF THEIR MORTAL FOE, Tipu, surely some lesser punishment than the loss of his dominions, the plunder of his private treasures, and even the confiscation, contrary to the the law of Nations, of his founded property, might have been meted out to him. Even Mr. Thornton, the paid historian, and apologist of the Co's iniquitous deeds, is compelled to offer some apology for an act which the not very scrupulous Catherine II would have hesitated to perpetrate. THE ANNEXATION, he observes OF THE CONQUERED TERRITORY TO THE BR. DOMINIONS IS NOT, IN THE FIRST VIEW, IS CLEARLY JUSTIFIABLE; but very few words of explanation will show that in this instance also, the right course was taken. The Raja was childless, and he had taken effectual measures to cut off all pretensions to succession not deriving therefrom. There can be no answer to both these assertions than that the Raja had a son, Prince Chandrashekar who was born in I832, and was consequently two years old in I834. What then becomes of Mr.Thornton's attempt at white-washing his patrons? But it was the Raja's misfortune to be conquered by a corporation, a trading corporation whose sole instinct is the AURI

COECUS AMOR, and whose moral responsibility being nil, is perfectly indifferent as to the means by which it accomplishes its ends.

For I7 years, the Raja remained a state prisoner in Benares, with how much patience and dignity he bore his severe misfortunes, the following letters will amply testify:

20th May I84I- from Lord Ellenborough, G.G.of India, Allahabad.

Sir, -----I can assure you that I sympathise very sincerely with your Highness in the position in which you and your family are placed.

Your Highness must be fully aware that there are public considerations which often prevent the indulgence of personal feelings, and that men placed in high stations are those which are least permitted to follow the dictates of the heart.

Before I can venture to decide upon your Highness's appeal to me, I must make myself acquainted with circumstances of which, in consequence of my recent arrival in India, I am not sufficiently informed, and I must communicate with the Govt.'s of Madras and Bombay.

THE CONCURRENT TESTIMONY OF ALL MY COUNTRYMEN WHO HAVE HAD GOOD FORTUNE TO BECOME PERSOANLLY ACQUAINTED WITH YOUR HIGHNESS'S IN FAVOUR OF YOUR CHARACTER AND CONDUCT DURING YOUR RESIDENCE AT BENARES, MUCH STRENGTHENS MY OWN FEELINGS OF SYMAPTHY, AND WILL MAKE ME VERY DESIROUS THAT IT SHOULD BE FOUND PRACTICABLE TO MAKE SOME ARRANGEMENT SATISFACTORY TO YOUR HIGHNESS, AND HONOURABLE TO YOUR EXALTED FAMILY.

I remain, with much regard and consideration, Sd) Ellenborough.

Ist January I848, Lt.Col.Carpenter, Agent to the G.G.of India, Benares.

The period of my departure from Benares and return to Europe having arrived, I cannot part with H.H.raja of Coorg, without giving him a testimonial of the sentiments with which he has inspired me.

Since the Raja quitted his place in Coorg in April I834, he has been under my charge, and I have infinite satisfaction in recording the exemplary behaviour of H.H. during the long period of nearly I4 years that I have been a constant observer of his conduct, and which has been several times favourably noticed in my various reports to the Sup. Govt.

I am aware that, subsequent to the Raja's disposal, number of charges of cruelty and oppression, whilse he reigned in Coorg, have been brought against him; but I am bound in justice to declare, that, during the whole time he has been under my care, no evidence of cruel disposition has ever been exhibited; on the contrary, his manners and habits are mild and gentle in the extreme, and he has invariably won the regard and esteem of all parties with whom he came in contact since he quitted Coorg----The Raja is a perfect specimen of an innate gentleman, though naturally reserved and shy, so that it becomes necessary to know him well to appreciate his many good and amiable qualities, he is particularly susceptible of attention and kindness-----The Raja's numerous children are special objects of care, and anxiety to him, owing to the ex-

extreme difficulty of providing for their future welfare, more particularly the little girl he is in the habit of dressing in the European style. Any kindness to her is peculiarly gratifying to the Raja and he is very desirous that she shall be educated and brought up as if she were an European; whatever arrangements he may wish to make for the future provision of the child, will, I trust, receive the assistance and support of my successor, as far as it may be in his power to grant it. Sd)T.D.Carpenter.

8th Nov.I849. from G,H,McGregor--- Cawnpore.

My dear Raja,

"-----I can assure you that I separated from you with much regret; for during our intercourse extending as it did, over a period of upwards of I8 months, your mild and gentleman-like manners, and your very correct conduct on all occasions, completely won my good opinion and esteem. I shall ever feel a deep interest in the welfare of yourself and family; and I sincerely hope that the Court of Directors will sanction your proceeding to England, and your taking your daughter to that country to be educated there, because I think that a visit to England would prove a source of great amusement and pleasure to yourself, and an English education could not fail to be of the utmost advantage to your daughter.

Sd) G.H.McGregor.

In the year I848, the Raja applied for leave of absence to visit England. This journey was projected with a view of accomplishing the object nearest to his heart, that of carrying with his daughter, in order that on her arrival in this country, she might be baptized, educated and brought up in the Christian faith, and at the same time, acquire English manners and English habits. The Raja wrote to the G.G.:-

March 2, I848, Benares, My Lord,

I desire to address your Lordship on a subject which is near my heart, although I feel it an impropriety on my part to enter into a detail of family matters.

My manners of life, by the blessing of God, and as man can testify, for the last I4 years that I have been under the care and keeping of the Govt. has been without reproach. Col.Carpenter knows this, he having been uniformly with me since I left my country; and, besides this, several gentlemen holding high offices at this place can give their testimony. When I resided in my own country, I had a predeliction for European customs; subsequently to my residence in this province, this impression has been confirmed; and, adverting to the principles of Christian religion as taught by its Founder, it has become my anxious wish that my daughter should receive a Christian education in England.

But in this design I can receive no aid from those with whom I have affinity, and, situated as I am here, I am unable to effect it. My daughter has, for some time past, adopted English habits and manners. This is known to Col.Carpenter and other officers resident at this station, who can testify to it, if necessary.

I am anxious that she should proceed to England, to be brought up at such a place and in such a manner as the daughter of an English nobleman would receive her education.

If her Gracious Majesty Q.Victoria should extend her favour also to my daughter, my happiness would be complete.

I trust the Br.Govt. will not object to my daughter, through Your Lordship's gracious interposition, proceeding to England, suitable to her rank and condition. The love of a parent to his child is obvious. I place my confidence in your Lordship's kindness, and state my request exactly as I wish. I AM THE FIRST OF NATIVE CHIEFS, YOUR LORDSHIP WILL OBSERVE, WHO HAS MADE THIS PROPOSITION. My daughter's age is 6 years and 6 months; and, at this tender age the good effects of education are more certain than at a later period. It is not a great matter for your Lordship to assent my request. We look to you for indulgent consideration. Believe me to be sincere in my well-wishes and to be anxious for an early intimation of assent to my request.

I remain etc. Sd) Viraraja W. Raja of Coorg.

After an interval of more than a year and a half, the Raja received the G.G's letter, which was as follows.

21st August 1849, from Marquess Dalhousie---(After compliments)---

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your friendly letter, announcing your intention to proceed to England together with a miniature of your daughter, whom I had the pleasure of meeting at Benares, and entertain great regard for her. The resemblance of this picture to the original is striking, and therefore, gratifies me very much. With respect to your intention to visit England, I am unable to give you permission until I obtain the sanction of the hon'ble the Court of Directors. In order to obtain their early sanction, I have communicated with the hon'ble Court.

I hope you may always consider me your sincere friend and wel-wisher and continue to favour me with an account of your health and welfare. I am etc. Sd) Dalhousie G.G.of India.

Continued in the next sheet.

J. [illegible] 1969

London

94 656

The below typed pages are the first few pages of the book, "Coorg & its Rajas" printed in 1856 in London —.

by "an Officer" —

G. K. Kumanal

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In the opposite page No. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are missing.

J. K. Kumanus
21st Nov. '83.

 Pages 12-13-14-15 are missing 96

Major D. commences by stating that he was, by no means, the first individual proposed by Maj.Stewart, to the Raja; for that several gentlemen, and especially Maj.Sandeman, had been named, but rejected by H.H. That Maj. Sandeman was to have received from the Raja Rs.20,000 for accompanying him to England, but that the Major declined the appoin tment, induced so to do (by his pwn words) "by the ingenousness of the Raja, and the foreshadowing of the consequences". Now, the fact is that Maj.Sandeman had promised, provided the Raja would consent to his accompanying him to England upon the above terms, to reinstate him on his throne by legal means, when however the Raja pressed him to sign a formal document to that effect, he declined so doing. Thus the intend ed engagement was at an end, and hence the charge of ingenousness sought by the Raja Major against the Raja.

Maj. D. is wholly silent as to four imp. points. i) that he was the intimate friend of Maj. Stewart ii) that he was not going on furlough to England which was one of the proviso of the Indian authorities iii) that Maj.Stewart threatened the Raja if he did not acquiese in Maj. D's appointment he would inform the G.G. of his refusal and prevent his going to England at all iv) that Maj.D. was a perfect stranger to the Raja before he came to Benares. As to Mrs. D's appointment, the Raja having already engaged proper female attendants for his daughter, could not possibly have any reason for saddling himself with this fresh expense. He therefore remonstrated with Maj.Stewart upon the subject, but was again met with the same threat-------

Maj.D. quotes a demi-official letter of his friend Maj.Stewart in which he says, "I beg to state that hotel expenses, both for you and Mrs.D. as long as she had charge of the Raja's daughter, were expressly considered part of the expenses to be defrayed by him during the time of his absence from Benares".....Maj. D. produces a copy of a deed lodged in Maj.Stewart's office purporting to have been entered into by the Raja and stating that "a further (that in addition to the monthly salary of Rs.800/-), he would have to pay all travelling,hotel and other expenses". No such deed was ever signed by the Raja and he challenged Maj.D. to produce the copy of such a letter.

The fact of the Raja's paying the hotel charges at Calcutta and even in London so long as Maj.D. remained in his Co., is no proof that he had bound himself to do so; still less is it a justification for the Major's continuing to reep up fresh expenses at the hotel after the Raja had left it. Maj. D. asserts that the Raja has laid himself open to charge of inconsistency, because in his letter of 20th Dec.1852, he stated "that with the exception of Rs.800 p.m. the Raja is not aware that he has to incur any other expenses----" while in D's note of 24th July or five months previously, distinct reference was made to hotel and other expenses on account of the Raja.

"-----Refer to printed letters-----The hotel charges were incurred by D. after the Raja had quitted where Maj. D. still continued to remain, although the Raja had offered him suitable accommodation in the residence he had engaged at Brompton------

Raja's Money Affair.

to the typed and printed pages: Contd: from the book "Officer"

-----Previous to the ist May 1833, the Raja was the sole heir and representative by Hindu law of his deceased faither, held another Govt. Security or Co.'s paper, No. 3596 of 1822-23 and like amount of Govt. Stock in the Madras 5% loan. This amount in and by that Govt. security was acknowledged to have been received by his father Lingaraja by the Governor of Madras as a loan, and the Governor on behalf of the Co., promised to pay it to him, his executors and administrators or to his or their order with interest---- From the time of his father's death, the Raja received from the Madras Govt. the interest on this Govt. security as it accrued due and payable, the Govt. taking receipts from H.H. on the back of the said security-----

The Raja was therefore acknowledged to be entitled to the said Govt. security and the money thereby secured, in succession to his said father, and the Raja continued to receive such interest-----

Notice was later given by the Co. that the said 5% loan would be paid off, and the Raja thereupon instead of demanding and receiving payment of the amount------agreed to transfer the amount due thereon to another loan called the 4% loan of Bengal Govt of the 7th June 1831----This transfer was accordingly effected through the Mysore Resident who alone was authorised and empowered to hold political relations and carry on all official communications with the Raja as sovereign of Coorg. In pursuance of this agreement, the Raja delivered up the 5% Govt. security to that officer, who thereupon granted to him a formal written acknowledgement on 20th Dec. 1831---by Casamajor-----Refer----

The Raja received from that date up to 30th April 1832 both from Madras and Bengal Govt. the intermediate interest-----Refer to the letter dated Ist Feb.1811 and the Binny correspondence etc.---

------Binny & Co. wrote a letter on 10th Feb.1834 to the Raja informing him that they would hold H.H.'s bond----until they should hear from him. In the meantime, the Mysore Resident secretly ordered Binny to hold the bond etc. The letter said, "IT WOULD BE EXPEDIENT DURING THE THEN PRESENT STATE (HOSTILITY) OF THE RELATIONS OF THE CO.'S GOVT. WITH COORG, TO SUSPEND THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST" on the first-mentioned Govt. Security of the Raja, and to desire Binny & Co, to keep the last-mentioned Govt. security in deposit until further instructions from the Govt------

-----It did not appear from the communication what was the particular ground upon which the Co. rested their denial of the Raja's proprietory right to this Govt. security, after having since 1921, H.H. succeeded his father as the Raja up to 1931, paid as above mentioned, regularly to him through his Attorneys M/S Binny & Co. the interest from time to time-----

As a legal heir of Devammaji, it was argued by the Raja: i) that, it is the custom in India for Hindus to make purchases of lands, and to take securities for moneys lent, in the names of children and other members of their families, which are known and familiarly described as "Benamee transactions", and unless the contrary be shown by evidence, they are treated as trusts for their own use and benefit, and not for the individual

nefit of the person whose name may be used. ii) that, even if the Govt. security in question were to be considered and treated as having been given by the father to his daughter Devammaji, as and for provision for her, that lady had died without leaving either husband or ~~son~~ child even before the Br, troops had occupied Coorg, and the Raja was by Hindu law upon her death entitled as heir to succeed to the stock secured by this document, and to hold in his own individual right such stock, and the document or security reprsenting the same.

No reason or ground has ever yet been assigned by the Govt. for not ~~assigning~~ resuming the payment of interest to the Raja on the other Govt. security standing in his own individual name, on the cessation of hostilities, which interest the Resident of Mysore had advised should be suspended only during the intermediate period, which was the utmost that ought or could have been done by internation law.

If, however, the Co's Govt. should set up any claim either to the principal or interest of that Govt security, or to the principal or interest of the stock represented by the other Govt. security standing in the name of Devammaji the following objections are made: i) that neither one or other of the two several portions of stock was seized (by an act demonstrating an intention to seize and confiscate for the purposes of the state) so as to make a hostile seizure according to the laws of the nations. But there are two strong and incontrovertible facts to show that no such seizure ~~according to the laws~~ or confiscation was then intended to be made: first, that stock was never appropriated as booty or prize, although the booty found in cash and other property in the palace of Coorg, to the amount more than £ 30,000 was seized and divided as prize in the usual manner, among the troops engaged: ii) that the several portions of stock or the values thereof, now still stand in the respective names of the Raja and Devammaji in the books of the E.I.Co., i.e. Sicca Rs 203,900 and Madras Rs 653,940-----These sums have been brought forward from time to time in the same names in the said books and accounts as subsisting charges against the territorial revenues of the Co.

But it was impossible that the Bengal or Madras Govt. could have acted in any other manner, as representing the Govt. of a nation like Great Britain, which, in common with all civilized nations of the world, respects and observes the rules of international law, in regard to war and its consequences. By that law" Everything that belongs to a nation is subject to reprisals, whenever it can be seized, PROVIDED IT BE NOT A DEPOSIT INTRUSTED TO THE PUBLIC FAITH. As it is only in consequence of that confidence which the proprietor has placed in our good faith that we happen to have such deposit in our hands, it ought to be respected, even in case of open war. Such is the conduct observed in France and England and elsewhere, with respect to the money which foreigners have HAVE PLACED IN PUBLIC FUNDS. (vattel's Law of Nations/ Book ii,Sec.344)

ii) The State does not so much as touch the SUMS WHICH IT OWES TO THE ENEMY. Money lent to the public is everywhere exempt from confiscation and seizure in case of war. Both Vattel and Marten's Law of Nations)

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Therefore, by that law stock in the public funds is respected as a sacred deposit kept under the gurantee of the national faith, and is, therefore, unaffected by a war declared against the sovereign or nation who may be the creditor. If through policy, the payment of the interest of the debt due to the enemy should be suspended during the continuance of the hostilities, when these cease, the right to the interest and to the principal revives.

The payment is therefore of the interest due on the Govt. securities or Co's paper, not having been resumed after the cessation of the hostilities, nor on the Raja's reaching his final destination he made several respectful applications to the Govt. on the subject through the Govt. agent. To the first application, only did he receive any answer, and then he was merely informed verbally that the Govt. did not recognise his claim. The last application made was in 1947, had a similar answer by the G.G.'s Agent to the Govt. of India. His position as a state prisoner forbade the taking of any further steps to press home the justice of his claims. Those claims the Govt. never actually denied; his applications were only passed over in silence; the fact being, that in the financial books of the Company, the securities appear in his own name.

The Raja in England.

Nothing could exceed the attention paid by the E.I.Co., to the Raja, on his arrival to the Metropolis. He was invited to their sumptuous banquets, and many of the Directors felt honoured by introducing him to their private circle and by being considered as his friends.

The Raja's first care was to concert measures for accomplishing the chief object which had brought him to the Br. shores- the baptism, and subsequent English education of his beloved daughter. After anxious and mature deliberation, he determined upon making known his wishes to her most gracious Majesty in writing in the hope of interesting that illustrious lady on behalf of the child, and the latter which he addressed to the queen was as follows:-

17th May 1852- After compliments-----

I have most respectfully to represent to your Majesty that my ancestors, after much and sincere endeavour, procured the friendship of the Br.Govt; I also followed their example and most eagerly continued that friendship.

My present object is respectfully to submit, that if your Mejesty would be pleased to condescend to take my daughter under your gracious protection and kindness, in a manner becoming her position as a princess, it is my sincere and earnest wish to have her brought up in the principles of the Christian faith, as well as to give her an English education.

Before leaving India, I intimated this my desire to the local Supreme Govt. and 2 or 3 years after, to my great joy, I received permission to come to this country, whither after a long and fatiguing journey, I have arrived with my young daughter.

As permission was granted me to come to this country, so I humbly hope that Your Majesty will condescend to take my daughter under your protection,

and, after having her baptized, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause her to be brought up and educated in the same manner as the daughters of the noblemen of this country, and instructed to follow the right path. This is my earnest desire; for I am convinced of the great good principles of your most gracious Majesty.

It may be permitted respectfully to observe that up to this day no Raja or prince of India ever had conception of such a design. I took the first towards it and came here. This, my object is worthy of your Majesty's support and assistance in every way, especially as I have no one here of my own countrymen. I, therefore, solely rely on the gracious kindness and generousity of your Majesty. When your Majesty, for the sake of your gracious name, will condescent to protect my child, she will then be happy and comfortable indeed, in every way. This is a great act of charity and benevolence, and it is well worthy of the countenance and support of the sovereigns-------

With the exception of your Majesty, no one else is able to do this. Should this my object prove unsuccessful, I shall be put to shame before all India. It is in your Majesty's hands, therefore, to protect my character in this matter. By the mercy of the Almighty, I have hitherto passed my life in the true faith; this will be proved by my present intention. Although self-praise is inconsistent, yet one is sometimes forced to it------I am unacquainted with the English language and I have therefore caused a translation of this letter------

May the Almighty bless your Majesty with health and happiness. What more shall I say? Sd) ---------

It was with utmost pleasure that the Raja received a reply from hon'ble J.C.Harris M.P. president of the Board of Control-

India Board, 7th June 1852.

Mr. Harris is commanded by the Queen to inform H.H. the prince Viraraja W. that it would not be in accordance with the usage of this country that H.M. should take charge of his daughter in that manner proposed by him. But H.M. being desirous of countnancing and assisting the praiseworthy intention of the Prince Viraraja to promote the instruction of his daughter in the principles of Christianity, and to constitute her a member of the church of England, will confer with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject and will appoint a time, under his Grace's advice, for the performance of the ceremony of baptism, at which H.M. is graciously signify her intention of being present, and of standing sponsor to the young princess.

Taking that it would be but a mark of respect to make his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury acquainted with his views respecting his daughter, the Raja did himself the hnour of writing to that right Rev. prelate as follows:

To His Gracious Archbishop of Canterbury- 17th June 1852.

My Lord Archbishop, My principal object for coming to this country, after an arduous and expensive journey, is to place my beloved daughter under the care and protection of her Most G.Majesty. If H.M. will be graciously pleased to receive my child under H.M.'s protection and

support her as becoming her position in life, I am willing that my daughter should be educated in the principles of Christianity and constitute a member of the church of England. My only anxiety in this matter is, that my daughter be brought up as becoming her birth, so that I may not experience any humiliation when I return to my native country. It is an act worthy of H.M's gracious consideration, and I, therefore, trust and hope that your Grace will also countenance and assist me to carry out my intention.

As your Grace kindly assured me, this morning, that I shall not experience disappointment with regard to my object in view I entirely trust and rely on your Grace's kind assurance.

Sd)---------

The Archbishop replied:---- Lambeth, dated June 19, 1852.

Sir, I greatly approve Your Highness's intention of bringing up your beloved ~~child~~ daughter in the principles of Christian religion. You thus do all that is in your power to promote her present and her eternal welfare ~~thi~~ with object in view, if it your Highness's pleasure to leave the princess in this country, and to make provision for her education here, I shall be ready, if required, to give my advice concerning the person to whose care she may be properly intrusted, and to lend my assistance towards the accomplishment of the object you have at heart, in which I fervently hope, as I have before said, that your Highness may not be disappointed.

I have etc---- Sd) J.

The Raja replied to the Queen's letter of the 7th June as follows:

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Q. Victoria,

After formalities---------In my first letter to your Majesty, I endeavoured to explain my desires concerning my little daughter, in the best way I could according to my custom that in whatsoever manner it may please your Majesty to dispose of my daughter, your Majesty shall ever receive the honour and respect due to so generous an action. I now further beg to pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to inform me of the day and hour on which I may come and make over my little daughter to your Majesty's protection, because if my daughter remain with me, she will not become acquainted with the manners and customs of this country, or the principles of Christian faith. It would be, therefore, no advantage to her to remain with me, and it for this reason that I desire to give her up to your Majesty's entire care and protection; and, I humbly trust that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to accede to my request, so that when she is admitted into the Christian faith she may have no further need of my care, but remain entirely under your Majesty's august protection, and I shall not feel tranquil. These my intentions I have ventured to address to your Majesty, for, my daughter is also very anxious to live under the shadow of your kind and gracious protection. After considering this, I humbly hope that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to condescend to send me a reply, and if, as it is probable, I have failed in explaining my wishes clearly in this letter. I trust that your Majesty will be pleased to send for me, that I may explain myself more fully in your Majesty's august presence; and I humbly submit that this would be the better way. May God bless your Majesty, and long your Majesty reign in peace and security.

Sd) Viraraja W.

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After a few days, the Raja was gratified by receiving the follwoing invitation.: To H.H. Prince Viraraja W.

" The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by H.M. to invite H.H. the Prince Viraraja W. to attend the christening of his daughter in the Chapel at Buckingham palace on Wedenesday the 30 inst. at a quarter before one'o clock. 28th June I852.

The ceremony took place accordingly at one'o clock on the 30th in the private Chapel of the B.palace. It was performed by by the Archbishop of Canterbury assisted by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley, Deputy Clerk of the Closet in Waiting, and Rev. Grald Wellesley, the Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty was pleased to stand sponsor. The other sponsors were Viscountess Hardinge, E.I.Co., The princess was named by H.M. "Victoria" Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the princess Royal, prince Alfred and the princess Alice and prince Viraraja W. were present at the ceremony. H.M. was attended by the Duchess of Atholl, Mistress of the Robes, the Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Byron, Lord in Waiting and many others. The Viscount Hardinge, hon'ble John C.Harris President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India and Maj.Drummond, 3rd Bengal Light Infantry, were also honoured with invitations to attend the ceremony. After the christening, the distinguished circle was conducted to the dining room where luncheon was served. Prince Viraraja and Princess Gowramma attended by their suite, left the palace at 20 minutes past two'O clock.

When the Raja arrived in this country in March I852, the E.I.Co., agreed to allow him, for his current expenses the monthly sum of £ I00 to be deducted from the original pension of £ 6000, but on the 20th of May I853, the Court of Directors notified to him that no further remittance of his stipend would be transmitted to him after the 20th of March, and this they did upon the ground that the leave of absence had been granted with the understanding that H.H. was to return to Benares after the expiration of I2 months. No such condition, however, had ever been entered into by the Raja, the only one imposed upon him by the local Govt. having been that he should defray his own expenses.

In vain did the Raja urge the ~~satisfactory~~ unsatisfactory state of his health and the consequent danger he should incur by being compelled to return to India; the interest he naturally felt in his daughter's welfare etc, his anxiety to witness her suitable establishment in life, and lastly his wish to await the decision of the High Court of Chancery upon the suit which he had instituted against the hon'ble Co., The Court of Directors still persisted in refusing to resume the payment of his pension, making his immediate return to India the SINE QUA NON of their doing so.

It was under these circumstances that, in the hope of attracting the attention of the public to the Raja's case, and engaging their sympathies in his behalf, the following summary of it was inserted in the Daily News of Nov. I8, I856.

A PRINCE DETHRONED BY THE E.I.CO.: To the Editor, Sir,

Permit me to occupy a little of your valuable space by calling

your readers' attention to the proceedings of the hon'ble E.I.Co., I have been given to understand that the actions of that body in many instances are somewhat illiberal, but I would submit that in my own case they are particularly so; and certainly not in accordance with my own ideas of justice.

I am by birth and descent the rightful Raja of Coorg, a mountainous principality in S.W. of India, and for I3 years previously to the 24th April I834, I was an independent Hindu prince and sovereign in alliance with the hon'ble E.I.Co.,'s Govt., and as such was almost universally loved, respected and even reverenced.

My ancestors were of vast service to the Co., in fact, my late uncle rendered them such assistance in the year I799 that they were enabled to cope with and finally completely overthrow the famed Tipu Sultan, with whom the Co., were at war, almost without intermission, from the year I782 to I799. That prince was the master of all the coast province lying between the W. mountains and the sea, and possessed all the intervening country from thence to the Karnatic, one solitary spot only excepted. That spot was the principality of Coorg; ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ while the Raja, my uncle, denied the Br. troops entrance and exit, Tipu's dominions were impregnable but when the Co., entered into a treaty with the Raja of Coorg, he allowed the Bombay army under the command of Gen. A. to pass through Coorg, forming a junction with the army of Lord Cornawallis who, thus timely and powerfully reinforced completely defeated Tipu, and dictated a peace under the walls of Srirangapatna by which he ceded half his dominions unconditionally to the Company.

In consequence of this, the Co. entered into a treaty with the Raja and his heirs for ever; which said treaty was to the effect that Coorg should receive from the E.I.Co., whatever assistance was needed, and in fact expressing the warmest and most enduring friendship for my uncle the Raja and his successors. I myself have rendered Co. services on numerous occasions, and have received testimonials from them of a most flattering nature; but during the last few years of my reign their behaviour towards me materially changed, and eventually led to my dethronement and exile.

In the year I830 Chennabasava--------Story------Mysore Residency-----Graeme-----led to war-----actual war--------Capital surrendered---------

Thus I became a state prisoner and was hurried out of a country which had given me birth, amidst the lamentations of I000s of my subjects who hovered around my cortege, weeping and bemoaning my helpless fate-------signed a memorial--------(which was thrust into my hand while I was being hurried away) expressing the most heartfelt sorrow at my departure, and concluding with a hope that my exile would be but temporary, and that I should return to my subjects again as their king, with renewed honour and such expressions of kindness which made my heart, already filled with grief, ready to burst with feelings such as no words can express.

For I4 years I was a prisoner at Benares, separated all that was dear to me. Permission was ultimately given to me by the Co., for leave of absence for I2 months; and I came to England for the purpose of obtaining some permanent provision for myself and infant daughter, and to prosecute

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my claims against the Co., which consist in my being entitled to £ 180,000 sterling------interest----have refised to pay since 1834. But this is not all. As my leave of absence expired in March last, and I did not think it advisable to return until some decisive step had been taken. I applied for the Directors for a prolongation of my leave, and in reply I received not only a positive refusal but was informed in conclusion, that my pension would not be continued, actually leaving me without any pecuniary resources whatsoever.

To make the already overflowing cup of bitterness more galling, I am decribed in Thornton's History of India, as tyrannical, haughty and everything that a prince or ruler ought not to be, and in fact that my whole life was one of vice and infamy; but from the foregoing you will easily perceive that such is false, and THE HISTORIAN IN CHRONICLING THESE WORDS, MUST CERTAINLY HAVE ENDEAVOURED, TO DISH UP DETAILS RELATIVE TO MYSELF IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO PLEASE THE PARTIES FOR WHOM HIS WORK IS WRITTEN- not knowing or thinking that the party on whom he had lavished so many disgraceful epithets would ever be in this country to confront him, and not only to deny the truth of the statement, but to be willing, ready and able to prove, that there is no foundation for that which he has written.

The same writer has stated that the inhabitants of Coorg wished to become the subjects of hon'ble E.I.Co., but this is not true either. That they submitted I will admit; but wherefore? They had lost their own sovereign, and as the weaker party and without a leader to direct them, were forced to give into the stronger, let their feelings be what they might. The above observations will doubtless convince your readers that everything has been done to trample upon my feelings during my exile, and to paint me as an object unworthy the consideration or sympathy of an Englishman; but I am here, Mr.Editor, with a conscience guiltness of any crime or offence evn, other than as above expressed or explained. I cannot conceive I have in any way infringed upon the Co.'s rights or broken the treaty which my ancestors made with them. But I will pass that over; my kingdom has been taken from me, and I am an exile. I require only that which I am in every respect entitled to by the law of this land, by the law of nations and justice. I humbly and heartly appeal to the Br. public through the medium of your valuable coulmns, to assist me in promoting my claims; and from the hospitality I have already received, I feel sure that my entreaties will not be in vain.

In conclusion, it may not be irrelevant to mention that I have received the utmost kindness and condenscion from the most gracious Majesty Q.Victoria, to whose care I with the utmost relaince commend my daughter. That amiable queen stood sponsor to my child at her baptism which was solemnised 10 months ago, and at my request she is being brought up in the Christian faith, which will, I hope, armé her with fortitude and resignation, and render her fitted for that life which is to come. I doubt not she will realise a fond father's most sanguine hopes and expectations; and in following the example of so excellent a Queen, she will be fitted for a happéier and better world.

My gratitude to the English nation as a body can but cease with my life; and even then I shall perchance leave one behind who will live to show her own sentiments when my ashes rest in peace. She will then vindicate my past actions, and no doubt will convince Englishmen that my faults were not of the heart, and that a too confiding nature only had been the cause of my ruin, dethronement and exile. I have the honour------

23 Onslow Sq. Brompton, Nov.17,1853. Sd) Viraraja W.

The reader has already been informed of the kind manner in which the Marquess Dalhousie responded to the Raja's request for permission to proceed with his daughter to England. Upon learning therefore that His Lordship had returned to his native land, H.H. considered that he should be wanting in respect and gratitude if he did not take an early opportunity of congratulating his lordship upon his arrival, and with this view he forewarded to the noble Marquess a letter as follows:

May 22, 1856, 20, Clifton Villas, Warwick Rd., Paddington.

My Lord, - I take the early opportunity of most respectfully offering my hearty and unfeigned congratulations to you not only upon your safe arrival in your fatherland, but also upon your brilliant and successful career in the vast peninsula of Hindustan- a career which, for the benefits it has conferred upon the British empire in general and upon India in particular, may rival the renowned administration of a Clive or a Wellesley.

Great indeed, as it is all times the honour of being appointed to weild the vice-regal sceptre over dominions so extensive, and to sway the destinies of 100s of millions of human beings it is, in your Lordship's case, still further enhanced by the consideration of that high and responsible charge having been wholly unsolicited, upon your part, and conferred upon you from the sole conviction, that your Lordship would prove to be- the right man in the right place.

Permit me, my Lord, to say that while in common with my countrymen, I admire and appreciate, and am thankful for the great and solid improvements which, under your Lordship's auspicies have been effected throughout India, I feel personally indebted to you for having permitted me, like other Indian princes and chiefs to visit this country of power and civilization, in which I hope to have acquired no inconsiderable knowledge and information. Great, however, as is this my obligation to your Lordship, it is but trifling when compared with what I owe you for the high distinction you have procured me in this world, and for those prospects which extend so infinitely beyond it, in as much as, but for you H.M. Q.Victoria would not have dome me the distinguished honour of standing sponsor to my beloved daughter the Princess G. nor would the latter have become, through the solemn rite of Baptism, a member of Christ's pure and holy church.

My Lord, I shall not attempt to express by words the feelings of a heart over-fraught with gratitude; all I can say is, I THANK YOU, and shall ever consider you as the best of benefactors.

Would to God that these congratulations and assurances were unalloyed, and that they could be addressed to one in the full enjoyment of that first blessings- health. I trust, however, that severely as your Lordship may be

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afflicted (the effect no doubt of your Indian climate and of incessant application to onerous duties), a return to your native country, may, by removing the causes of your indisposition, restore to you all your wonted vigour.

Fearful of trespassing too long upon your Lordship's attention, I shall now conclude with the humble but earnest request, that so soon as your Lordship is sufficiently recovered, I may be allowed the honour of paying my respects and thanks to you in a personal interview- an interview which will be but the renewal of an acquaintance that commenced in I849. It will, doubtless, be in your Lordship's recollection, that in the above year, when your Lordship was on your way from the N.W.Provinces to Calcutta, myself and my daughter had the honour of dining with your Lordship at the house of Col.Macgregor, at Benares, and I beg to assure your Lordship that your kindness and affability to me upon that occasion will never be obliterated from my mind.

With sentiments of the most devoted respect, I have etc. Sd) V.

Hon'ble Earl Dalhousie wrote: Brighton, June 2, I856.

Lord Dalhousie presents his compliments to H.H.Viraraja W. late Raja of Coorg----etc.---in reply to the letter which he has received dated 22nd May, and begs to state that he declines the interview which the Raja requests. Lord Dalhousie further begs to add, that, in the event of their meeting elsewhere, he must decline to recognise any acquaintance with the late Raja of Coorg.

It was impossible for the Raja to pass over without observation, so gratituous and unfeeling an affront as that contained in the above note, accordingly on the 9th June, he thus addressed his Lordship by letter:

My Lord, I have now received your Lordship's letter in reply to mine of the 2nd inst. and should have passed it over in silence, but for the concluding para, in which your Lordship is pleased to observe-----dec--

Being wholly unconscious of having ever given to your Lordship the slightest cause of personal offence, I can only attribute your Lordship's unfortunate impression against me, to the malicious and slanderous reports so industriously propagated by my enemies; but I humbly conceive that before acting upon those reports, your Lordship's sense of justice and love of fairplay should at least have given me an opportunity of disproving them, which, I rejoice to say, I can do, most fully and triumphantly.

Not content however with refusing to grant me the honour of an interview, your Lordship thought it fit not unbecoming your rank and character, to convey that refusal in terms as discourteous as they are unmerited on my part, and thus to aim an additional shaft at the victim of injustice and oppression.

As your Lordship may readily conceive, I have found, by melancholy experience, how little sympathy attends misfortune; but it appears I had yet to learn that MINE could ever have been considered by one of your Lordship's exalted station, as a butt for unprovoked, unfeeling, and deliberate insult. I have the honour etc.

Sd) V.

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Severe illness preventing the Raja from accepting a card of invitation which has been sent for the ceremony of laying the first stone of "Strangers' Home" Institution, H.H. addressed the following letter to the hon. Secretary of the society:

20, Clifton Villa, Warwick Road, May 31, 1856.

Gentlemen, Permit me to tender you my cordial thanks for your polite invitation to be present at the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Strangers' Home------at the same time to express my sincere regret that ill health compels me to decline it. I assure you I greatly admire and fully appreciate the benevolent feelings that have prompted the erection and endowment of such a building as the one described in your prospectus which has been read and translated to me by a friend.

Gentlemen, it is my opinion that, while it is the duty of all persons to whatever faith they may belong, whether they be Christian, Muslim or Hindus, to give a helping hand to this 'labour of love', it is more especially incumbent upon those who have amassed riches in the sunny clime of India, to come forward in no niggard spirit upon the present occasion. Now, as far as my own countrymen are concerned, I am fully confident that were the editors of different English and vernacular newspapers at present criculating in India, requested to notify gratuituosly to their readers the object and requirements of this proposed institution, and were the magistrates and other public functionaries to make known the same to opulent Indians, such as ajas, princes, zamindars, nawabs, mahajans etc, a sum would be raised amply sufficient to carry out the objects of the society on a far more extensive scale than is even now proposed.

It is also in the powers of the local Govt. to further your views most efficiently by making general, throughout the presidencies, the regulations now in force at Bombay, by which all persons taking natives to England, in the capacity of servant, are required to give security for their being sent back to India when their services are no longer required. Convinced, as I am, gentlemen, of the immense good, both moral and physical, which will be effected by the institution, to inaugurate which you are now assembled, I, the more deeply deplore that owing to the peculiarly faithful circumstances in which I am placed, in consequence of the denial of my just claims by a powerful corporation, I am precluded from contributing to your funds in the degree becoming my rank, or commensurate with my wishes for the success of "Strangers" Home". My mite, however, such as it is, cheerfully bestow and hope that on some future, and perhaps not very distant day, when the dark cloud which now hangs over me shall cease so to do, I may be enabled to convince you that NON IGNARUS MALI, MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO- I have the honour gentlemen to hand you £ 5, and remain your most obedient servant-----

Sd) V.

To Lt. Col. R. Marsh Hughes and Maj. Tud. Lavie, hon. Secretaries,

The MORNING POST in giving insertion to the above letter, made the following observations:

THE RAJA OF COORG: "We have much pleasure in inserting elsewhere the copy of a letter addressed to the President and directors of the "Strangers' Home" Society, by H.H. the Raja of Coorg.

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"Prevented by severe illness from being present in person upon that occasion, the Raja availed himself of the opportunity to express in graceful terms and feeling terms, his admiration of so excellent an institution, and, at the same time, his regret that, owing to the RES AUGUSTA DOMI, his contribution was not such as to enable it to be considered as the true exponent of his good wishes for the success of so useful and philonthropic a society.

"Charity and benevolence never appear so amiable as in those over whom impends misfortune's threatening cloud, and who forgetting their own sufferings endeavour to alleviate the distresses of others; and, we are therefore, the more gratified by this manifestation of the unfortunate Raja's kind-heartedness in as much as it tends to remove any unfavourable representations which may have been propagated against him.

The Marquess Dalhousie having in his minute of the 28th Feb.1856, taken what appeared to the Raja, to be an erroneous view of the two incidents- the adoption of the Christian faith by the Maharaja Dulip Singh and the Christian baptism of his (Raja's) daughter, H.H. addressed the following letter to the MORNING POST.

CHRSITIANITY IN INDIA- 2nd July I856.

Sir, My attention has been called to a minute of the Marquess of Dalhousie, the ex-G.G. of India, which was recently published by order of the House of Commons and in which His Lordship is pleased to say:

"There are two incidents connected with the family of native princes which remarkably signalise the period we are now reviewing, though they may not be regarded as of political movement.

"The first is the adoption of the X'ian faith by Maharaja Dulip Singh, the last of the Punjab rulers. The act was voluntary on the part of the boy, and under the guidance of God's hand, was the result of his own uninfluenced convictions----The other incident is of a similar nature; I refer to the baptism of the daughter of the ex-Raja of Coorg, under the special protection of H,M. the Queen."

Sir, with respect to the former of these incidents, I think that the noble Marquess is entirely wrong when, in terms more befitting a pious frequenter of Exeter Hall than an astute and philosophic statesman, he attributes to UNINFLUENCED CONVICTIONS that which was the mere result of education. The facts are these:

In I847, when Maharaja Dulip Singh Bahadur was only 9 years of age, he was forcibly separated from his mother, the Maharani Jindan Kaur, the only relative he had left in the world, and transferred to the care of Br. authorities, as appears from the following extract of a letter addressed by the Resident at Lahore to the Sec. of G.G.on Aug.20, I847:

"Sardar Sher Singh asked me this morning, how the news should be broken to the young prince, and, as the Sardar said that, although a boy the Maharaja had already begun to understand his mother's character, and the impropriety of sundry goings-on in the palace; I advised a plain, but kind statement of truth, viz that a Maharani's reputation was so natorious, her vices so incorrigible, and her example so pernicious, that the G.G. thought it wrong to leave him with her any longer. Word has

has just been brought that the Maharaja took this disclosure with much indifference, is deeply engaged in playing, and sent me his SALAAM".

So that, according to Marquess Dalhousie, here is a child only nine years old, and who, up to that time, had never, in all probability, heard the word, Christianity- pronounced, found suddenly embracing that faith from the mere impulse of uninfluenced convictions. What wonderful precosity surely the boy must have evinced--------

Did the noble Marquess never read in the Quraan "that every child is born a Muhammaden, but that it rests with the parents to make him either a Jew or a Christian?"

None, perhaps, except the followers of the false prophet, will assent to the former of these assertions; but who is there, with a single grain of commonsense in his composition, be he Christian, Jew or Turk, that will object to the latter or not admit-

The Education forms the infant mind;
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

As for myself, Sir, although brought up in the Hindu religion, I no sooner assumed the reigns of the Govt. then utterly abhoring and detesting the worshipping of idols, I anticipated myself from its trammels; so much so indeed, that during my 20 years of exile at Benares, I never once entered a pagoda or temple, averting even my eyes from them; while, to discourage superstition still further by my example, I never, during the eclipses of the sun and moon, bathed in the Ganga- a rite considered so solemn by the Hindus, that in order to fulfil it, thousands perform a long and weary pilgrimage to the sacred city.

Not satisfied with having abjured a false religion, should have proceeded still further and embraced X'inity myself, had I not feared that, by so doing, I should sow dissension and ill-will among a large circle of dear relatives and friends. As it was, however, I have brought up one daughter in that faith; and had the East India Co., after deposing me, confiscating my revenues and seizing my treasures, assigned me a more liberal allowance than they did, I might then have saved a sufficient sum to defray the expense of having all my children similarly educated.------ I have etc----- Sd) V.

The Raja finding that all his representations to, and expostulations with, the East India Co., failed to induce them to render him justice, determined at length, upon making an appeal to Parliament; and upon his forwarding a statement of his case to the Marquess of Clanricarde, that nobleman most generously undertook to introsuce the subject before the House of Lords. The following is the accurate report of the discussion which took place on that occasion:

The Marquess of C. called the attention of H.M.'s Govt. and of their lordships, to the case of the Raja of Coorg. The Raja of Coorg, it appeared, had formerly been one of their most loyal allies in Br. India, but in course of time his country became involved in war, and he was himself made prisoner. The Indian Govt. settled a pension upon him, and removed him from his own country to Benares where he had lived for upwards of I8 years, during which he conducted himself with the loyalty of a good

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subject, and won the esteem of all who knew him. In I850 he applied for leave to come to England for the purpose of superintending the edu. cation of his daughter whom he wished to be brought up as a Christian. Leave was granted to him by the E.I.Co. for one year. Now everyone knew that when the Co. gave leave of absence to their servants, they did not limit it for one year. The Raja presented that a year would be insufficient for his object, and he was formally informed that it was customary to give leave for one year, and that he could apply, if he required it, for an extension in England. He accordingly came to England in I852, and in spring of I853 he renewed his application to be allowed to remain in England. His application was preemptorily refused; and because the E.I. Co. had not the power to seize his person in this country (hear, hear) they determined to stop his pension with the exception of that portion of it that was necessary for the support of his family. A more despotic act never was perpetrated (hear,hear). The Raja had been now, in all, two and twenty years a subject of England, and he had conducted himself in the most loyal and becoming manner; and the attempt to remove him from this country, he (Marquess of C.) must say, was a most tyrannical act, for which no reason had been alleged. The only question was his desire to stay here; his health was precarious, and his medical advisers had told him that this country was more healthy for him than India, but the Co., had sent their physician to examine him and he said there would be no danger in his returning to India by a sea voyage at a certain season of the year, but he (Marquess) must repeat that the conduct of the Co., was most tyrannical. And that was not all. Their lordships would hardly believe that the person so treated was at law with the E.I.Co., and was at that moment prosecuting a suit in Chancery against them for the recovery of the property, and they, under such circumstances, exercised their power most tyrannically to get him out of the way, at the very time when his presence in this country was of the utmost importance. Was there one of the lordships who would not allow that there was an act of tyranny? And he was sure that it was an act which the Parliament of this country would not allow (hear). It was impossible however that any Br.Minister could sanction the treatment of a prince in that manner; and he was sure that his Rt.hon'ble friend (Mr.Vernon Smith) would not sanction it; and therefore he had only to ask the Govt. what were the grounds upon which the E.I.Co., insisted on the return of this nobleman to India, or upon which, in default of such return, they claimed the right to withhold the amount they had contracted to give him while in this country.

The Duke of Argyle:------He might say in relation to the question that the E.I.CO. in this country exercised considerable power in reference to those under them; and with reference to the Raja, he might say the fact was, this prince had been considered in India a P.O.W.and when he asked for leave to come to England, it was granted for I2 months, but with the assurance that the period would be extended at its expiration he could not say. It was quite clear, that if the Raja had been a private individual, no such leave would have been required, but the E.I.Co. from the

nature of his position, having the right to grant or withhold it, the demand made upon him to return at the expiration of the leave, could hardly be stigmatised as a tyrannical or unjustifiable act. He (the Duke of Argyle) did not think it desirable that this prince should be allowed to remain in this country, expending the allowance given to him by the E.I.Co., he (the Duke) thought that he could carry it on quite as well by instructions to his lawyers. It was welknown, that in the cases of this kind, correspondence was frequently carried on in England by deposed Indian princes with their former subjects, and therefore, it was necessary that E.I.Co. should act with caution.

It appearing to the Raja upon reading ~~th~~ reading the Duke of Argyle's speech, that his Grace had been misinformed upon some points of his case, H.H. took the liberty of addressing the following letter to the noble Duke:-

20, Clifton Villas, July 22, 1856.

My Lord Duke, The very great respect which I entertain for your Grace, as a member of the House of Peers, not less than as filling so distinguished a post in H.M.'s Govt. would, I confess, under any circumstances than those in which I am placed have deterred ~~from~~ me from taking so great a liberty as that of addressing to your Grace a few remarks upon what fell from your Grace's lips on Monday the 21st inst. in the House of Lords, upon the occasion of the Marquiss of C.'s asking the Govt. a question respecting the treatment I have received from the E.I.Co., Your Grace is represented, in the report of the TIMES newspaper of 22nd inst. as having said:

i) that I was considered in India as a p.o.w. ii) that I had leave given me to come to England for one year iii) that at the expiration of that time, I was desired to return to India, and although, I asked permission to remain longer yet, as it was competent for the E.I.Co., to grant that request or not, their withholding the permission could not be considered an act of tyranny iv) that the Co. considered it objectionable that persons in my situation should continue in England, expending here the revenue granted them by the Co., v) that your Grace could not think that there was any reason to impute to the E.I.Co. a desire to impede me in the prosecution of my law suit, because I being in India could conduct that quite as well as if I were in England through the means of legal agents vi) that every considerable inconvenience was experienced by the local Govt. of India by the residence of individuals in my position in England, for they carried on a correspondence with their former subjects, inducing sometimes the belief that they would recover their power.

REMARKS: i) It is perfectly true, I am considered as a p.o.w. and have been so far 22 years; a length of detention, however, which might, I humbly conceive, have entitled me to the benefit of an act of amnesty, the most especially as, during the whole of that time, I have comforted myself to the unqualified satisfaction of the Co.'s officers, under whose surveillance I was placed, as I can prove by their own letters, which are in my possession. This severity, not to say tyranny, on the part of the E.I.Co., becomes more conspicuous when contrasted with the graceful clemency of H.M. who granted her free pardon to convicted traitors (O'Brien & others) after a detention of 8 years, being only about a third part of mine.

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ii) My leave of absence was not given me on the condition that I was to return at the expiration of I2 months, nor have the E.I.Co., any evidence written or parole, to prove that it was granted under such a proviso. I perfectly well remember that upon that occasion, I asked the late Maj. Stewart, my Supdt. whether, if I chose to return home before the expiration of I2 months, or prolong my stay beyond that term, there would be any objection to my so doing. His reply was, "It is only a matter of form; we ourselves apply for one year's leave of absence which, upon our application, is always extended, although some inconvenience may arise to the service therefrom; it is an understood thing."

iii) I do not pretend to question the competency of the E.I.Co. to deny my request, but circumstanced as I am, their refusal renders them obnoxious to the charge, if not tyranny, at least to that of harshness and undeserved severity. The E.I.Co., were fully informed of the objects for which I came to England, viz. to superintend the education and progress of my daughter, and prosecute my claim against them; objects which they well-knew could not be accomplished within so short a period as that of one year. iv) It appears singular that the objection of the E.I.Co. to absenteeism should be suspended in the case of Maharaja Dulip Singh, an Indian prince residing in this country, and spending forty times more than is allowed to me, but however this may be, the objection cannot possibly apply to me, for out of the annual allowance of £ 6000 made to me by the Co. £ 4320 is paid to my family at Benares, and is spent by them there, and £ 480 is assigned to my daughter's education and support in this country. v) The fact of my being compelled to return to India would be fatal to my suit in Chancery: a) By the loss of time incurred in communicating, even should I be allowed to do so, with my solicitors, from so great a distance b) by there not being any English solicitor or lawyer at Benares with whom I could consult c) By the order which, there is no doubt would be sent to the Br. Resident at Benares to prevent me from holding any correspondence with parties in England.

vi) I have no right to call in question the assertion of the hon'ble Co.,with respect to other persons similarly situated as myself; it may or may not be correct; but for myself, I most solemnly and emphatically declare that I have never taken part in any intrigues of whatsoever nature against the hon'ble Co., and I have never held any correspondence with any person or persons in Coorg who were my former subjects. The favourable opinion of my conduct entertained and expressed by Ellenborough, Col. Carpenter and others who from the official situatiom, were fully competent to form a correct opinion, sufficiently exonerates me from so unjust, because unfounded an imputation.

Believe me, my Lord Duke, when I assure your Grace, it is no idle wish to controvert what your Grace has been pleased to advance, that has induced me to venture upon these remarks. Conscious that ever since my deposal I have never meditated much less performed, any act prejudicial to the E.I.Co.,or their interests, I feel more acutely their unjust treatment of me, and am the more anxious to vindicate myself. The consequence of my obeying their order, would be the exacerbation of my disease to

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a degree which would endanger my life itself, and the infallible destruction of my suit in Chancery, for the reasons above stated.

I remain etc---------- Sd) V.

The debate was resumed on the 25th July by the Marquess of C. who said: My Lords, I now rise to move for copies of any minute of the E. I.Co.,Govt. in 1834, specifying the terms and conditions of the allowance to be made to the deposed Raja of Coorg. The more I learn on the question of the tyranny practised upon this unfortunate prince, the more discreditable the conduct of the Indian Govt. appears. I hope that the members of the Govt. in this House will give us an assurance that Mr. Vernon Smith will enquire into this subject, and that the result will be, that the Raja of Coorg will be allowed to reside in the capital of his sovereign, unless some good reason should be shown why he should not do so. As yet no reason whatever has been shown against it. I know it is said that it is inconvenient for those Indian princes to be coming over and spending their income in this country. But, my lords, I shall like to ask to whom it is inconvenient? It cannot be convenient to any honest man. I cannot understand on what ground the E.I.Co. require the promise to spend his money in India, particularly as his allowance from them is only £ 200 1200. I am astonished that they should have the audacity to talk of the inconvenience of spending Indian revenue in this country, when I hear of their paying £ 700 to one Counsel, and £ 500 to another, for giving them bad advice

My lords, the Raja of Coorg is a man to whom the E.I.Co. are under great obligations, and instead of allowing him £ 1200 a year, and refusing him permission to reside in this country, he ought to have received very different treatment at their hands.

A noble lord, the other night, expressed his astonishment at the affairs of an Indian prince, getting into the court of Chancery; but I say, "Thank God, we have a court of Chancery." The Co. refused this unfortunate prince the documents necessary to prove his claims, but they could not do that when the matter was carried into the court of Chancery. My lords, the conclusion to which I cannot avoid coming is that they want the Raja to be forced out of this country, that he may not be able to attend to his law suit in Chancery which he has instituted to enforce his rights.

My lords, so far from its being inconvenient that these Indian princes should come to reside in this country, I think nothing can be better calculated to educate and christianise the native of India, than that those of them who can afford it should come over here, to inform themselves as to the manners and customs, the literature and religion of this country. I believe that the volunatry return of native Indian princes, like the Raja of Coorg, to India, after they have lived for some years at the centre of the Br. civilization, and near the court of their sovereign, is more calculated to benefit India, and consolidate Br. power in that country, than any attempt dictated by a miserable jealousy, to send those princes back to their native country. I venture to say. my lords, that there never was an instance yet, in the history of nations, of a chief who, being conquered, was driven from the capital of the conquering country, against which he had no inclination to intrigue, and of which he had become the subject. I

do hope that the Govt. will not object to this return, and that they will take the case of this prince into their consideration.(hear,hear)

The DUKE OF ARGYLE: I explained the other night that I did not feel called upon, on behalf of the Govt. to defend the course taken by the E.I. Co. on this subject. They do not feel called upon to express an opinion either for or against it because it does so happen that the law for the payment of pensions does give a very large discretion on that point to the E.I.Co. It is not a metter in which the Govt. has full right to control the E.I.Co., If parliament should think fit to alter the constitution of the Indian Govt. in that particular, if at any future time, parliament should think right to give the Govt. more power- then it should be a different question. But hitherto parliament has exhibited considerable jealousy in giving the Home Govt. power of control directly over the revenues of India. Persoanlly I may say that I rather agree with the noble Marquess, and that I donot see any harm in allowing this old prince to remain in London as long as he wishes to do so.(hear, hear) I believe, however, he was in such a position as to require leave of absence from India from the Co., I believe, that a condition of spending a year in this country, leave was given for one year, and after the expiration of that period, the Co. signified their wish to the Raja of Coorg that he should return to India.

THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH: - I think the noble Marquess had better alter the terms of his motion. The Co. will say there is no minute, and one year will be lost. If 'orders' are then substituted, they will say there are no orders, and another year will be lost. The noble Marquess had better take general words, and then the Co., cannot escape from making some return.

The Marquess of C.:- I am obliged to the noble earl, and will adopt his suggestion.

The motion was then amended, and, as amended, agreed to.

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On July 28, I856, Milner Gibson presented the following petition to the House of Commons: App I28I, Mr. Milner Gibson:

I3,'i9- The petition of Viraraja W. the late Raja of Coorg- Humbly showeth- that your petitioner was an independent Hindu Sovereign prince until I834 when he was conquered by the E.I.Co.,'s forces and sent a state prisoner to Benares.

2) that the E.I.Co.,took possession of your petitioner's dominions, seized his treasures and valuables to the amount of £ I50,000 sterling, and, in flagrant violation of the law of nations, appropriated to themselves the capital of £ 80,000 E.I.Stock, together with the dividends thereon, which sum was held by your petititoner for moneys lent at various times to the said E.I.Co., by the uncle and father of your petitioner.

3) that in the year I852, your petitioner obtained leave of absence for one year from the local Govt. for the purpose of visiting England.

4) That upon your petitioner's arrival in England, a monthly allowance of £ I00 was made to him by the E.I.Co.,

5) that the monthly allowance was deducted from an annual one of Rs.

60,000 assigned by the E.I.Co. to your petitioner upon his being deposed by them, the residue thereof being paid to your petitioner's family at Benares.

6) that shortly after your petitionerss arrival in London, he instituted a suit in Chancery against the E.I.Co.,for the recovery of the aforesaid £ 80,000 stock, your petitioner's claim to which the E.I.Co. refused to recognise,not withstanding that the said stock stands in your petitioner's name in the said Co.'s ledgers.

7) that, upon your petititioner's applying to the local Govt. for leave to visit England, he distinctly stated that it was his intention so to institute the said suit.

8) That after your petition had resided one year in England, the E.I.Co., stopped his monthly allowance of £ I00 under the pretext that he had engaged to return to India after the expiration of I2 months, an assertion contrary to fact, and one which the said E.I.Co.,have no evidence, written or parole, to substantiate.

9) that the E.I.Co., make your petitioner's immediate return to India the SINE QUA NON of their renewing the aforesaid monthly stipend of £ I00.

I0) that three reasons prevent your petitioner's complying with the harsh and unjust condition- a) the very precarious state of health, as proved by medical certificates b) his anxiety for the suitable establishment in life of his beloved daughter, whem he brought over to this country for the purpose of being educated in the X'ian religion. c) His wish to await decision upon his case by the High Court of Chancery.

II) That the E.I.Co.'s object is thus preemptorily insisting upon your petititoner's return to his native country is that of crippling his resources should he attempt to remain in England, or, should he consent to go back to India of obstructing the progress of his Chancery suit- I) By the loss of time incurred in communicating, even should he allowed to be so, with his solicitors ii) by there not being any English solicitor or lawyer at Benares with whom he could consult iii) by the order which, there is no doubt, would be sent to the Br.Resident at Benares to prevent your petitioner from carrying on any correspondence with parties in England.

I2) that ever since your petitioner's deposal, he has cautiously abstained from engaging in any intrigues against the E.I.Co. and that, since his arrival in England, he has never carried on any correspondence whatsoever with any person or persons in Coorg.

Your petitioner, therefore, most humbly but earnestly entreats that your hon'ble House, exerting the power with which it has been invested for defending the weak against the strong, and vindicating the cause of the oppressed, will procure your petitioner redress, by obtaining for him the continuance of his afresaid pension of £ I00 p.m. together with the payment of all arrears of the same which may now be due to him.

And your petitioner will ever pray etc.

23rd July I856, Sd) V. 20 Clifton Villas, Warwick Rd.,Maida Hill West.

Delhi Gazette- February I856- M.R.Gubbins-Financial Commr.

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On Aug.4, the Raja made his last appeal to the Justice of the hon'ble Co., by the following letter:-

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Hon'ble Sirs, I duly received the answer you were pleased to order should be returned to my last communication and although my regret is necessarily great at learning therefrom, that you still adhere to your determination of withholding the payment of my monthly allowance, yet that regret is in some degree, modified by the assurance, that "your refusal to pay me my pension, in this country, has no reference to the fact of my being engaged in litigation against the E.I.Co.

As I apprehend therefore the reason of that refusal is now confined to my declining to return forthwith to India; but I have yet to learn in what respect my remaining here a short time longer, can be injurious to the Co., more especially after the disclaimer you have made as above, touching my suit in Chancery.

As regards the state of my health, Dr.Lewis, my medical attendant, still adheres to his opinion, that until I am perfectly convalscent, the voyage to India would be most perilous for me.

With respect to my suit in Chancery, my removal to India would inevitably prove fatal to it, if only from the loss of time necessarily incurred in communicating with my legal advisers here, even should I be allowed to do so, which is extremely doubtful, as well as from the fact, that there is no English solicitor or attorney at Benares with whom I could consult.

As to my pension, allow me, hon'ble Sirs, to observe, that had I insisted upon the whole of it (£ 6000) being paid to me in this country, you might, then indeed have been justified, by circumstances, in your refusal to comply; but it is only a portion of that pension which I ask you to continue, in fact only one-fifth part thereof. What then, let me ask, can be your objection, to my disbursing a sum comparatively so small, for a short time longer in this country?

The same reason which induces you to withhold my pittance ought, surely, to operate equally in the case of H.H. the Maharaja Dulip Singh, and yet you permit that prince to expend the whole of his allowance, which id forty times greater than mine in this country, nor have you imposed any limitation to his stay therein.

(Terms granted to the Maharaja Dulip Singh on the part of the Co. on 29th March 1849- (Article 4) and ratified by Earl Dalhousie on the 5th April 1849: "H.H.Dulip Singh shall receive from the hon'ble E.I. Co. for the support of himself, his relations and servants of the state, a pension not less than four and not exceeding five lakhs of Co.'s rupees per annum"- Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd May 1856. East India House 7th July 1856- Page 57.

But in what are H.H.'s claims to your indulgence superior to mine? Removed when nine years old, from the Rani, his mother, he received an Eng. education and was brought up in the X'ian faith. Everywhere the object of attention and regard, and, I believe, deservedly so, on account of his amiably unassuming and prepossessing manners, he has been free from all those cares, anxieties and afflictions which have nearly bowed me to the grave; he has never known the humiliation of having been vanquished in the field, the mortification of having been despoiled of his

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treasures and the irksomeness of a 20 years' detention. Young, he has yet in prospect of many years of prosperity and happiness; whereas, if I, ~~stiff~~ suffering at once with age and infirmities, venture to throw a glance upon the few years which Providence may still vouchsafe me, I can descry nought but gloom and wretchedness, unless you, hon'ble Sirs, relent and design to shed over them a gleam of comfort and a ray of hope.

Had I, hon'ble Sirs, taken any part in intrigues against your hon'ble Co. had I assembled around me disaffected natives and concocted with them schemes for annoying or injuring the E.I.Co. or had I held a secret correspondence with any of my former subjects in Coorg, for the purpose of endeavouring to recover my last power- then, indeed, I should have merited, and you, hon'ble Sirs, would have been justified in inflicting upon me, this act of undue severity; but even you, yourselves, hon'ble Sirs, will fully acquit me of such conduct, holding, as I do, the testimonials of your own officers to the invariable propriety and correctness of my deportment.

Hon'ble Sirs, I feel confident that when you calmly consider my case as individuals, apart from your corporate capacity, there is not one of you who, laying his hand upon his breast, will say- I approve of depriving the old Raja of Coorg of his monthly stpend- I approve of forcing this old man who has never done me any wrong to return to India at the peril of his life- I approve of separating him from his daughter "the child of his bosom", that child whose spiritual welfare was one of the chief objects of his coming to this country- I approve of throwing insurmountable obstacles in his way of obtaining what he considers his just claims, by interposing oceans between him and his legal advisers.

Will you, then, hon'ble Sirs, approve, collectively, that which you condemn individually?

Hon'ble Sirs, your physical power is undoubtedly great, but it is not that alone which supports your vast empire; it is the moral influence you have there obtained, that is the surest bulwark of your dominion, and any act, however trifling and insignificant it may appear, which is calculated to diminish that influence, impairs your strength, and undermines your authority.

Reflect that it is not my case alone which has recently been brought before the Br. and consequently before the Indian public; and although an individual instance of injustice may pass unnoticed, repeated ones may lead to the most deplorable and fatal consequences.

I, therefore, hon'ble Sirs, most humbly, but most earnestly entreat and implore you to reconsider my case, not only as the masters of a vast and powerful empire, but also as X'ian men desirous of "doing unto others as you would yourselves be done unto", and as fellow-men, united to me by the sympathies of our common nature.

By the exercise of your power you can abridge the few remaining years still left me in this world; will you do so?

By the exercise of your justice you can render the residue of my existence comfortable and happy; Will you do so?

I am, with the most profound respect, yours---etc.

20 Clifton Villas, Warwick Rd. Maida Hill West, Aug.4,1856---Sd) V.

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On the 13th Sept. the Raja had the satisfaction of receiving from the Court of Directors, a reply, as follows:

East India House----Sept. 12, 1856.

Sir, I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East India Co., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, and in reply I am directed to inform you that as you state your return to India at the present time would "inevitably prove fatal" to the law-suit you have instituted against the E.I.Co., and as the Court of Directors are desirous that no obstacle should be opposed to the adjudication of the said suit, on its own merits, you are permitted to remain in England, until further communication with the G.O.I. of which notice will be given to you.

I am directed to add that your pension will be paid in full by the Govt. of India from the time of the suspension of its payment-----

I have etc. Sd) J.D.Dickinson, Asst.Sec.

Desirous of not interrupting the thread of our narrative, we have hitherto refrained from noticing, with a view to refutation, the grave charges which shortly before and after his deposal were brought against the Raja. We shall now proceed to offer a few observations upon them, premising, in the first place, that it is important to remark that no attempt has ever been made by the E.I.Co. to establish the truth of these charges, either officially or by witnesses confronted with the accused in a court of justice; and that until this be done, the Raja must be considered innocent of them, by virtue of the English law, that no man shall be considered guilty until proved to be so.

Secondly, that accusations of this description are always justly liable to suspicion, when they are known to be made from interested motives; and such was the case, for the E.I.Co., being about to violate the law of Nations by the dishonest confiscation of the Raja's FUNDED PROPERTY, considered it necessary to palliate their injustice by blackening the character of their victim, and thus depriving him of all public sympathy. "Those princes" says Howitt, "that were once subjected to the Br. power or the BR. friendship, were set up or pulled down as it suited the pleasure of their conquerors or their friends. If necessary, the most ODIOUS STIGMAS were fixed on them, to get rid of them; they were declared weak, dissolute, or illegitimate" (From- The English in India- P.12)

Such indeed has been the Co.'s invariable rule in all similar cases. Is the annexation of an offending ally considered expedient? Is the transfer of the contents of his full ~~coffers~~ coffers to their empty treasury deemed desirable? Is the extinction of a burdensome debt regarded as convenient? The word is given that all columnies against him will be thankfully received by the Resident, to be afterwards chronicled by mendacious historians and propagated by hypocritical missionaries; the game is then started, and the unfortunate prince is hounded on to ruin, and perhaps to death.

Two most serious charges have been brought against the Raja. i) that of having murdered his own sister and her children ii) the perpetration of murder and oppression generally.

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The circumstances under which the first of these charges was made were these: The Raja had forwarded through the Court of Directors, to the Indian Govt. a memorial dated June 8, I853 on the subject of the stock standing in the name of his sister the princess Devammaji, whose heir he was, and which stock amounted to Rs.653,940 or £ 65,394 sterling. After a lapse of more than a year H.H.received the following reply:

Foreign Dept. Fort Williams, 30th June I854.

Your memorial, dated London June 8, I853 to the address of the court of Directors, having been duly forwarded by that body to the Govt. of India, I have now the honour, by the direction of the G.G. to transmit to you the accompanying extract from a despatch just received in reply from the hon. court, containing their decision on your claims to certain Govt. Pro-notes belonging to the late princess Devammaji:-

Sd) G.F.Edmonstone, Sec. to Govt.

Extract from a despatch from the hon'ble Court of Directors dated April 27, I854- No. I6.

"The claim of the ex-Raja to these Pro.Notes is wholly untenable. He assumes to be the heir to the princess Devammaji who died at the commencement of the Coorg war, having been, as appears from Lt.Gen. Cotton's letter of the 23rd Sept. I853, put to death with all her children, by the Raja, a few days before the advance of our troops. Her effects if they had rightfully devolved to him were included in the general confiscation of his property which took place at the conquest----"

Sd.) G.F.Edmonstone, Sec. G.O.I.

It was on the 4th April I837, the Madras Govt. in a letter addressed by its Sec. to M/S Binny & Co., the Raja's solicitors, first denied the proprietory claim of H.H. to the Govt. security standing in the name of the princess Devammaji, without however, assigning any ground upon which that denial rested. Now the Raja, having been deposed in I834, the atrocity he is accused of must have been committed prior to that time, and have been known to the Co. before I837. Why then, did they not state the alleged crime as their reason for denying his claim in I837? Why did they suppress all mention of it in the proclamation they issued upon declaring war against ~~the~~ H.H.? Why did they not publish it to the world prior to I854, that is more than 20 years after it was said to have been committed; why, but they hoped the lapse of time might deprive their victim of every chance of exculpating himself from so diabolical a charge, all the witnesses who could have proved that the parties had died of cholera, being no longer in existence?

Nothing could exceed the Raja's astonishment at having so monstrous a crime imputed to him; and accordingly, on the 23rd of Nov. I854, he addressed the following letter, in reply to Edmonstone's, to Calcutta.

Sir, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 30th June I854, enclosing an extract from a despatch from the hon'ble court of Directors, 27th April I854, and, as I have now appealed your communication further than by denying, with the greatest indignation and from the despatch, which states that I put the princess Devammaji and her children to death- a columny

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which has not the slight foundation to rest upon, and the falsehood of which would be at once proved by enquiry-----"

The second charge is contained in the following extract from a letter addressed to the Raja of Coorg by S.Gromme, dated Nov. 6, 1833:

"By the perpetration of murder, and the exercise of tyranny over your subjects, you will cause mismanagement in your kingdom; this does not become you, and you are recommended to refrain from such a course of conduct."

The Raja replied to this communication on the 10th Nov. 1833:

"The contents of your letter, dated the 6th inst. greatly surprised me. You charge me with the diabolical crimes of murder and tyranny. I BEG OF YOU TO LET ME KNOW THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES I HAVE PUT TO DEATH-THE PLACE, THE DATE, on which I am charged with the crimes alleged against me; then I shall be able to furnish you with full particulars and information".

On the 17th Nov. Groeme answered as follows: Camp:Mysore,

" I am in receipt of your letter, and in reply, AFTER MANY HUMBLE APOLOGIES BEG, TO STATE THAT IT WAS THE MISTAKE OF THE TRANSLATOR. I DO NOT BRING SUCH CHARGES AGAINST YOU, AND BEG OF YOU TO FORGIVE ME. WHAT I MEANT WAS THIS: that you should prevent your officers from doing anything of the sort."

An equally triumphant answer to a similar charge has been already given by Jeafferson as follows:

" -----I think it is my duty to state in disproof of such columns Before leaving Bombay (on a visit to the Raja) several persons residing there, and who had received intelligence that some of their relation in Coorg had been unjustly and most cruelly put to death by the Raja, desired me to make inquiries as to the truth of such reports. THIS I DID; AND IT WAS WITH THE GREATEST PLEASURE I OBTAINED THE SUREST PROOF OF THE FALSEHOOD OF SUCH ALLEGATIONS, BY THE APPEARENCE BEFORE ME, IN REAL FLESH AND BLOOD, OF THE VERY PARTIES WHO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SO UNCEREMONIOU SLY DISPOSED OF."

Had these charges against the Raja, and particularly the dreadful one of sororicide been founded in fact, would not, we repeat, the E.I.Co., have gladly blazoned them to the world in their proclamation-that is, their official apology for despoiling him of his throne and treasures? Instead, however, of their so doing, the only specific charge they brought against him was that of refusing to deliver up Kanara Menon whose detention was fully justified by the law of nations.

As to the general accusations of cruelty and oppressionm they came with an ill grace for those whose power has been commented by blood rapine and corruption, and who, until very lately, have connived at the infliction of torture upon their unfortunate subjects.

But even these shadowy and undefined charges are most satisfactorily disposed of by the memorial and statement inserted elsewhere, as well as by the testimony borne to the same effect by Mr. Jeafferson.

The truly flattering testimonials given in favour of the Raja's character and conduct by Col.Carpenter and others- all of whom, from

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their having been on the spot, had ample opportunities of judging of the truth or falsehood of such allegations- furnish still further evidence in his behalf, and cannot fail to prove, to every unprejudiced and disinterested mind, the moral impossibility of his having been guilty of the foul crimes so falsely and cruelly attributed to him; for as easily might, "the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leapard its spots", as a man who had steeped his hands in the blood of those nearest to him, could remain for years without betraying some indications of the ferocity natural to him or evincing some symptoms of remorse for so dreadful a crime.

Ample time was given before the Raja's arrival in this country, for the proofs, had there been any, of such atrocious crimes to have preceeded him, but the cordial reception he met with from the Directors of the hon' ble East India Co., the distinguished honour conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty, who condescended to stand sponsor to H.H.'s daughter, the Princess Gowramma, and to admit him to her levees and state balls- not less than the alacrity with which so many distinguished members of both Houses of Parliament came forward to advocate his cause against the Court of Directors- prove to demonstration that all the efforts of his traducers had failed in their effect, and that the character of H.H. had come forth, like gold from the fiery ordeal, with greatest purity.

And now a word or two as to the origin and propagation of these wicked libels. In the year 1830, Mr.Casamajor, the Resident of Mysore, having been sent on a mission to Coorg, behaved in so insolent and domineering manner to the Raja, that the latter, unable to brook such conduct, wrote to the G.G. to desire that his Agent might be recalled. The local Govt. acquiesed, thereby acknowledging the justice of the Raja's complaint, Mr. Casamajor was removed, and shortly after his departure, the sinister reports in question were, for the first time, bruited abroad with whom they originated it will not, therefore, be difficult to determine.

Two persona have been chiefly instrumental in circulating these reports- Thornton, the author of a history of Br. India, and an American missionary, rejoicing in the name of Moegling. Repudiating, as we do, the remotest intention of imputing wrong motives to any one, yet considering that it is the bounden duty of a writer, before he gives currency to reports seriously affecting the character of individuals, to satisfy himself as to their truth, we cannot but regret that Mr. Thornton should have brought against the Raja charges in support of which he has not adduced a single authority, not even the shadow of proof. That Mr.Thornton did not take the trouble to make the requisite enquiry as to the correctness of his allegations , will, we apprehend, be sufficiently proved by the following passage from his work, and its refutation. The annexation, he says, of the conquered country to the Br. dominions is not, on the first view, SO CLEARLY JUSTIFIABLE, but a very few words of explanation will show that in this instance also, the right course was taken. The Raja was childless, and he had taken effectual measures to cut off all pretensions to the succession not derived from himself. The vacant throne was without a claimant, and the power which had occupied the country was called upon to provide, in some manner, for the administrat-

administration of the Govt." (History of Br.India-Page 214) What with the reader think of the accuracy of the writer of the above passage when he is told that the Raja had, at the time of his deposal, a legitimate son, now living, and who, having been born in 1831, was two years old, when the country was annexed?

Rev. Moegling, an American missionary, is the other person who has recently revived and given increased circulation to these ~~columnious~~ columnous reports in his work "Coorg Memoirs" published in Bangalore in 1855. The malevolence and injustice which, as far as the Raja is concerned, this Rev. gentleman exhibits, is indeed, painful in the extreme to every well-disposed and unprejudiced mind.

Moegling, in his preface observes, "A child of this house (Raja's family) has found her way into the Church of Christ, and Q. Victoria, sovereign of the greatest empire of the world, has not been ashamed to bestow her name and affection upon a daughter of the last of the Haleri Rajas, Auspicious omen for Coorg; Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy enfureth for ever".

Now, let us ask, through whose instrumentality did the Church of England obtain this interesting neophyte, except through that of her father, the Raja, who, in bringing his daughter to this country for the purpose of having her trained up in Christ's pure religion, must have acted either PROPRIOMOTU or under influence from above; if the former, he is surely deserving of commendation; if the latter, he is, at least, entitled to respect, as the receipient of divine grace. The terms, therefore, of WRETCH, TELLER OF BAREFACED LIES, FOOL and COWARD etc heaped so unsparingly by this Christian missionary upon H.H. are equally unbecoming the revered author, either as a minister or a gentleman.

In the same page, Mr.Moegling assures this readers that "no statement has been ~~made~~ made without careful examination. Truth has been told, and he then, thus apostrophizes them, "Let such as know how to pray, offer up their supplications for the salvation of Coorg. The judgement of God descended upon the race of the Rajas."

On page 208 of his book, Moegling says about the Br. rule in Coorg with these words: "Little or nothing has been done for the education of the people. Nothing has been attempted systematically to raise them in intelligence and character; on the contrary, it is a common complaint that three vices DRUNKENNESS, SEXUAL LICENTIOUSNESS and LYING have greatly increased during the Co.'s reign. In former days the native rulers suppressed drunkenness by summary and violent means; now, the govt. draws a large revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors. Prostitutes formerly were turned out of the country, and Coorg men severely punished and degraded for intercourse with low caste women; now, the wicked and shameless may do as they please. In past times, the Raja would, now and then, cut off a man's tongue or his head, for having spoken a falsehood; in these days, the man who lies most impudently and swears most fearlessly, often gains the cause; when lies donot succeed, bribes do."

This is an instance to show the statements that are contrary to

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what he said about the Raja in disparaging terms.

Our little narrative being now brought to a conclusion, the writer may be allowed to observe that the objects of his work will be sufficiently attained, if, in addition to affording amusement and information, it shall the cause the policy and acts of the hon'ble Company, to be watched with a more vigilant eye than heretofore, and shall awaken in the public mind a sympathy on behalf of the last of the Coorg "ajas, H.H. Viraraja Wodeer.

A MAN SINNED MORE SINNED AGAINST, THAN SINNING.

A man more sinn'd against, than sinning.

----------END----------

9/x/1967

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

(657)

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

(57)

The last few pages of the Book:
"Coorg and its Rajas" 124
an 1856- publication in London, England.

These pages are to be
carefully handled.
I. M. Muthanna
London
1967.

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// EXEC PGM=SPUPRINT
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//SYSOUT1 DD DISP=OLD,DSN=SC.A1062.PREPRO71
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DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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The Raja's Case, his Will, and his Death in London.

10th July 1863.

Return to the address of the hon'ble the House of Commons, dated the 10th July 1863, for the Copy of the Correspondence which has passed between Sir Johnn S. Login and Robert Montgomery Martin, as executors of the will of the late ex-Raja of Coorg and the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Secretary of State for India, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and all documents connected with the subject to which the above correspondence refers.

Sd) J.W.Kaye, Secretary- Political Department.

Ordered by the House of Commons- for printing in July 22, 1863.

* * * * *

The 8th July 1858: Petition of the ex-Raja of Coorg to her Most Excellent Majesty- the Queen:

Showeth

That in preferring to your Majesty's request which the petition contains, your petititoner desires to approach Your Majesty's Throne with the assurance of the devoted loyalty, which as one of your subjects, he bears to your Majesty, and of his gratitude for favours already graciously conferred upon him by your Majesty's royal acts.

It is not necessary to inform your Majesty that the petitioner who approaches your Throne, is the descendant of a long line of princes, hereditary sovereigns of an independent principality; and that in the struggles which marked the progress of British power in India, those princes gave to the English cause the most efficient and faithful aid.

In the context in which the English finally triumped over their most formidable enemy, the Sultan Tipu Saheb, the part taken by your petitioner's uncle determined the issue of the conflict, and secured, by the overthrow of the Sultan, the ascendancy of the British power in Mysore. The friendship and services of the Coorg Rajas were acknowledged by those who represented your Majesty's illustrious family in India.

At the very early age, your petitioner succeeded to a sovereignty thus allied to the English cause, of the friendship which he himself upon every occasion showed to England and Englishmen, there exist testimonies too numerous to quote. Ruling over that mountain territory of which his ancestors for centuries had been chiefs in the midst of an attached and faithful people, possessing ample revenues, and surrounded by regal state, your petitioner continued up to 1834 in the enjoyment of his hereditory station.

In that year it was his mifortune, in the exercise of what he believed to be his duty as an independent sovereign to give offence to that Company who then exercised the power of England and India. The armies of the Company entered his territory. To the general commanding those armies, your petitioner surrendered, without wasting life in a useless contest. He was at once deposed from his sovereignty, his territories were seized, his revenues confiscated and he himself brought as a prisoner of war to Benares.

Upon the event which had led to this result, your petitioner will only observe that whatever may have been his errors of judgment, they were not marked by any conduct on the part of your petitioner which would impute to him anything of disgrace. He left the palace of his ancestors without guilt of treachery, of bloodshed of cruelty, or of broken faith. His crime was a mistaken assertion of his rights of soverignty.

Your petitioner will not trouble your Majesty by inquiring how far these proceedings were justified by the events which led to them. The time may come when your Majesty may be graciously pleased even after so long a period, to consider them.

Not only were the territory or public revenues, together with private treasures of your petitioner, taken from him, but payment has been refused of a large sum of money lent by your petitioner's ancestors to the East India Company, and vested in the public stock in the name of your petitioner- property resting on the faith of nations, and hitherto held inviolable and exempt from the seizure of conquest.

A pension of £ 6,000 a year was given to your petitioner. For seventeen years he was kept a close prisoner of war; and even now, at the end of 24 years, the Company claim to treat him as still their prisoner.

In the year 1850, your petitioner proposed to come to England for the purpose of having his daughter educated in this country. His visit to this country received the assent of the Court of Directors, signified through Marquess of Dalhousie, your Majesty's Governor-General.

To the last hour of his life, your petitioner will remember with gratitude and pride the gracious acts of your Majesty in relation to his dear child- acts which have assured him of your Majesty's royal kindness, and have consoled him under all the adversities he has endured.

In March 1852, your petitioner arrived in this country. He was compelled to come under the care of the officer of the East India Company, for whose expenses he was obliged to pay very large sums of money which he could ill-afford. After he had remained a short time in this country, the East India Company threatened to cut off altogether your petitioner's means of support by withdrawing the allowance which they made him unless he instantly returned to Benares, India.

At this time, your petitioner had appealed to your Majesty's High Court of Chancery to obtain redress against the Company for withholding from him his right to the

public stock which belonged to him. The injustice of compelling him to leave this country while he was a suitor in your Majesty's courts, was so plain that one of the peers of this realm brought the subject before the House of Lords, and the Court of Directors permitted your petitioner to remain in England until the termination of his suit against the Company.

That suit is now, your petitioner hopes, drawing to a close, and as its termination the claim will be renewed of the power to send your petitioner from the country and compel him to reside as a prisoner at Benares.

Your petitioner's own wish would be to return to India. He desires to make arrangements for the education of some of his sons in this country, but he wishes to return with those sons to England.

Under these circumstances, he humbly prays that your Majesty may interpose the generous exercise of your royal prerogative, and give commands that your petitioner may be free from all restraint and at liberty to reside either in this country or in India, as he pleases. Whatever cause of complaint may have existed against your petitioner when in the reign of your Majesty's royal uncle, the Company made war upon him has surely been atoned for by your petitioner's sufferings and his long imprisonment in exile. To those of your Majesty's own subjects who took arms in your realm against you, your Majesty has been pleased to extend that gracious pardon which has freely restored them to their country and their homes.

The offence of your petitioner is that twenty-four years ago, when sovereign of an independent principality, he resisted acts of the East India Company which he then thought inconsistent with his rights; no disgrace, no treachery nor unfair dealing can be imputed to him in these unhappy transactions. If he has erred, he has paid a severe penalty for his error. To enforce the power of the Company, the troops of the soverign of England, were marched against him. He was compelled to yield to the armies to which mightier nations have bowed, and after 24 years of exile, and many of these years of virtual imprisonment, he now appeals to the mercy of your Majesty, as one of your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects, but at the same time, as a fallen sovereign an prince whose fortunes and the fate of wars have placed at the disposal of your Majesty. He asks that he may be no longer regarded as a prisoner of war but may by your Majesty's gracious act, be free to pass the rest of his days wherever he wishes to promote the best interests of his children may lead him.

One further request he ventures humbly to your Majesty. He is now approaching the limits of old age, he feels deep anxiety that a suitable provision may be made for his children after his death. He humbly trusts that instead of the pension that ~~he~~ present ~~possess~~ enjoyed by him, a grant of lands may be made to your petitioner, in free Jaghir, equivalent to that pension and to the money due to him in the Company s stock, to descend after him to his heirs and in the possession of which your petitioner's descendants may, to remote generations, show as their ancestors had already done, their loyalty and attachment to the British.

These two requests your petitioner with all humility prefers to your Majesty. He appeals to his misfortunes as giving him a claim to your Majesty's kindness. He appeals to his conduct during 24 years of his fallen state, as entitling him to that favour and he waits to receive from your Majesty's goodness the boon which will bring happiness and contentment to his declining years.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Majesty may direct that your petitioner may be freed from all restraint, and he be permitted to pass freely from this country to India, and from India here; and, further that your Majesty may be pleased to order that he may be granted such lands in India as may secure to his children, a provision suited to their rank and becoming the dignity and clemency of the British Crown.

And your petitioner will ever pray------etc.

Sd) Viraraja Wodeyar, Paddington, London.

From ~~Hands~~ J.C.Melvill, to the ex-Raja of Coorg, C/O East India House,
dated the I6th September I858.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India-in-Council to inform you that he has received Her Majesty's commands to state, in reply to your petition, that a copy of it will be sent out to the Governor-General of India-in-Council for his observations with respect both to your continued residence in England and to the desired provision for your family. When an answer from that authority has been received, his Lordship will be prepared to consider the subject in the Council.

From H.S.Lawford, to Mr. J.C.Melvill, Draper's Hall,
the 25th April I859.

Adverting to my recent report upon the state of suits now pending, I have the honour to call your attention to the very unsatisfactory position in which the proceedings in Chancery, instituted by the ex-Raja of Coorg against the East India Company are now left, in consequence of the refusal of the Master of the Rolls to make the usual order for diminishing the plaintiff's bill in default of his prosecuting the suit without further delay. Under these circumstances, I have thought it necessary to lay the accompanying instructions before the Counsel to advise upon the course to be adopted, and have to request that you will submit their opinion in which will be found at the foot of the instructions, to the Secretary of State-in-Council. And, in accordance with the re-

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commendation therein contained, I would submit that I be authorised to make the communication to the plaintiff's solicitors suggested by counsel, and to take such other steps in the future conduct of the case on behalf of the defendant as, in the opinion of the counsel, may be considered advisable.

From J. Cosmo Melvill, to H.S.Lawford, the 6th May 1859.

With reference to your letter of the 25th Inst. soliciting the instructions of the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, with respect to the pending suit of Virarajendra Wodeyar, the ex-Raja of Coorg, Versus the East India Company, I am instructed to communicate to you the opinion of his Lordship as follows:

The ex-Raja of Coorg has instituted a suit in Chancery against the East India Company for the recovery of certain sums of money which he alleges to be illegally withwithheld from him. He has also petitioned the Home Government of India to allow him to reside in England after the adjudication of that suit, and, also to make provision for his family after his death. The petition of the ex-Raja has been referred to the Government of India. To this reference, no reply has yet been received.

The Secretary of State for India does not perceive that the petition had anything to do with the Chancery suit. The one involved a legal, the other a political question. Her Majesty's Government desire that each question shall be decided on its own merits. They are not disposed to make any bargain with the ex-Raja of Coorg.

If the money claimed by the ex-Raja be justly due to him, her Majesty's Government can have no desire to evade its payment by holding out to him any inducement to forego his claims for the sake of other desired advantages. And if it be just and politic to grant the prayer of his petition, they can in no way be influenced to refuse it by any considerations connected with suit.

You are desired, therefore, to make every effort to bring the proceedings in the case of Viraraja Wodeyar Versus East India Company, to a decision on its own merit with the utmost possible despatch.

From Sir Charles Wood (political department), to the Governor-General of India, the 30th September 1859. (No. 46).

I have to inform your Excellency that the ex-Raja of Coorg died in London, on the 24th September (1859).

2. I am informed that the ex-Raja left a will in which he has named Sir John Login and R. Montgomery Martin as his executors, but I do not know whether they are prepared to act in that capacity. You will, of course, instruct the Commissioner at Benares to take necessary steps to secure the property of the deceased.

3. With reference to my despatch of the 30th June, I have to request that you will, as expeditiously as possible, furnish me (if not already forwarded) with the opinion of your Government respecting the provision to be made for the family of the ex-Raja.

H.S.Lawford, to J.C.Melville, Draper's Hall, 30th September 1859.

I have the honour to report for the information of the Rt. hon'ble Secretary of State for India, that I have received a letter from the solicitors to the ex-Raja of Coorg, acquainting me with the death of their client on Saturday the 24th inst, and the consequent abatement of the suit in Chancery, instituted by him against the East India Company.

I will take the necessary steps for the purpose of having his Bill dismissed as soon as administration to his late Highness has been obtained in this country. Unless it should be the intention of his representatives here to revive the suit.

From Robert Montgomery Martin, to the Secretary of State for India, the 1st October 1859.

I beg to inform you, for the information of the Council of India, that the ex-Raja of Coorg died in London on the 24th ultimo. A few hours before his death, I was written to by his solicitors, and informed of his approaching demise. They also stated that they had in their possession a will, and that I was named as one of the executors, and they further informed me that a considerable amount of property had already been carried off from the house of the dying prince, that there was a large mass of jewels still in the house, which they feared would be avstracted, and they requested my advice on the subject.

I replied that no information had previously been given to me about the will, that

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that the Raja had often sought my advice on his affairs, but if the solicitors were certain that I was named as an executor (along with Sir John Login who was not in London), they had no orders to secure all the property of the Raja and to place a seal upon it. On my arrival in London, the Raja was dead. I secured as much of the property as I could find, placed on it the seals of the solicitors, and the European secretary of the Raja- together with my own seal, after having the jewels inventoried and described by Ryder and Hancock, the jewellers. The jewels are now deposited under seal, in the fire-proof department of the London Westminister Bank, Lothbury. There being no one to act, I undertook the interment of the Raja who died from a lingering disease of the liver and lungs. Lately, indeed, he refused sustenance and expressed his disinclination to life. I have had his body placed in a lead and oak coffin, in Number One of the unconsecrated catacombs at Kensel Green cemetry.

The funeral was conducted in a manner befitting the rank of the deceased; a portion of the beautiful burial service of the Church of England was read in the Chapel to a large auditory by the Rev. M. Arthur, now Secretary to the Wesleyam Mission in London, formerly a missionary in Mysore, and conversant in the language of the Raja (in Kannada). Mr. Arthur who had been intimately acquainted with the Raja for many years and knew his favourable opinions with regard to the Christianity (though he had not been baptised), felt justified in the performance of a funeral service, addressed to the congregation, a most solemn prayer for the soul of the deceased, prefaced however by the clear declaration that the Raja was not claimed as a convert to Christianity but he was viewed as an exile who had died in the foreign land.

The service gave great satisfaction to the audience. I send by the book-post a copy of the presumed will of the ex-Raja of Coorg. Sir John Login, the other executor named, has not yet consented to act, and has postponed his decision on the matter. I have sent to Lord Broughton to see J.W.Hogg, and to Lady Catherine Harcourt, the copies of the will, and of the correspondence with Sir John Login, of which, if desired, the Council shall have a copy. Sir John Login, in a letter to me on the 30th September said, "You appear to have taken every means in your power to secure the property", and that he "will take time to consider the course which he (I) will adopt".

There is, however, no time to be lost in securing the property of the deceased prince at Benares for the benefit of all the members of his family. I do not know what may be the amount of that property. I hear of one sum of ₹1,000 in money and of a large mass of jewels, some in large chest in the house of the Raja at Benares, and some buried under or near the house. As I am now acting as an executor and contemplate placing the will under the direction of the Court of Chancery to which I will hand over the jewels and property, now in my possession. I solicit as an act of justice and of humanity that instructions be sent to the Resident at Benares to secure and place under seal the property in the house of the Raja at Benares and any other property which may be found in India, belonging to the estate. These instructions may, I hope, be sent to Marseilles, or better still by telegram. Not knowing whether Sir John Login would cooperate with me as an executor to the presumed will of the Raja, I was not in a position, until this morning, to make an official application, or to convey the information contained in this letter. Should the Council of India have any instructions to give me on the subject, they shall be promptly attended to. I trust that the Secretary of State for India will deem that I have fulfilled my duty.

Sd.) R.Montgomery Martin.

Messers Clarke, Gray and Woodcock, to the Secretary of State for India,
the 3rd October 1859.

Re: the Raja of Coorg- Deseased!

By the direction of R.M.Martin Esqr., one of the executors named in the last will of the Raja of Coorg, we beg to forward a copy of his Highness's will, respectfully requesting that you will be good enough to send by this mail, an order to the authorities at Calcutta to secure all property belonging to the late Raja of Benares (?) Coorg.

WILL & CODICILS OF VIRARAJA WODEYAR:

This is the last Will and Testament of me- Viraraja Wodeyar, ex-Raja of Coorg, now residing at No. 20, Clifton Villa, Warwick Road, Paddington, in the county of Midder- in the kingdom of England. I appoint Sir John Login of Chirch Hou-e-Kew in the county of Surrey, and Robert Montgomery Martin of Gloucestor-Terrace, Camden Hill, Kensington in the said county of Midder, trustees and executors of this will.

I direct all mu debts, funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid with all reasonable speed after my death. I give to each of the two Indian females now residing with me, Soobadree and Modree, the sum of £ 1000, free of legacy duty and also all their cloths and such articles of jewellery as have been usually worn by them respectively the same to be for their separate use and benefit free of legacy duty I give Rs. 300 to each of my concubines residing at or near Benares in India free of legacy duty. I give each of my said executors the sum of £ 100 free of legacy duty if he acts as such trustee and executor as aforesaid. I give Ali Akbar of No. 235 Maida Vale, Paddington in the county of Middx, the sum of £ 100 free of legacy duty. I also give to the said Ali Akbar my two carriages and two horses- all free of legacy duty.

I give to Mr. John James Birkett of No. 20 Clifton Villa, Warwick Road, a sum of £ 50/-. I give to Adolphus Richardson who is in my service as coachman the sum of £ 20/-, free of legacy duty. I give to each of my other servants living with me at the time of my death,

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the sum of £ 5/-. Ally my jewels and trinkets are articles of jewellery which I have now in England I direct, may be sent to my Rani who is now at Benares, and I give and bequeath the same to her and to my other wives and children in equal shares and proportions. And I direct her to give and divide the same amongst them accordingly for her and their own use and benefit.

I also direct that a list shall be made of the said jewels, trinkets and articles of jewellery and that a copy of such list together with the said jewels and articles of jewellery be delivered to Soobadree and Modre. I hereby authorise and empower them to do so and to send them in any other way they may seem fit. I give, devise and bequeath all the rest residue and remainders of my estate whatever and wheresoever both in India, England and elsewhere, and all property whatsoever and wheresoever over which I have any power of appointment or disposal unto the said Sir John Login and R. Montgomery Martin, their heirs, executors and administrators upon trust to divide the same amongst such of my three wives (who are now in Benares) and such of my children both legitimate and by reputation as shall be alive at the time of my desease in such shares and proportions as they respectively would be entitled to the same according to Hindu Law.

(I hereby authorise and empower my said executors or the survivors of them or other trustees of my will or the person or persons who for the time being shall be my personal representatives at their own absolute discretion to carry on and prosecute or to refer to arbitration or otherwise settle or discontinue the suit in High Court of Chancery in England which I have instituted against the East India Company, and now the prosecutions against the Secretary of State for India, and also to institute or prosecute any other proceedings in any court of judicature for recovering and enforcing payment of the monies, the subject matter of the said suit, I earnestly request and implore the Government of India administered in the name on the behalf of sovereign of England, to pay to or for the benefit of my said three wives and my said children the pension which has been hitherto paid to me, or for my use, by the Government of India or to make some other suitable provision for them).

In case the said Sir John Login and R.M.Martin, or either of them, or any future trustees or trustee of this will, shall die, refuse or become incapable to act in the trusts thereof, it shall be lawful for the survivor or continuing trustee, or the retiring or refusing trustee, to appoint some other person or persons in his or their place or places to be a trustee or trustees of this my will, and, thereupon all the trust estate and premises shall vest in the new trustees jointly with the surviving and continuing trustee, and every new trustee shall have the same powers and authorities as if he had been originally appointed a trustee by this my will.....In witness thereof I the within named Viraraja Wodeyar, the testator, have to this my last will and testament contained in this and the two preceding sheets of paper, set my hand- this 20th June 1859.

Sd) Viraraja Wodeyar- signed and declared by the said Viraraja Wodeyar, the testator, as and for his last will and testament (the same having been first translated and interpreted to him in the Hindustani language), in the joint presence of us who, in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of each other who have here unto subscribed our names as witnesses. The word 'two' and the word 'all' on the 20th line of the first sheet, having been inserted and interlined previous to the execution thereof by the said testator.

Sd) Jos. Woodcock, solicitor, 20th, Lincol's Inn Fields,
") U.M.Cowper Ryland, Clerk to Messers Clarke, Gray and Woodcock.

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(H.H.Viraraja Wodeyar, of Coorg, has this day expressed a wish that the two Indian ladies, now residing with him, are to receive from the executors, independent of the legacy bequeathed to them, money for first class passage from England to Calcutta each of them separately; and the time of their departure from this country is left entirely at their option to leave whenever they may feel disposed to do so.

Sd) Viraraja Wodeyar, 20, Clifton Villa, Warwick Road, Maida Vale, Paddington, the 20th September 1859.

"I interpreted this to His Highness", Sd) M. Ali Akbar.

Witness to signatures? Sd) J.J.Birkitt.

I request the executors to pay to my medical attendant, Mr. Bates, the sum of 20 pounds. Sd) Viraraja W.

* * * * *

H.H. the Raje desires his executors not to call upon the Indian ladies to account for the balance of money which remain in their hands, and His Highness has left it to them, the balance, for their own use after his death. Sd) Viraraja W.

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the 7th October 1859, Political Department,
From Sir Charles Wood, to the Governor-General of India,

With reference to my letter of the 30th September 1859, I transmit to you herewith for the information of your Excellency's Government a copy of the will of the late ex-Raja of Coorg, and of a letter relating to it, from Mr. Robert M. Martin, one of the executors named in the said will.

From H.S.Lawford, to J. Melville, Draper's Hall, the 4th January 1860.

I have the honour to report that the solicitors to the late ex-Raja of Coorg have sent me a proposal of which the enclosed is a copy, for compromising the suit instituted

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by the ex-Raja against the East India Company and which has been ordered by the Master of Rolls to be revived by the executors on the 14th instant.

The proposal, though professing to contain terms for a compromise, suggests, in fact, nothing less than a surrender by the Government of the whole claim, in dispute, the opposition to which by the East India Company, has occasioned so much expense and which is at length, after protracted proceedings of more than five years' duration, upon the eve of

of being judicially decided. The so-called compromise is also based upon a statement which in several important particulars, is correct, especially the allegations respecting the legal and equitable claims of the ex-Raja to the notes, as far as claimants other than the Governments are concerned.

As the time for reviving the suit is close at hand, it is very desirable that I should be furnished with definite instructions whether to proceed at once or consent to a postponement to give time for the consideration of the proposal by Government, and if the latter course is determined on. I would take the liberty of siggesting that I be authorised to take the opinion of the standing counsel, and the counsel engaged in the suit, upon the expediency of entertaining a compromise upon the terms now offered, or upon any other terms. And I would further submit that if practicable, Mr. Wigram should be associated with them in advising upon this question. He is so thoroughly conversant with all the details of the case that I think it would be a misfortune if his opinion were not obtained, supposing him willing to attend a consultation upon the subject.

In Chancery: Plaintiff: Viraraja Wodeyar, ex-Raja of Coorg.
Defendant: Secretary of State for India (who has come to the place of the East India Company.)

Statements and propositions on behalf of Sir John Spencer Login and Robert Montgomery Martin, the executors of the will of the late Raja of Coorg, for a compromise of the ex-Raja's claims in this suit- claims:

i) The will was filed in this cause on the 17th June 1854 by Viraraja Wodeyar, the ex-Raja of Coorg, against the honourable East India Company, for the purpose of recovering payment from them, of the amount due on two promissory notes together with interest there-on from the year 1832 to the present time, the one of which promissory notes is dated the 1st day of May 1832, and is for Rs. 2,03,900 and the other of such promissory notes is dated the 1st ~~M~~ February 1811, and is for Rs. 6,53,940- making together Rs. 8,57,840.

ii) The suit was in a position to be set down for hearing but before it was set down, and on the 25th September, the Raja died, having first duly made and published his last will and testament, dated the 20th June 1859, and appointed Sir John Login and R.M.Martin executors thereof, who duly proved the same in the principal Registry of Her Majesty's court of Probate, on the 2nd of November 1859.

iii) That in the will of the said Raja, is contained a clause with reference to the said suit of which the following is a copy:

"I hereby authorise and empower my said executors———my said three wives and my said children the pension which has been hitherto paid to me or for my use by the Government of India or to make some other suitable provision for them."

iv) That the said Sir J.S.Login and R.M.Martin did, on the 16th November 1859, file their bill in the hon'ble court against the Princess Victoria Gowramma of Coorg, before his honour the Master of the Rolls praying amongst other things, that it might be referred to the Chamber of the judge to whose court this cause is attached to inquire and certify whether any and what proceedings should be taken by the plaintiffs in reference to the claims made in the suit by the said testator against the East India Company, and now against the Secretary of State of India, or in reference to the claims by the said testator now mentioned in the said suit, or whether the plaintiff should (if the Secretary of State for India is willing) under what terms and conditions compromise the said suit, or the claims of the said testator therein mentioned.

v) During the life time of the Raja, the India Government allowed him a pension which now reverts to them of———Rs. 60,000 per annum. Under ordinary circumstances, it is assumed that this pension would now have been reduced to his family to one half- say- Rs. 30,000 per annum.

But in consequence of one of his daughters, Princess Victoria Gowramma, having been educated in England, in a position of life which entails great expense, an addition must be made to the sum (and which has already been settled on her) a sum of Rs. 10,000.

And the whole annual allowance to be granted to his family by the Government would, therefore, probably amount to two-thirds of the late Raja's pension, i.e. Rs.40,000 a year.

But the Raja had a claim against the Government of India on the above said promissory notes for sums deposited in the public loans, amounting- in 1832, as above stated Rs. 8,57,840 which with accumulation of interest at 4 and 6 percent for 27 years, now amounts to about Rs. 21,37,430- yielding an annual interest at five per cent- the present rate of Rs. 1,06,871 or £ 10,687.

vi) The Indian Government, however, it seems considered themselves justified in withholding these sums- both principal and interest, from the late Raja, who had risen in arms against them.

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vii) But thought the East India Company may have been justified when as the result of war, they had conquered his territory, and the Raja had surrendered himself into their hands, in seizing the territorial revenues of Coorg, to indemnify themselves for the expense of the war, the principles of international law do not sanction the appropriation in such a case of the private property of the deposed Raja, and it should not be forgotten in dealing with his children, that the Company were under deep obligation to his family, more especially to his uncle who rendered them great service in assisting them to crush the power of Tipu Sultan.

viii) It is not denied that the capital sum has never been sequestrated to the Indian Government but remains in the public treasury with interest accruing thereon, and that for the last twenty-seven years no claimant but the Raja has ever appeared for it.

ix) If even according to the laws and usages of India, the Government has been right in refusing the sum, and its cumulations, to the late Raja, and in giving him only a pension sufficient to support himself and family in a suitable manner, on the annexation of his territories (from which he had also been exiled), are they equally justified in refusing it to his children, and in preferring to continue them as state pensioners, dependant upon their bounty rather than acknowledge their claims to this fund, and afford them opportunities of improving their circumstances by employing it?

x) Even if it should be shown that there may have been some doubts at first as to the validity of a portion of the claim made by the Raja, yet as 27 years have elapsed without any claimant presenting himself, during the whole of which period the Indian Government have had their officers in charge of the country, and must have known if any claim had been made ~~xxxxx~~ adverse to the Raja's rights; and as they actually paid the interest on both the notes to the Raja down to the time of his deposition, there cannot be a doubt that he is both legally and equitably entitled to the whole of the money which was claimed by him.

xi) There are said to be eleven children to whom on an average this ~~fund~~ fund would provide a yearly allowance of say- Rs. 9,716 if the principal is invested in the Government stock, or a portion for the sons might be apportioned for purchase of land in India, or commuted for Jaghirs.

xii) Arrangements might be made in the family for the support of the Ranis or the dependants.

xiii) If it be thought expedient to augment the portion of the Princess Govramma, who from having been placed in peculiar position, may require it more urgently, arrangement might be made for reversions to her and her heirs, on failure of direct issue in other branches of the family.

xiv) The result of the Indian Government from the annexation of the principality of Coorg has then been thus:

For the expenses of the Coorg war, and the removal of the Raja and his family to Benares, and a life annuity to the Raja Rs. 60,000 per annum, they have obtained the revenues of Coorg, for twenty-five years, all public property therein, an improved political position in a country suitable for European settlements and the substitution of a comparatively civilised family for lawless and arbitrary chiefs.

That in the pursuance of the above mentioned power and authority contained in the will of the said Raja, enabling them in that behalf, the said John S. Login and Robert M.Martin propose by way of compromise of this suit, that the said sum of Rs. 21,37,430 shall be appropriated for the benefit of the family of the said ex-Raja of Coorg, in such manner and in such proportion as the Government of India may see fit and determine.

From Cosmo Melville, to H.S.Lawford, India Office,
the 20th January 1860.

I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. and to inform you in reply that he conourrs in the opinion expressed by Lord Stanley in my letter of the 6th May last, and that he declines to enter into any compromise with the executors of the ex-Raja of Coorg. You will communicate this to the parties concerned, and expedite the hearing of the cause as far as lies in your power.

From Sir J.Login & Robert M.Martin, to the Secretary of State for India,
dated the 27th April 1860.

Having ascertained by letter, lately received from Benares, that no provision has yet been made by the Government of India for the continuance of a state pension to the family of the ex-Raja of Coorg, and that they are consequently exposed to great distress and inconvenience, we make the liberty, as executors under the will of the late ex-Raja, to request the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government in their case.

When, on a late occasion, we submitted proposals for the settlement of the claims of this family to certain funds held in the name of the late Viraraja W., now amounting with interest to £ 213,743 sterling, and for which a suit had been entered in His Majesty's courts by His late Highness against the late East India Company, we hoped that it would have been in your power to sanction such a compromise of that claim on behalf of the family of the deceased Raja, as would prevent the necessity of asking the favour of His Majesty's Government to continue the pension to them.

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Although we still consider the claims of the family to be such as to warrant us in prosecuting the suit against the late East India Company, that both by law and precedent "as in the case of the property of the late Raja Suchat Singh, in which the claims of the Maharaja Dulip Singh, both by forfeiture and as cheat, were set aside by the British Government in favour of the private heir, Raja Gulab Singh, to whom the amount was credited as part payment of the purchase of Cashmere," we confidently anticipate a verdict in our favour, so many technical difficulties in respect to the jurisdiction of the court etc, have been raised against us, as to preclude the hope of a speedy decision of the question, and we are therefore reluctantly compelled, unless His Majesty's Government consent to reconsider our proposal for compromise, and to make such provision for the permanent settlement of the family as may, under the circumstances, appear just and liberal, to ask Her Majesty's Government to continue the state pension for their support.

We have not been able to ascertain the exact amount of private property to be divided among the family under the late Raja's will but from all that we can learn it is very inconsiderable, and quite inadequate even for the ordinary expenses of a family of a very humble rank.

We annex a list of the family of the late Raja now at Benares, as furnished by the eldest of the illegitimate sons, Chandrashekara Swami, who from the circumstances of the only legitimate son being, it is stated "next thing to an idiot" and is treated as the head of the house.

In the event of Her Majesty's Government not considering it expedient to entertain a compromise of the claims of the family, we would respectfully submit that such amount of monthly pension may be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner and Governor-General's agent in Benares for their benefit, as he may consider necessary for their respectable maintenance and support.

List of the family left by the ex-Raja of Coorg at Benares:

i) Rani Nanjammaji, six concubines two father's concubines, two illegitimate daughters, Eramma and Gangamma, One illegitimate son Lingaraja, five illegitimate sons- Chandrashekar, Somashekar, Virabhadra, Nanjunda and Mudraswami. One more illegitimate son was Mudduraj Swami.

(As to Princess Victoria Gowramma- her parentage came under a separate category. Her mother must have been a Kodava women. The Raja had a couple of Kodava women as his wives and Biddanda Somayya s sister was also one of his wives. Then again by the fair cut and the European featufes of Gowramma, her father must have been an European who was then a resident in Benares and with which Englishmen the Raja was in frequent contact. There are stories to say that the Englishmen and women in England had taken Gowramma as an English girl by her fair features and not as an Indian).

(The Princess Gangamma, another daughter of the Raja, was also fair enough, and she was married to Maharaja Jung Bahadur G.C.B., a Rana of Nepal. This author tried to contact the Embassy of Nepal in New Delhi in 1959, to find out some more about the family situation etc of Princess Gangamma of Coorg and Rana Jung Bahadur but without success.)

(The last two para-s this Author's note).

From T.C. Baring, to Sir J. Login and R.M.Martin, India Office, dated the 19th May 1860.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge receipt of yours dated the 27th April, in reply to acquaint you that the Government of India have already been instructed to submit their views with respect to the provision to be made for the maintenance of the family of the late ex-Raja of Coorg, and that attention will again be called to the subject.

From the Governor-General of India, (Lord Cannin),
To Sir Charles Wood, Foreign Secretary (Secretary of State for India)
Simla, 30th April 1860 (No.43)

I have the honour to reply to the several despatches enumerated in the margin regarding the allowances of the family of the ex-Raja of Coorg.

ii) The ex-Raja's death makes it unnecessary for me to offer any opinion on the subject of his memorial, but having regard to the sum which was assigned for the support of the Coorg family during His Highness's life (Rs.5,000 a month) and to the fact that the family is now reduced in number not only by the Raja's death but by the unfortunate suicide of two other members of it, I think Rs. 3,000 a month is a fair but not too liberal an allowance for those who remain in India, and I recommend that this sum be allotted to them hence forward.

iii) But I would treat the allowance of Princess Gowramma as a separate matter. The Princess is a Christian; she can never return to her family in India; the condition in which she is placed in England, and the expenses attendant upon it, are not fully known to the Government of India, and I feel difficulty in saying whether Rs. 400 a month is or is not, a suitable allowance for her in the very particular circumstances in which she stands. Much too will depend upon what her future may be. For these reasons, I would suggest to Her Majesty's Government that the provision for her should be settled in England, and that it should be irrespective of what is done in India for the Hindu members of the family to whom I would allot Rs. 3000 a month.

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If Her Majesty's Government should sanction an allowance of Rs. 3000 a month for the members of the Coorg family in India, I would recommend that it be distributed amongst them in about the proportion noted below with the understanding that (except in the case of the concubines whose stipends will absolutely lapse at their death) on the lapse of each pension by the death of recepients, the Government of India will exercise its judgments to the continuance of any portion of the sum to any relation or dependant of the deceased.

For the Rani Rs. 600, six concubines at Rs. 50 each (Rs.300), five other concubines Rs. 50 each (Rs.250), the legitimate son Lingaraja- Rs. 500, six illegitimate sons Rs. 200 each (or Rs. I200) and a daughter in India Rs. I50. Total- Rs. 3,000.

Sd) Lord Canning G.G.

Enclosures in the above letter included letters from E.B.Gubbins, Superintendant of the ex-Raja of Coorg to Cecil Beadon, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General's letter dated the I6th November I859.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Simpson's letter of the 7th inst. (No.27I), enclosing a copy of the will executed by the late ex-Raja of Coorg in London, on the 24th September last, as well as of a demi-official communication addressed to the Foreign department, Government of India, by James William Kaye.

ii) In reply I have the honour to state that on the intelligence of the demise of the ex-Raja of Coorg reaching me on the 30th ultimo, by electric telegrap, I thought it my duty at once to put a strong guard over the premises occupied by that nobleman's family.

iii) The two elder illegitimate sons happened to be absent on a sporting expedition in Mirzapur district, and were immediately summoned into Benares. On their arrival all the brothers were desired to join and have their late father's treasure dug from the palaces in which it had been concealed, and this was commenced on the 2nd instant.

iv) On the 4th instant, I received D.O. communication from Mr. Montgomery Martin, one of the executors of the will, and from John William Kaye, informing me of the dispositions made by the late Raja.

v) I left Benares on circuit on the 7th inst. but before doing so, I had locked all the valuable property that I could collect into three iron and wooden chests, which have been carefully sealed up. The chest containing the most valuable portion of the property, such as two gold bricks, women s jewellery etc has been moved out into the portico of the house, and a guard put over it.

vi) There was however no list of property whereby I could be guided, and it is impossible for me to say whether all the valuables left by the late Raja have been exhumed or not. The probability is that they have not at all of them exhumed and it was only be exerting my entire influence, and by threatening one of the illegitimate sons with incarceration, when he began to deny there being any buried treasure that I got them delivered up at all.

vii) I hope to be able to make an inventory of the property when I return to Benares, and I have in the meanwhile left Rs. 8000 in cash with the Rani Nanjammaji to enable her to meet the current expense of her household, and to have the funeral obsequies of the two Ranis, Gangamma and Devammaji, decently performed.

viii) I regret to have to inform you that on the intelligence of the demise of the ex-Raja of Coorg reaching the nobleman's widows, Rani Gangamma who had been kept in charge of his affairs, considered her duty to commit suicide by swallowing a large dose of opium. On hearing of her illness, I immediately proceeded to the family residence, summoned the Civil Surgeon, and assisted him in trying to bring her back to consciousness, but the stomach pumps broke, and the emetics had no effect and the lady expired in a few hours. I then took every precaution to prevent poison of any sort being introduced, but I was again summoned there on the Ist inst. by the intelligence that another Rani was dying.

ix) The Civil Surgeon was again sent for, but Rani Devammaji had expired before either he or I could reach the house. I thought it then my duty to take stringent measures to prevent the recurrence of such an event, the more so as I learnt that the third and last Rani named Nanjammaji, was, with one of the concubines, in a dying state, they having, like the last Rani, refused to partake of any food since they had heard of the ex-Raja's death, and I did not quit the house next morning till the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Cheek, had convinced himself that all the household had eaten their food and were doing well.

x) The family left by the ex-Raja of Coorg now consist of one Rani, a lawful widow, six concubines, three of his father's wives or concubines and two of his grand-father's concubines or wives.

There are seven sons whom I had imagined to be all equal and legitimate, but I have now ascertained that there is but one among them, named Lingaraja, who is born of a lawful wife. He is, however, unfortunatdy next thing to an idiot, and speaks with difficulty.

xi) Besides the two daughters- one married to the Rana jung Bahadur (of Nepal) and the other who is now in England, I have ascertained the existence of a fourth daughter, named Gangamma who appears to be eight or nine years old.

xii) I beg, in connection with this subject, to annex a copy of the communication received from the offg. Civil Auditor, North-West Provinces, and to inform you that the allowances of Rs. 5000 per mensem, made for the support of the Coorg family, had been stopped by that officer and to solicit H.E. the Viceroy's orders from the subject of its continuation or otherwise.

Sd) F.B.Gubbins, Resident Officer in Benares.

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From J. Aede, Civil Auditor, North-West Province, Allahabad,
To F.B.Gubbins, Superintendant of the ex-Raja of Coorg, Benares, 9th Nov. 1859.

With reference to the intelligence by a recent mail of the death of the ex-Raja in England, I have the honour to request a certificate of the date on which the event occurred to enable me to audit the accompanying bill for his pension for September last, which is returned for amendment, if necessary.

From the Under-Secretary, to the Government of India, C.U.Aitchinson,
To F.B.Gubbins, Camp- Aligarh, dated the 13th December 1859.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 16th ultimo, submitting a report regarding the family affairs of the late ex-Raja of Coorg, and in reply to communicate to youthe Governor-General's approval of your proceedings.

ii) The suicide of the two Ranis is a subject of much regret to His Excellency.

iii) You will receive hereafter the H.E.'s views regarding the provision which is to be made for the family of the ex-Raja.

Under Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Aligarh,
To the Offg.Secretary, Government of India (Foreign Dept.) Calcutta, dated the 13th December 1859.

With reference to the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Superintendant of the ex-Raja of Coorg, I am directed to request that you will be good as to obtain the opinion of his Honour the President-in-Council as to the provision which should be made for the family of the ex-Raja.

From Fred. Gubbins, to the Secretary, Government of India, with the G.G.,
Benares, 19th Dec, 1859.

In continuation of my letter No. 37 of the 16th ultimo, and in reply to the last paragraph of Mr. Aitchinson's letter No. 673, of the 13th inst. I would beg to be again allowed to draw the attention of the Supreme Government of India to the affairs of the family of the late Raja of Coorg.

The money that I had left with the surviving Rani is stated to have been all of it expended in performing the funeral rights of the late Raja, and his two widows, and the family clamours for more money.

I beg likewise to annex a copy of a letter received from the late Raja's Secretary Mr. Birkett and to submit that if the family allowance was once settled, one of the sons might proceed to England for the purpose of bringing back to this country the two native ladies alluded to by Mr. Birkett, and the late Raja's corpse.

From John James Birkett, to Her Highness Rani Gangammaji of Coorg,
dated the 24th Oct. 1859.
7, Gloucester-Place, Kentish Town, London.

After complements,

As Secretary to H.H.the Raja of Coorg during the whole of his sojourn in England, I deeply regret that it is my painful duty to convey to your Royal Highness the sad intelligence of his death, which event took place on the 24th September last. On the 29th, his remains were temporarily conveyed to Kensel Green cemetry, and his funeral was conducted with every respect due to his royal rank. The neighbourhood in which he lived showed their regret for his loss by closing of their houses on the mournful occasion, for he lived and died respected by all, and his loss was deeply felt, more especially by the poor to whom he was very charitable and good.

I was daily with him during his long illness; he was attended by the first medical man in the country, and by the Queen's physician. He received every kindness and attention from all about him, especially from his two Indian ladies, his attendants, who never ceased to his last moments to watch over and comfort him day and night. I was at his bedside when he expired; he was sensible to the last. He expressed regret and a great anxiety about the two ladies being left unprotected after his death, and was sorry that his son was not in England to take charge of them, but hoped that he would soon arrive on hearing of it. He desired me to write and beg that your Highness would see to their future wants and comfort and make a provision for them both during their life-time out of his pension from the Government. He also expressed a wish that his body should not remain in England, but that it might be conveyed to his native country- Coorg.

I beg to say that the two Indian ladies intend, in accordance with the wish of his late Highness to remain in England until they hear your wishes and intentions, or till the arrival of the prince- your son, to take charge of his father's remains, when they would like to return with him to India, and that as soon as possible, as they do not wish to continue to live in this country.

(668) Y

I have been and still am in charge of His ~~Excellency's~~ Highness's property in the house (his jewels etc,) are under custody and locked up, and a list taken of them, and deposited with the bankers, under the authority of H.H.'s solicitors and executors, and shall feel obliged by an answer being sent to this letter by return mail, and addressed to me. Sd) James Birkett. London.

From the Under-Secretary, Government of India,
To the Secretary to the Governor-General, Fort Williams, ~~the 20th March 1860,~~
(Foreign Department) the 27th December 1859,

In continuation of my letter No. 674, dated the 13th inst. I have the honour to forward for submission to the hon'ble President-in-Council, a copy of a further letter, and of its enclosures, from Mr. Gubbins regarding the provision of the family of the late ex-Raja of Coorg. Sd) C.U.Aitchinson.

From W. Grey, offg. Secretary, Government of India,
To the Secretary to the Governor-General, (Foreign Dept.) the 20th March 1860,

With reference to Mr. Aitchinson's letters dated the 13th and the 27th December, I am directed to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying copy of a correspondence with the Governor-General's agent at Benares relative to the provision to be made for the members of the Coorg family.

ii) It will be observed that the Agent has been already authorised to make such allowance to the family in India as he may deem proper, not exceeding Rs. 2000 a month, and the President-in-Council feels no hesitation in now recommending that the larger amount proposed by the Agent should be provisionally sanctioned, pending the orders of the Secretary of State for India on the case.

iii) I am desired to submit a copy of a minute recorded by Sir Bartle Frere, in regard to the manner of the Agent's proceedings in this case. Sd) W. Grey.

From the offg. Under Secretary, Government of India,
To the Agent to the Governor-General in Benares connected to the ex-Raja's family,
dated the 6th February 1860,

H.E. the Governor-General having forwarded your letters for the opinion of the President-in-Council, as to the provision which should be made for the family of the deceased ex-Raja of Coorg, I am directed to state that it appears to his Honour-in-Council that stipends somewhat on the following scale, will afford a suitable provision for the surviving members of the family.

To the Rani Rs. 500 a month, six concubines Rs. 300, five other concubines Rs. 250, a legitimate son Rs. 500, for the daughter in England Rs. 400, six illegitimate sons Rs. 600, and for the daughter in India Rs. 100. Total Rs. 2650.

ii) Before, however, communicating on the subject with the Governor-General, the President-in-Council is desirous to be favoured with your opinion, and it is possible that circumstances may exist, with which you are acquainted, that may render modifications on the above case advisable. It may, for example, be the case, that one or more of the illegitimate sons have been acknowledged as holding a position superior to the others; and adverting to what is mentioned, regarding the mental condition of the legitimate son, it may not possibly seem necessary to make for him so large a provision as that above suggested.

iii) I am desired, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to communicate your opinion as to the provision which should be made for the several members of the ex-Raja's family.

iv) Pending the final orders of the Government, you are authorised to make such allowances as you may consider necessary for the comfort of the family in India, not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 2000 a month, calculated from the date on which the pension allowed to the Raja was stopped. It should however be carefully explained to them that the amount to be ultimately allowed, will depend upon the views of His. Excellency the Governor-General and of the Home Government. Sd) R.B.Chapman.

From F.B.Gubbins, Agent of the G.-G. in Benares,
To R.B.Chapman, Under Secretary, Fort Williams, Benares, 25th February 1860.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 395, dated the 6th inst. relative to the allowances proposed to be made to the several members of the Coorg family, subsequently to the demise of the late Raja.

ii) In reply, I beg to submit that I do not consider the sum of Rs. 100 a month as in any way an adequate allowance for the several illegitimate sons of this family.

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iii) The fact is, that the custom of the Coorg country differ very much from those of this part of India, and from our own. The ladies of the late Raja's Zenana, whom we style as concubines, are with them called Ranis and occupy an position but little inferior to the real Ranis, and I have been told that of two sisters, one was a Rani and the other a concubine.

iv) The off-spring of these ladies have likewise been always regarded in almost exactly the same light as the one legitimate son, and the elder brother Chandrashekar, who is illegitimate, has invariably acted and been received as the head of the male portion of the family during his father's absence.

v) The executors of the late Raja's will, Sir J. Login and Montgomery Martin, inform me that they have every hope of their being able to compromise the suit laid against the Government for a perpetual commutation of the former allowance of Rs. 5000 per mensem, and I would, therefore, respectfully solicit that the present proposed allowance be raised (as a temporary measure) from Rs. 2650 to Rs. 3000 a month, and that the distribution of this sum be (with the exception of the Princess Gowramma's stipend of Rs. 400) left to the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares.

Should the proposal be acceded to, I shall no doubt be able to keep my portion of the family contented on their monthly allowance of Rs. 2650.

vii) As the family stipend has, however, been retrenched by the civil auditors since the date of the last Raja's demise, I would solicit the favour of an early decision being made on this subject by the Government and of a retrospective effect being given thereto, so as to enable the family to draw their back pay. Sf) Fred Gubbins.

NOTE: It is proposed to allow the daughter in England Rs. 400 a month, and she is quite as illegitimate as the six brothers. It would appear harsh to give her four times as much as is given to them.

(When it is said of the illegitimacy of Victoria Gowramma, it must be said that her mother must have been a Kodava lady who was one of the wives of the last Raja who was in contact with many European officials and civilians while in Benares from 1835 ti 1852, for seventee years.)

Minutes of the hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, the 5th March 1860.

I ~~think~~ do not think that under any circumstances we can go wrong in sanctioning the arrangement proposed by the Agent of the Governor-General, at least till we receive the orders of the Secretary of State for India. I think we should treat this family with the utmost liberality consistent with justice to other parties, and I do not feel satisfied from the tone of Mr. Gubbin's letter that they will meet at his hands with the consideration, which is, I think, due to them. I have no doubt it was impossible to prevent the suicide of the two Ranis, and it may have been necessary to have "threatened with incarceration" the son who seems not to have been aware that it was the Agent's duty to have his father's property dug up and put under lock and key. But the former event should have been reported otherwise than by an incidental and somewhat flippant notice in a letter on another subject written a fortnight after the event, and after attaching all the valuables he could find, the Agent was, I think, bound to make better provision for the daily wants of the family than by reporting, some six weeks afterwards that "the family clamours for more."

Setting aside all higher considerations, it should be remembered that any want of consideration shown to this family at Benares, will speedily be repeated with natural exaggerations in every native court in India and that though the justice of our proceedings in going to war with, and deposing the late Raja has never, I believe, been questioned by competent judges, opinions are by no means so unanimous regarding our later proceedings since he has been our prisoner.

I should, at any rate, wish my remarks regarding the Agent's treatment of the family, to be submitted to the Governor-General, and to the Secretary of State for India. I should fain hope that any want of consideration extended no father than the Agent's manner of expressing himself in his official report, but it is precisely such mistakes of manner which form the sting to such acts of disagreeable duty as it fell to the Agent to discharge; and unless I am entirely mistaken in the view I have expressed, any notice of the matter by His Excellency will have beneficial effect.

It is difficult for anyone who does not personally know the race, to understand how utterly different they are from us, and even from Indian races in all their motives and modes of action, but there is much, even in these few papers, to illustate the wideness of the gulf which separates us, and the difficulty of judging of these by European standards. Sd) H.B.E.Frere.

P.S.: I think it would be well to call for a return of the revenue and expenditure on account of Coorg since its annexation. Has it paid its expenses?

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN.JOURN.(LONDON)

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Minutes by His Excellency the Viceroy & Governor-General of India,
Camp- Hoshiarpur, 30th March 1860. 149

I think that, having regard to the sum which was assigned for the support of the Coorg family during the Raja's life (Rs. 5000 p.m.) and to the fact that the family is now reduced in number, not only by the Raja's death but by the unfortunate suicide of two other members of it, Rs. 3000 a month is fair but not too liberal an allowance for those who remain in India. I recommend that this sum be allotted to them hence forward.

But I would treat the allowance of Princess Gouramma as a separate matter.

This princess is a Christian; she can never return to her family in India. The condition in which she is placed in England and the expenses attendant upon it, are not fully known to the Government of India, and I feel difficulty in saying whether Rs. 400 a month is, or is not, a suitable allowance for her in the very peculiar circumstances in which she stands.

Much too, will depend upon what her future may be!

For these reasons, I would suggest to Her Majesty's Government that the provision for her should be settled in England, and it should be irrespective of what is done in India for the Hindu members of the family, to whom I would allot Rs.3000 a month.

I do not think that Mr. Fred. Gubbins is to be blamed for what he did or wrote in the first of his communications. I was not surprised to hear that the son of the Raja put obstructions in the way of collecting his father's valuables, and that nothing short of the threat of severe measures against himself obtained his cooperation. I think, too, that Mr. Gubbins gave practical proof of his consideration for the family in urging a larger allowance than was at first proposed by them.

But I cannot absolve Mr. Gubbins of flippancy in speaking of the family as "clamouring for more" in the circumstances of uncertainty and difficulty in which they are placed. I believe, however, that there has not been any want of consideration on Gubbin's part in his dealings with the family at any time, although his tone in writing to the Government about their affairs, is, in the first instance, is open to objection. My reasons for this belief is, that I know very few officers indeed who have secured the confidence and respect of the native chiefs and gentry with whom they have been brought into contact, so thoroughly as Mr. Gubbins.

Those were faithful, and those who were of doubtful fidelity (and some of both kinds came under this authority at Benares in the muting), have always spoken of him with the highest respect, and in some cases with gratitude. In more than one notable instance he encouraged and confirmed their loyalty by his kindliness as much as his by his firmness. It will, I am sure, be sufficient if Mr. Gubbins' attention is directed to the unsuitableness of that language to which I have alluded.

If Her Majesty's Government should sanction an allowance of Rs. 3000 a month for the members of the Coorg family in India, I would recommend that it be distributed amongst them in about the proportion suggested by Mr. Gubbins, with the understanding that on the lapse of each pension by the death of recepient, the Government of India will exercise its judgment as to the continuance of any portion of the sum to any relation or dependant of the deceased. Sd) (Lord) Canning, Governor-General.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General,
To the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, Camp- Hoshiarpur,
30th March 1860.

In continuation of Mr. Aitchinson's letter No. 673, of the 13th December last, and with reference to your subsequent letters of the 19th December and the 25th February last, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General has been pleased to sanction, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government an allowance of Rs. 3000 for the family of the late Raja of Coorg, who remain in India, payable from the date on which the allowance of Rs. 5000 a month, granted for the maintenance of the family during the life-time of the deceased Raja.

ii) This sum will be dontributed (as given in a separate list).
The allowance of each member of the family is to be considered as for life but (except in the case of the concubines), with the understanding that on the lapse of each pension by the death of the recepients, the Government of India will exercise its judgment as to the continuance of any portion of the sum to any relative or dependant of the deceased.

iii) Powvisions will be made by Her Majesty's Government (independent of the above allowance) for a suitable maintenance for Princess Gowramma, the daughter of the late Raja, now in England.

iv) I am directed by the Governor-General to caution you against the use of such language in reference to a case of this kind as that the "family clamours for more". A flippant expression of this kind is unfitted for official correspondence, and may not unreasonably give rise to the supposition, that the members of the Coorg family will not receive at your hands the consideration which their rank and circumstance deserve, a supposition which the Governor-General gladly acknowledges would be quite a variance with the confidence and respect with which you have inspired the native chiefs and gentry with whom you have been brought in contact. Sd) C. Beaden

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From Lord H.U,Browne, Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
To Mr. C. Beadon, Secretary to the Government, (Foreign Dept.) Fort Williams,
dated the 20th April 1860.

I have the ~~xxx~~ honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, No. III4, forwarding a copy of the Minute recorded by the Governor-General relative to the maintenance of the Coorg family.

ii) With reference to the remarks relating to Mr. Gubbins, I am directed by the Presidemt-in-Council to transmit to you for submission to His Excellency the accompanying copy of a Minute recorded by the hon'ble Sir Bartle Frere, on the I3th inst.

Minute by Sir H.B.E. Frere, dated the I3th April 1860.

I am glad to accept H.E. the Governor-General's opinion of Mr. F.Gubbins, as conclusive evidence that the apprehensions I expressed were groundless. I had not any previous official knowledge of his mode of dealing with the native of rank, and judged solely from these papers. I should wish the note to be dealt with as my previous note was.

Political Department- Despatch- Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India,
To the Governor-General of India, No. 63, dated the I6th August 1860,

SUB: Governor-General's letter dated the 30th April 1860 (No.43), proposed provision for the family of the late ex-Raja of Coorg. (Extract)

Para 6: "------In this letter Your Excellency recommends that the allowance of Rs. 5,000 a month granted to the ex-Raja of Coorg, should in consequence of his death, and the suicide of two of his Ranis, be reduced to Rs. 3000. With respect to Princess Gowramma's you suggest that a separate provision should be made for her in England- altogether irrespectively of any arrangements that may be made in India for the maintenance of the rest of the family.

Para: 7) Her Majesty's Government approve of the proposed arrangement for the support of the widows and children of the ex-Raja, and of the distribution suggested in the para. 4 of your letter. Separate provision has already been made for the Princess Gowramma who is in the enjoyment of an allowance of £ I000 per ~~month~~ annum, payable at the Treasury of the Indian Office (London)."

From Sir J.S.Login & R.M.Martin, the executors of the ex-Raja's Will,
To the Under Secretary of State for India, dated the I7th May I86I.

In forwarding, for the submission to the hon'ble the Secretary of State for India the accompanying copy of a letter and memorial which we have addressed to the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, on behalf of the late ex-Raja of Coorg, we would respectfully request their favourable consideration to the prayer of our petition, as affording a most desirable opportunity of making a permanent provision for the Coorg family, in a manner equally in accordance with the recent policy towards other State pensioners; creditable to their justice and generousity; beneficial to a distinguished family whose circumstances demand their sympathy, and satisfactory to the public faith.

As the advantages which the Government of India have already derived from the annexation of the Coorg territories, preclude the idea of depriving the family of the small pensions which they now receive (amounting in all, it is believed, to £ 4000 per annum) and as the total amount accruing from the debt will barely suffice to place a family, accustomed, like all State pensioners in India, to a life of indolence and self-indulgence in a position to make provision for their descendants, we venture very respectfully to suggest that a portion of the sum which may be granted to them, may be appropriated to the insurance of the lives of the individual pensioners, for the benefit of their families so as gradually to introduce them to habits of prudent economy, and prevent them from continuing to be dependant encumbrances on the finances of the State.

To the Rt. hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,
From the Executors of the Will of the late Raja of Coorg,
the I7th May I86I,

May it please your Lordships,

In submitting the accompanying material, we would briefly express its object and very humbly and respectfully solicit Your Lordships' favourable consideration to it.

By the judgment of His Honour the Master of the Rolls, in the case of the Raja Viraraja Wodeyar VERSUS East India Company, a large sum of money arising from the DEBT due by the East India Company, to the late ex-Raja of Coorg, having been placed at the disposal of the Crown, under circumstances which still leave much doubt as the proprity of considering it in the light of booty taken in war, we, as executors under the late Raja's will, consider it our duty to petition your Lordships, that the same may be appropriated to the benefit of the family of the deceased Raja, who, through a

(672) 1

single act of ignorant and presumptuous folly, which has been punished in a manner more in accordance with Oriental precedents than with the practice among European nations, have forfeited their position among Indian princes, been deprived of all the benefits which they should have inherited from the loyal fidelity of their ancestors towards the British Government in India, and been placed in a position of precarious dependance of their bounty.

That the claims of the family, on account of loyal services, were of no ordinary character, is shown by the extracts appended to the memorial from the published despatches of the Marquess of Wellesley (then Governor-General of India), the late Duke Wellington, then Arthur Wellesely, and the declarations made by Lieut.-Gen. R. Abercromby, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, in the war against Tipu Sultan, which also serve to show the manner in which the Rajas of Coorg were able to accumulate private

wealth to a considerable amount, and to advance money on loan to the East India Company, when they held the sovereignty of their territories.

We would also very respectfully request the consideration of your Lordships to the fact that irrespective of the promissory notes of the Government of India with interests accruing thereon, amounting in all to about £ 200,000 which have up to this time been retained by the Government of India, but are now shown to be at the disposal of the Crown, the India Government had already derived a great financial and political advantages from the annexation of the Coorg territories to their dominions; seeing that in return for the expenses of a very short and comparatively bloodless camapign, the charges incurred in removing the ex-Raja and his family to Benares, and the payment of an annuity of £ 6000 since I834, they have received a moiety of the booty taken at the capture of Coorg (amounting to £ I60,000) appropriated its yearly revenues estimated at £ 20,000 per annum and have obtained possession of a tract of country of much GEOGRAPHICAL AND STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE, AND VERY FAVOURABLY SITUATED FOR THE LOCATION OF THE EUROPEAN CLONISTS.

Under these circumstances, we venture to hope that Your Lordships will be graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the petition, and to appropriate the amount at your disposal to the benefit of the family, in such manner as to your Lordships may appear best.

London, the I7th May I86I. Sd) Executors under the will of the late ex-Raja of Coorg.

To the Right hon'ble the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,

The humble memorial of Sir J. Spencer Login of Upper Hyde Park Gardens, Bayswater, in the County of Middls Knight, and Robert Montgomery Martin of Eden Villa, Worthing in the County of Sussex, the Executors of the will of the late Viraraja Wodeyar, a Hindu, deceased, and formerly the Raja and sovereign ruler of the principality of the State of Coorg, in the south-west of British India.

SHEW- That in the year I854, the above-named Viraraja Wodeyar, then ex-Raja of Coorg, and residing in England, claiming to be a creditor holding public stock of the Indian Government, being part of their funded debt secured by the public revenues, commenced after a conference as to the steps necessary to be taken, with the Secretary of the hon'ble East India Company (Mr. J.C.Melville), a suit in the Court of the Chancery against the East India Company, to determine the right to two promissory notes of their Indian Government, commonly called Company s Paper, together with arrears of interest thereon, that the one was a note to secure the sum of Madras Rs. 653,940 with interest and six percent standing in the name of Devammaji, the daughter of his uncle, formerly Raja of Coorg, both long since deceased, and that the other was to secure SICCA Rs. 203,900 with interest at four per cent which was made payable to, and stood and still stands in the name of the plaintiff himself, his executors and administrators, or his or their order.

That in the bill of complaint filed in such suit, it was amongst other things, stated that the interest on the said last-mentioned sums respectively had been paid by the East India Company to the plaintiff, from the year I8I7, when he succeeded to the same, and to the Raj or sovereignty of Coorg, on the death of his late father, who was the immediate successor of his said uncle, down to the year I833-34.

That in I834, the Government of India without any adequate cause to justify such act of violence, invaded and took possession of the plaintiff's principality, subjected and confiscated the plaintiff's treasury and other properties, to the value of £ I60,000 by means of a military force, and removed him as a prisoner of war to Benares, where he was detained for eighteen years, until permitted by the Indian Government to visit England, with a view of having his daughter baptised and educated in the Christian faith.

That the surplus revenues of Coorg was then upwards of £ 20,000 annually, and that the same had since been increased for the benefit of the defendants; that the treasure and property so seized was confiscated and distributed as booty betweem the defendants and the troops; but the said promissory notes and the moneys in the public funds represented thereby were considered and treated, upon principles of public policy and the law of Nations, as exempt from the seizure and confiscation, and were set apart, and kept, retained, and dealt with, by the defendants and their Government and agents in India, as property held by them on deposit or trust, and that the said securities had, from time to time been brought forward——

Continued in the next printed Paper.

forward in the public books of the defendants as subsisting charges on the revenues of the defendants.

That the East India Company, by their answer filed in the said suit, stated, by way of defence (amongst other things) to the purport and effect that the only claim of title of the plaintiff to the said promissory notes was as Rajah of Coorg; that the British Government in India, in 1834, declared war against him, entered his territories with an armed force, conquered his country (which up to that time had been in friendly alliance with the British Government), annexed Coorg to the British territories, and made the plaintiff a prisoner of war.

That the East India Company also, by their answer, charged and contended by way of defence to the said suit, that the dominions of the plaintiff, with all the property belonging to him, except only property to the value of 1,000 *l.* which he was permitted to retain, passed to the British Government in India by right of conquest; and that, with the exception before-mentioned, all his property, including therein the said two promissory notes, which they the defendants have caused to be taken possession of by their servants or agents, were by an act of sovereign and political power of the Government of India, forfeited and transferred to such Government; and that, accordingly, the British Government in India afterwards paid no interest on the said two notes; and that, although the registry of the said securities was not immediately cancelled, the only reason was that the British Government in India did not desire to prejudice, under the circumstances, such fair or equitable claims (if any) as could be brought forward respecting the same by any other person than the plaintiff; and it was urged and contended by the answer, that all the acts therein stated to have been done by the British Government in India, were done by the Government of the defendants the East India Company, acting in their political and sovereign character; and it was then submitted by the answer, as matter of law to the judgment of the Court, as a bar to the plaintiff's suit, that the plaintiff could not sustain any suit in any municipal court in respect of matters arising out of such acts. And by the said answer it was admitted that the defendant's Government in India seized and confiscated the treasure and all the other property of plaintiff taken at Coorg, and distributed the same as captured prize booty, under a warrant of his late Majesty King William the Fourth; and that such warrant granted the same to them (the East India Company), in trust, as to one moiety for the Government of India, and as to the other moiety in trust for the troops employed in the Coorg war, and that the same was divided accordingly; but it was denied by the answer that the moneys claimed by the plaintiff in the defendant's public funds, and secured by the said two notes, were considered and treated by the defendants and the Indian Government as exempt from seizure and confiscation, upon principles of public policy, or that the same had not been seized and confiscated; but it was at the same time admitted by the answer that the fact was that the said last-mentioned moneys were not at any time dealt with or distributed as the treasure and other property of the plaintiff had been as aforesaid; but the answer denied the reason stated in the bill of complaint, viz., that the said two notes, and the moneys secured thereby, were not prize or booty.

That the plaintiff died while the suit was pending, and that after two ineffectual attempts at compromise, the same was revived by your memorialists as such executors as aforesaid, under an express authority in that behalf given to them by the will of the plaintiff. *See* Appendix (B.)

That the suit was heard by his Honor the Master of the Rolls, on the 12th and 13th of November 1860, by counsel (noted in the margin), when his Honor was pleased to reserve judgment.

That judgment was delivered by his Honor on the 8th December 1860, when it was (amongst other things) declared and decreed, to the purport and effect following:—That, early in 1834, differences arose between the East Indian Government and the plaintiff; that the former made war against the latter, and that Coorg was taken in April 1834, annexed to the British territory in India, and the plaintiff made a prisoner, and that he practically remained such during his life, although in 1850 permitted to visit this country, where he commenced his suit in 1854; that his property was divided as booty of war, but that neither of the two notes in question was included in the division and distribution; that the defence is, that this court has no jurisdiction to entertain the question; that this is the case of a captive prince taken by a hostile power in war; and in the exercise of its political power, and in its character of a sovereign power, and that if such was a correct description of the transaction, undoubtedly it was not cognizable by any court of justice; that (in the opinion of his Honor), the two promissory notes were held by the plaintiff in his character of Rajah, as part of the *jura regalia* of Coorg. The judgment and decree then further declared and decreed that these two notes were taken possession of by the servants and agents of the defendants, and under circumstances which amounted to a taking possession by the defendants in the exercise of sovereign and political power; and that these acts, therefore, were not subject to the control of the court; and that the Bill of the plaintiff should be therefore (and it was accordingly) dismissed, *but without costs*.

That a copy of this judgment is annexed hereto, and marked as Appendix (C.)

That the warrant of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, mentioned as above in the defendant's answer, bears date the 6th day of June 1835, and recites (amongst other things) the particulars of certain property of the ex-Rajah to the value of 14,96,735 rupees, which, together with the fortress of Coorg, had been reported to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury as captured by the troops of his Majesty, acting in concert with the troops of the East India Company; and that their Lordships had represented unto his Majesty that the same being booty did of right belong to his Majesty in virtue of his Royal prerogative, and that the same should be given and granted in such manner as to his Majesty should seem meet and just; and that a memorial had been addressed to the said Lords Commissioners, on the part and behalf of the East India Company and of the captors, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to the said Company the said booty specially mentioned as above, as to one-half part of the value thereof, for the proper use of the said Company, and as to the other half part for the use of the troops employed in the hostilities; and that the said Lords Commissioners had recommended unto his Majesty to accede to the said prayer, and that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to do so; and his said late Majesty did accordingly, in and by his Majesty's said warrant, give and grant the said portion of the Coorg booty and plunder, in terms of the said prayer, as will appear at large by referring to a copy of the said Royal Warrant, annexed hereto as Appendix (D).

That neither the said two promissory notes nor the moneys (principal or interest) secured thereby were included in the property referred to and granted by the said Royal Warrant; and that no report of such additional booty has ever been made either to his late, or to Her present Majesty; and that, consequently, and in fact, no grant thereof has yet been made.

That the same, according to the answer of the East India Company and the judgment and decree of the Master of the Rolls, belonged to the Rajah of Coorg, and that the same did, therefore, on the hostile seizure of Coorg by the united troops, become forfeited and transferred as booty of war and by right of conquest, together with the first-mentioned portion of his property, to the British Government in India.

That, therefore, *ipso facto*, the said two notes, and the principal and interest secured thereby (including the large arrears of interest accrued thereon since 1833), and all the right, title and interest of the Rajah of Coorg therein, respectively, as a creditor of the East India Company, became vested in his late Majesty, and are now vested in Her present Majesty, to be given and granted as to Her Majesty shall seem meet and just as booty of war, in virtue of the Royal prerogative, according to the declaration in that behalf, respecting the first portion of the Coorg booty, made by his late Majesty in his said Royal Warrant.

That the said East India Company, as the debtors named in the said two promissory notes, were formerly, and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the Statute 21st and 22d of Vict. c. 106, is now, an accounting party to Her Majesty in respect of so much of the revenues of India as are chargeable with and liable for the payment of the moneys (principal and interest) aforesaid, secured in and by the said two notes.

That your memorialists, as the executors of the ex-Rajah of Coorg deceased, deem it their duty to bring the above facts to the knowledge of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and at the same time humbly solicit the Lords Commissioners to advise Her Majesty graciously to grant to your memorialists, for the use and benefit of his family, the notes and moneys aforesaid, or some portion thereof; and as reasons for their Lordships so doing, your memorialists crave leave to bring to their Lordships' notice and consideration the additional facts following:—

That it is matter of history that the political and friendly alliance and active co-operation of the Rajahs of Coorg, first secured by a treaty in 1790, with the late uncle of the ex-Rajah, have been of the greatest importance and value to the British Government in India during hostilities with the Government of Mysore; and in particular in assisting with his troops and provisions, in the defeat of Tippoo Sultaun in the wars of 1791 and 1799, which led to the cession of half his dominions to the East India Company.

That extracts from the Wellesley and Wellington Despatches, and from the correspondence of Lieutenant General Sir R. Abercromby, respecting the Coorg family are annexed hereto, and marked as Appendix (E.), Nos. I. and IV.

That the alliance and friendship thus auspiciously begun, continued not only during the remainder of the life of the uncle, but also during that of his successor (in the Raj of Coorg) his brother, who was the father of the ex-rajah; and also during many years of the latter's reign, namely from 1821 up to the year 1833.

That the differences and disputes which then arose between the ex-Rajah and the Government of the East India Company, and led to war, involved questions of public law only.

That the ex-Rajah had made repeated respectful demands to the Government of the East India Company for the delivery up (in order to be brought to trial) of one of his subjects, a murderer, who had fled into their territories. His demands were not acceded to, contrary, as it is submitted, to the principles laid down by a great writer on international law, Vattel, *see* Book ii., c. 6, sect. 75, as well as to the customary practice established between the Government of the Rajah and that of the East India Company. *Vide* Wellington Supplementary Despatches, vol. iii, p. 195.

That the ex-Rajah, acting in the belief that, as a sovereign ruler, he was bound to assert his rights, and to act according to what he believed to be the principles of the law of nations, ordered a native servant of one of the members of the Madras Council to be seized in Coorg, and detained until the Coorg criminal was delivered up.

That this act of the ex-Rajah, and his subsequent refusal to deliver up the servant unconditionally, as demanded by the Government of the East India Company, were the sole causes of the declaration of war by the latter in 1834; and which was immediately followed by the dethronement of the ex-Rajah and the annexation of his country to the East India Company's territories; and the Rajah was thereafter detained as a prisoner of war.

That the net surplus revenue of Coorg, after providing for all charges, and the expenses of administration, was about 200,000 rupees annually; and that it is understood that the surplus revenue subsequently increased largely, and has been carried into the public treasury of the East India Company for the general purposes of the British Indian Government.

That the East India Company only allowed the ex-Rajah a pension of 60,000 rupees, or 6,000 *l.* per annum, for the support of himself and his numerous family, and his retainers and dependants, who accompanied him from Coorg to Benares, where he was kept and detained.

That the ex-Rajah's conduct during the long period which elapsed from his dethronement in 1832 to his death in 1859, was most excellent and praiseworthy; and that, notwithstanding his great misfortunes, he exhibited at all times respect and attachment to the British Crown. *See* Appendix (F.), Nos. I. to III.

That his immediate family, exclusive of the numerous retainers attached to the household of a native prince, consisted, at the time of his death, of three Ranees, seven sons, and three daughters.

That the sons reside at Benares with the late Rajah's principal wife, and are entirely dependent upon the very small life-pensions which are granted to them by the Government of India for their support and that of their families.

That of the three daughters, one, the Princess Victoria Gouramma, of Coorg, was brought to England as a child by the ex-Rajah in 1851, and at his request and under his sanction was baptized according to the rites of the Church of England, Her Majesty the Queen having graciously condescended to become sponsor for the child; and the Princess has since been brought up and educated in England in the Christian faith, and in all respects as an English lady, and is now the wife of Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, late of the East India Company's Service, and that considering her title, position, and rank, and acquired habits from residing in this country, she requires considerably more for her proper maintenance than the other members of her family; while by Hindoo law (which, according to the direction in his will, must govern the distribution of the small savings which, by strict economy, the ex-Rajah was able to leave), she, in common with his other daughters, will be excluded, as your memorialists are advised, from all participation in such savings.

That the second daughter is the wife of his Excellency Jungh Bahadur, G.C.B., the distinguished Minister of Nepaul; and that the third is also said to be residing at the Nepaulese court with her sister.

That your memorialists would humbly entreat the Lords Commissioners to take under their especial care the interests of these persons, the remaining members of the Royal

Family of Coorg, towards whom a legitimate sympathy may be felt in their misfortunes, and in their present uncertain pecuniary condition and circumstances; and more especially when it is considered that they are the descendants, or immediate connexions, of the Rajahs of Coorg, to whose friendship and alliance the British Government in India were largely indebted at a very critical period of their history, when their position in that country was endangered by the ambition and treachery of their great enemy Tippoo Sooltan, in the important Mysore wars, as above mentioned.

That your memorialists are the more inclined to hope for a just and liberal consideration of the claims of the Coorg family, by reason of the great generosity lately shown by the Government of India towards Prince Golaum Mahommed and the numerous descendants of Tippoo Sooltan. It will be remembered that the descendants of Tippoo Sooltan have had, since 1799, princely pensions, and have had lately made to them (in 1860), by the Government of India, a large and liberal grant out of the revenues of India to render them independent, and to release them from any longer suffering from the admitted degrading influences of continuing pensioners on the State.

That, in now humbly pressing on the attention of their Lordships the several members of the ex-Rajah's family as proper and fitting objects for the bounty of Her Majesty when granting the above booty, your memorialists would beg to draw their Lordships' special consideration to the peculiar position of the family, and to the nature of the subject in this case, seized or taken possession of as booty by the East India Company, and to their equivocal and questionable act in seizing and treating such a subject at all as booty.

That the subject was a DEBT—stock in the public funds—a portion of their own public funded DEBT, which was created by a former Rajah of Coorg advancing and paying out of his own funds, by way of loan, to the East India Company, as the Governors of India, according to their state and commercial exigencies and requirements from time to time, SUMS OF MONEY WHICH WERE SO LENT IN ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE AND TRUST IN THEIR PUBLIC FAITH.

That your memorialists submit that among nations who respect and observe the rules of international law, stock in the public funds is respected as a sacred deposit, kept under the guarantee of the national faith, and is not allowed to be affected by war; and therefore if, through policy, the payment of the interest should be suspended during hostilities, the right to the interest revives when these hostilities cease, and is claimable along with the principal.

That the following extracts from Vattel clearly demonstrate the above principle of international law:—

> "Everything that belongs to the nation is subject to reprisals, whenever it can be seized, *provided it be not a deposit intrusted to the public faith.* As it is only in consequence of that confidence which the proprietor has placed in our good faith that we happen to have such deposit in our hands, it ought to be respected even in case of open war. Such is the conduct observed in France, England, and eleswhere, with respect to money which foreigners have placed in the public faith."—(Vattel's Law of Nations, Book ii., chap. 18, sect. 344). "The State does not so much as touch *the sums which it owes to the enemy.* Money lent to the public is everywhere exempt from confiscation and seizure in case of war."—(*Ibid*, Book iii., chap. 5, sec. 77, page 323).

That the hostilities in this case closed with the capture of Coorg, and were not again renewed; and the annexation of the country to the territories of the East India Company, and the consequent transformation of the people into British subjects, immediately followed.

That your memorialists humbly submit that the late ex-Rajah was severely punished for his errors and mistakes, whatever they may have been, by a long exile from his country—deprived of throne, rank, property, and liberty; and they humbly hope that the consideration of this, as well as the consideration of his patient endurance of misfortunes, his praiseworthy conduct during his exile, always showing respect for and attachment to the British Crown, the eminent services and friendly alliance of the Rajahs of Coorg (up to the time when the disputes on questions of public law arose, and led to hostilities with the last Rajah), acknowledged both by the Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Wellesley, and also the now dependent and unfortunate position of his blameless and innocent family (being all that remains of the Royal Family of Coorg), will induce the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to take a favourable view of the present application of your memorialists.

And your memorialists humbly pray that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to graciously give and grant to your memorialists, as such executors as aforesaid, for the use and benefit of all the several members of the ex-Rajah's family now alive, or to the said members themselves personally, for their adequate and permanent support, and so and in such manner as to render them independent, and not merely Government pensioners, so that they may become useful and honourable members of society, and in such shares and proportions as to Her Majesty shall seem right, the said additional booty—viz., the said two promissory notes and the moneys, both principal and interest, including arrears of interest, secured thereby, now due and hereafter to become due thereon, or such part or parts thereof, respectively, as to Her Majesty shall seem right. Or that the said Lords Commissioners will be pleased to advise Her Majesty to refer, under Section 4 of Statute 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41, the matters aforesaid, or such of them as Her Majesty shall think fit, to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for hearing or consideration, and so that such Committee may advise Her Majesty thereon.

And your memorialists shall ever pray, &c.

(signed) *J. S. Login.*
R. M. Martin.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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Appendix (A.)

Form of Promissory Notes.

Fort William, 1 May 1832.

No. I.—Promissory Note, at four per cent., for 203,900 Calcutta sicca rupees. Registered at the Accountant General's Office, No. 1733 of 1832-33.

(signed) *J. Alexander,*
Accountant General.

The Governor General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from Veer Rajundur Wadeer, Rajah of Coorg, the sum of 203,900 Calcutta sicca rupees, as a loan to the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of 203,900 sicca rupees to Veer Rajundur Wadeer of Coorg, his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment to be given by the Governor General in Council, in the Government Gazette, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of 203,900 sicca rupees, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said Veer Rajundur Wadeer, Rajah of Coorg, his executors or administrators, or his or their order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment aforesaid, when the amount of interest will be payable with the principal; and such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of this note all further interest shall cease. The Governor General in Council hereby further engages that the said loan shall not be paid off before the 1st of May 1834.

(signed) By the authority of the Governor General in Council,
H. T. Prinsep, Secretary to the Government.

Received in cash the 12 months' interest due on this note, from 1st May 1832 to the 1st May 1833, sicca rupees 8,156.

Appendix No. 2 is a copy of No. 1, granted by the Governor in Council of Madras, in the name of Rajah Ling Rajundur Wadeer.

No. II.—Promissory Note for 653,940 Madras Rupees.

Fort St. George, 1 February 1811.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from her Highness Dayoo Amabjy, Rance of Coorg, the sum of 653,940 Madras rupees, as a loan to the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay and discharge the said loan, by paying unto the said her Highness Dayoo Amabjy, Rance of Coorg, her executors or administrators, or her or their order, the principal sum of 653,940 Madras rupees aforesaid, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the Register of Notes and Bonds of this Presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, according to the condition of the advertisement published in the Madras Government Gazette of the 2d December 1809, and by paying the interest accruing thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the day of the date hereof, by half-yearly payments, from year to year, in cash, at the General Treasury at the Presidency, until the principal shall be discharged.

Accountant General's Office. Registered as No. 65 of 1828 and 1829.

(signed) *F. F. Clementson,*
Deputy Accountant General.

(signed) By the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council
R. Clive, Chief Secretary to Government.

I do hereby certify that the within is a registered promissory note, and that interest has been paid for 210 months, or to the 1st August 1828, as per register.

Examined; *R. da Silva.*

Certified, 20th January, 1829, *F. F. Clementson,*
Deputy Accountant General.

Madras, 2d October, 1829. Received in cash the 12 months' interest, due on the 1st August last, *Rs.* 39,236 6. 4. *Vide* letter from Government, dated 2d December 1829.
Binny & Co., Attorneys, and Agents of the Rajah of Coorg.

Madras, 20th August 1830. Received in cash the 12 months' interest, due on the 1st August, Madras *Rs.* 39,236 6. 4. *Vide* letter from Government, dated 25th August 1830.
Binny & Co., Attorneys.

Madras, 23d September 1831. Received in cash the 12 months' interest, due on the 1st ultimo, Madras *Rs.* 39,236 6. 4.
Binny & Co., Attorneys.

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                C         TO THE MAIN PROGRAM TO READ THE NEXT MOVE.
ISN 0024        C       IF ((MOVENO(IZ).EQ.999).OR.(MOVENO(IZ).EQ.998))RETURN 1
                C            IF THE MOVENO IS 997, IT INDICATES THE MOVE IS NOT TO BE RECORDED.
                C            I PLACED THIS HERE SO THAT IF SOMEONE HAD JUST PLACED A POSITION INTO
                C            BOARD AND WANTED THIS POSITION TO BE PRINTED WITHOUT MAKING A MOVE
                C            FIRTS HE COULD NUMBER THE MOVE 997 AND INCLUDE A DUMMY MOVE (A
                C            SQUARE WHICH IS EMPTY MOVING TO ITSELF).
ISN 0026        C       IF (MOVENO(IZ).NE.997)IZ=IZ+1
                C            IF THE COLOR IS GIVEN AS 8 OR 9, RETURN CONTROL TO THE MAIN PROGRAM
                C            WITHOUT PRINTING A DIAGRAM OR ANY OF THE HEADINGS FOR A DIAGRAM.
ISN 0028        C       IF(((COLOR(IZ-1).EQ.8).OR.(COLOR(IZ-1).EQ.9)).AND.(IZ.NE.1))
                C      *RETURN 1
ISN 0030        C       IF (MOVENO(IZ).EQ.997)WRITE (6,4)
ISN 0032        C       IF (MOVENO(IZ).EQ.997)RETURN 2
                C            THE REST OF THIS PROGRAM MERELY PRINTS THE MOVE MADE BEFORE PRINTING
                C            THE DIAGRAM IN THE PROPER FORMAT.
ISN 0034        C       IF (COLOR(IZ-1)/2*2.NE.COLOR(IZ-1))GO TO 8
ISN 0036        C       IF (PROMOT(IZ-1).LT.1)GO TO 30
ISN 0038        C       WRITE (6,7)MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ-1),QB(IZ-1),RA(IZ-1),RB(IZ-1),
                C      *PROMOT(IZ-1),MOVENO(IZ),B(IZ-1)
ISN 0039        C       RETURN 2
ISN 0040        C  30   WRITE (6,1)MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ-1),QB(IZ-1),RA(IZ-1),RB(IZ-1),
                C      *MOVENO(IZ),B(IZ-1)
ISN 0041        C       RETURN 2
ISN 0042        C  8    IF (PROMOT(IZ-1).GT.0)GO TO 5
ISN 0044        C       WRITE (6,2)MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ-1),QB(IZ-1),RA(IZ-1),RB(IZ-1),
                C      *MOVENO(IZ),B(IZ-1)
ISN 0045        C       RETURN 2
ISN 0046        C  5    WRITE (6,3)MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ-1),QB(IZ-1),RA(IZ-1),RB(IZ-1),
                C      *PROMOT(IZ-1),MOVENO(IZ),B(IZ-1)
ISN 0047        C       GO TO 723
ISN 0048        C  21   WRITE (6,23)COLOR(IZ),MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ),QB(IZ),RA(IZ),RB(IZ),
                C      *PROMOT(IZ),B(IZ),MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ),QB(IZ),RA(IZ),RB(IZ),PROMOT(IZ)
ISN 0049        C       STOP
ISN 0050        C  22   WRITE (6,24)COLOR(IZ),MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ),QB(IZ),RA(IZ),RB(IZ),
                C      *PROMOT(IZ),B(IZ),MOVENO(IZ),QA(IZ),QB(IZ),RA(IZ),RB(IZ),PROMOT(IZ)
ISN 0051        C       STOP
ISN 0052        C  1    FORMAT('1POSITION AFTER',I5,2X,4I1,5X,I3,2X,2A8,T105,
                C      *'POSITION AFTER')
ISN 0053        C  2    FORMAT('1POSITION AFTER  ',I3,2X,'.....  ',4I1,6X,I3,
                C      *'  .....  ',2A8,T105,'POSITION AFTER')
ISN 0054        C  3    FORMAT('1POSITION AFTER  ',I3,2X,'.....  ',5I1,I8,
                C      *'  .....  ',2A8,T105,'POSITION AFTER')
ISN 0055        C  4    FORMAT('1')
ISN 0056        C  7    FORMAT('1POSITION AFTER  ',I3,2X,5I1,5X,I3,2X,2A8,T105,
                C      *'POSITION AFTER')
ISN 0057        C  23   FORMAT('1THE PROGRAM WAS TERMINATED DUE TO AN IMPOSSIBLE MOVE. THE
                C      * DATA CARD READ'/
                C      *' ',T20,I1,1X,I3,1X,5I1,1X,2A8/
                C      *' WHICH TRANSLATES INTO THE MOVE'/
                C      *' ',I3,5I1/
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Appendix (B).

Extract from the Last Will and Testament of *Veer Rajundur Wadeer*, Ex-Rajah of Coorg.

I hereby authorise and empower Sir John Login and Robert Montgomery Martin, my executors, or the survivor of them, or other the trustee or trustees of this my will, or the person or persons who for the time being shall be my personal representative or representatives, at their or his own absolute discretion, to carry on and prosecute, or to refer to arbitration, or compound or otherwise settle, or to discontinue the suit in the High Court of Chancery in England, which I have instituted against the late East India Company, and now in prosecution against the Secretary of State in Council of India; and also to institute and prosecute any other proceeding in any court of judicature for recovering and enforcing payment of the moneys the subject-matter of the said suit. I earnestly request and implore the Government of India, administered in the name or on behalf of the Sovereign of England, to pay to or for the benefit of my said three wives and my said children, the pension which has been hitherto paid to me or for my use by the Government of India, or to make some other suitable provision for them.

London, 20 June 1859.

Appendix (C).

Copy of the Judgment and Decree of His Honour the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 8th day of December 1860.

Rolls Court, Chancery Lane,
Saturday, 8 December 1860.

Wadeer *v.* The East India Company.

The Master of the Rolls.—This is a suit instituted by the ex-Rajah of Coorg, against the East India Company, to recover two Government promissory notes, together with the interest secured by them. One of them is a note to secure the sum of 653,940 Madras rupees, with interest at 6 per cent., and the other to secure 203,900 sicca rupees, with interest at 4 per cent.

The circumstances connected with the origin of these notes are not very material for the decision of the question in this cause. Rajah Veer, the Rajah of Coorg, had advanced money to the East India Company, in respect of which he was a creditor, holding notes of the Government, issued under the authority and by the sanction of the Government. One of these notes (namely, that for 653,940 Madras rupees) was made out in the name of his daughter, Dayoo Amahjy; the other note was made out in the name of the Rajah himself, and was originally for 278,800 sicca rupees. The former note still remains in the name of the Princess Dayoo Amahjy, for the amount I have mentioned, with interest at 6 per cent. The other note has been cancelled, partly paid off; and ultimately a new note for 203,900 sicca rupees, with interest at 4 per cent., was issued on the 1st of May 1832, and was made payable to the plaintiff, his executors and administrators. I call him the plaintiff, though he died pending the suit, and it has been revived by his legal personal representative, but nothing turns on this.

At the beginning of the year 1834 the plaintiff was Rajah of Coorg, and was a creditor of the East India Company for the amount secured by both these notes, both of which were then in his possession or power. Whether his possession of or title to them was attributable to his royal character as Rajah of Coorg, or to his private character, is a question of material importance in the determination of this question, to which I shall presently address myself. Early in 1834, differences arose between the East India Government and the plaintiff. The Government made war against the plaintiff, and in April 1834 Coorg was taken, his territories were annexed to the British territory in India, and the plaintiff himself was made a prisoner. His property was divided as booty of war. This, however, which was divided, did not, in fact, include either of the notes, as will appear from an inventory of such booty, which was made out and proved in the cause. The ex-Rajah practically remained a prisoner during the remainder of his life. He was permitted to visit this country in 1850, and in 1854 this Bill was filed.

The defence is, that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the question; that this is a case of the property of a captive prince taken by a hostile Power in war, and in the exercise of its political power, and in its character of a Sovereign Power. If this be a correct description of it, such a transaction, undoubtedly, is not cognisable by any court of justice. The East India Company obtained possession of the two notes in the following manner:—The note for 203,900 sicca rupees had been left by the plaintiff in the hands of Mr. Casamajor, the British Resident at Mysore, of which Coorg was a dependency; and in January 1835 Captain Chalmers, the Superintendent at Mysore, took possession of this note, giving a receipt for it to the Resident at Mysore. It was then sealed up in a cover, which was fastened with the official seal of the Commissioner of the Mysore Government. It was then placed in the Treasury, where it has since remained, and no interest has been paid upon it since 1834. The other note was, in 1834, in the hands of Messrs. Binny & Co., as the agents of the plaintiff; and after some correspondence and a considerable delay, it was, in 1840, delivered up to the defendants on giving an indemnity to Messrs. Binny & Co., and by the defendants it was deposited in the Government Treasury. No interest has been paid upon it since 1834.

I think that the acts proved establish that these notes were taken possession of by and on the part of the defendants. Much stress was laid in argument before me, on the endorsement on the original cover in which the note for 203,900 sicca rupees was placed and sealed up when delivered to the agent of the defendants, which endorsement is to this effect, namely (it is in both languages, both in Hindustani and in English): "A Bengal promissory note for 203,900 sicca rupees, belonging to the ex-Rajah of Coorg." But, after carefully considering this, I think that nothing turns on this endorsement. It was clearly not meant to be, and I think it cannot be, properly interpreted to constitute any waiver on the

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part of the defendants to the property of the note, if, independently of any such endorsement, they were entitled to it. Neither can it be treated as a declaration of trust, or any disclaimer of ownership on their part. It seems to me to have been intended to be, and that it really is, only a mere description of the source from whence the property was derived, and that it does not amount to any admission that the defendants are trustees of it for the plaintiff.

The principal difficulty I have felt in this case has arisen from the double character filled by the defendants, the East India Company. They were both a Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies and a Sovereign Power; and, so far as the Rajah of Coorg was concerned, a Sovereign State wholly independent and at war with him. From hence follows, that the acts done by the defendants are frequently of an ambiguous character, and that it becomes extremely difficult to ascertain whether any particular act is to be attributed to the exercise of the political power of a Sovereign State, or to the act of a Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies. If this case can fairly be represented to be the instance of a foreign power taking prisoner an enemy, and by means thereof, and whilst so holding him, obtaining the possession of documents which established his right to recover a debt due from another to him in his private capacity, then I am clear that the plaintiff is entitled to relief; and the circumstance that the defendants constitute both the conquering power and the debtor, does not in any respect vary the question. But if the notes were the property of the plaintiff in his character of Rajah, and if they were taken possession of by the defendants in the exercise of their sovereign and political power, then I am equally clear that this Court cannot interfere. On the first point, the evidence satisfies me that these notes belonged to the plaintiff in his character of Rajah of Coorg, and not in any private character apart from such office. It is clear to me, that unless he had been Rajah of Coorg he could not have had any right to them, or any means of obtaining possession of them, nor could he have procured the payment of the interest or dividends due upon them. This is, I think, very important. The burthen lies on the plaintiff to establish that the notes were his property in his private right; and it would have been necessary for him, in order to establish this, to show that, according to the law regulating the inhabitants of Coorg, he would have been possessed of them if he had not been the Rajah. Not only has he not complied with these obligations, but the evidence, as far as it goes, shows that he would not have been so entitled but for his character of Rajah. If so, they were held by him as part of the *jura regalia*, and not as *jus privatus*. They were both taken possession of, one by the Superintendent Commissioner, the political officer of the Government, and the other under an indemnity given to the agent of the plaintiff in the manner to which I have already referred. These circumstances, in my opinion, amount to a taking possession of them by the defendants in the exercise of their sovereign and political power. It is clear that, in this act of taking possession of the notes, it was in no mercantile character that they could have taken or retained them. If this be so, as in my opinion it is, then the authorities to which I was referred, and which I have carefully examined from Vattel, and various other cases, particularly those in the Duke of Newcastle's Answer to the Prussian Government on the seizure of the Silesian debt due to British subjects, do not apply to this case; but the case falls within the rule laid down, and the cases cited in the case of *The East India Company* v. *The Rajah of Tanjore*; and I am of opinion that the taking possession of the notes by the East Indian Government were acts done in the exercise of their sovereign power, and that those acts are not subject to the control of this Court. I must, therefore, direct the Bill to be dismissed, but I must do so without costs.

Appendix (D.)

Copy of the Royal Warrant of his late Majesty King William IV., granting the Booty which had been taken at Coorg.

WILLIAM R.

William the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c., To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas the Commissioners of Our Treasury have represented unto Us, that as it had been made appear to them, by a report of Our Procurator General, that hostilities having been commenced against the Rajah of Coorg in the East Indies, the fortress of that Rajah was invested and taken possession of on or about the 6th day of April in the year 1834, by certain of Our troops and of the troops of the East India Company, and considerable booty taken therein, an account of which had been rendered to the same Company by the agents employed for that purpose, of which the following is a statement:—

	Rs.
From the fort and town of Maddakaree and its neighbourhood, and by the sale of various properties and effects taken therein - -	12,49,834
Amount of concealed treasure dug up at Ramasawuy Kenaway, estimated at - - - - - - - - - -	2,19,402
Amount of two bags of gold coins dug up at the same place - -	17,984
Amount of two bags of gold coin given up by Chin Buswapah -	9,515
Rs.	14,96,735

And whereas Our said Commissioners have further represented unto Us that the said booty does of right belong to Us in virtue of Our Royal Prerogative, and that the said booty should be given and granted in such manner as to Us should seem meet and just. And whereas, as a memorial has been addressed to Our said Commissioners on the part and behalf of the East India Company and of the captors, praying that we would be graciously pleased to grant to the said Company all such booty and plunder, stores, provisions, and things as are hereinbefore mentioned to have been taken during the said hostilities in Coorg territory, and also all such ordnance and military stores as were taken possession of in the said fort and territories of the said Rajah of Coorg, as to one-half part of the value thereof, for the proper use of the said Company, and as to the other half part thereof for the use of the commander, officers, and men belonging to the army employed in the hostilities before mentioned, and that We would give such directions as to the appropriation and distribution of the said plunder and booty amongst the said forces as to Us shall seem fit. And whereas Our said Commissioners have recommended unto Us to accede to the prayer of the said Memorial by granting the booty in question in manner hereinafter mentioned, to which We being graciously pleased to condescend, We do hereby give and grant to the East India Company all such booty and plunder, stores, provisions, and things as are hereinbefore mentioned to have been taken during the said hostilities in Coorg territory, and also all such ordnance and military stores as were taken possession of in the said fort and territories of the said Rajah of Coorg, in trust as to one-half part of the value thereof for [illegible]

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of the said Company, and as to the other half part thereof in trust for the use of the commander, officers and men belonging to the army employed in the hostilities before-mentioned, to be distributed to and amongst them according to the usage of the army in India; and We are graciously pleased to order and direct, that in case any doubt shall arise respecting the claims to share in the distribution of the moiety hereby granted to the captors, or respecting any demand upon the said captured booty, the same shall be determined by the said East India Company, or by such person or persons to whom they shall refer the same, which determination thereupon made, shall with all convenient speed be notified in writing to the Commissioners of our Treasury, and the same shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes, unless within three months after the receipt thereof, at the office of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, We shall be pleased otherwise to order, hereby reserving to Ourselves to make such order therein as to us shall seem fit. Given at Our court at St. James's, the 6th day of June 1835, in the fifth year of our reign.

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Appendix (E.)

Extracts from the *Wellesley* and *Wellington* Despatches, &c., respecting the Coorg Family.

No. I.—Declaration made by Lieutenant General Sir *Robert Abercromby*, Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army in the War against *Tippoo Sultaun*, dated Cannanore, 31 March 1793.

Hallaree Veera, Rajah of Coorg, "entered most heartily into the war (1791–92), and supplied the Bombay Army under my command with a quantity of grain and cattle, without which the troops would have been greatly distressed, and for which he has hitherto declined taking any pecuniary compensation. From the commencement of the war till its conclusion, the Rajah continued most firmly attached to the interests of the Company, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Tippoo to seduce him."

In a letter to the Rajah, dated Madras, 23d September 1793, Sir Robert Abercromby says "I shall always be extremely glad to hear from you, and to know from yourself that you and your people prosper and are happy, as the friendship which I entertain for you can only end with my life."

No. II.—From Despatches of the Marquis *Wellesley*, Governor General of India.

To the Commissioners of Malabar.

Fort St. George, 10 April 1799.

After thanking the Commissioners for the establishment of large magazines of grain in Coorg, to provision the army besieging Seringapatam, his Lordship proceeds—"The Rajah of Coorg has seconded my views, and the exertions of the Company's servants on this occasion, with a degree of spirit, energy, and fidelity which confirm the high character he had justly obtained in the late war (alluding to the great services rendered by the Rajah to the Marquis Cornwallis during the Mysore Campaigns in 1791–2). I have expressed my sense of his zealous attachment and honourable services in a letter which will be forwarded to you by the Persian translator, with a copy for your information. * * * I have no doubt that the exertions of the Rajah to collect grain for the use of the army will be continued as long as they shall be necessary, with the same spirit which has hitherto distinguished them." (Vol. i. page 523.)

On the 23d May 1804, the Marquis Wellesley, in forwarding a sword to the Rajah (who fought at the head of his troops in defence of British supremacy), and granting an extension of territory to the Coorg dominion, said "I have had frequent occasion to express to you the sentiments of approbation with which I have contemplated the zeal and attachment which you have uniformly manifested during a long course of years towards the British Government."

Extracts from the Supplementary Despatches of Field Marshal the Duke of *Wellington*.

No. III.—In my journey through Coorg I saw the Rajah. He appeared to be much afraid that we, on the eastern side of the Peninsula, were not aware of the services which he had it in his power to render to the Company, and that we should listen to his enemies, who, he said, were very desirous of prejudicing us against him. After a long conversation he appeared better reconciled to us than he was at first. There is more simplicity in his manners and in what he says, and apparently more sincerity, than in any native that I have yet seen. He is much attached to the English, and it would certainly be a misfortune if he were to be estranged from us.—(Vol. i. page 507).

It may, therefore, be fairly concluded, that by the liberality of the Rajah of Coorg, the Company's treasury is richer at this moment no less than six lacs of rupees than it would have been if he had taken payment of the money expended, and for the supplies furnished by him. In this view of the question I do not take into consideration the nature of his services, or the time at which they were rendered; but I have stated particularly what the supplies furnished by him would have cost the Company if they had been furnished by any other person, as I formed thereon the amount of remuneration which I intend to recommend to your Lordship to grant to him.—(Vol. i. page 320).

I have seen the Rajah of Coorg three or four times on my journeys through this country; I have had constant intercourse with him, and I think him by far the best native that I have ever met. (Letter to the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Secretary to the Governor General, Vol. ii. page 410).

Circular to the Collectors in Malabar and Canara.

Sir, Seringapatam, 19 October 1801.

I have to inform you that, at the desire of the Governor General, the Governor of Goa has permitted the Rajah of Soonda to go from Goa into the Koorg country in order to marry the daughter of the Rajah of Koorg; and I have sent to the Rajah of Soonda a passport, and I have written to the officers commanding stations in Malabar and Canara to request that they will give the Rajah of Soonda every assistance, and that the

him every attention on his passage through the districts under their command. I am convinced that your knowledge of the *long and faithful services rendered to the Company by the Rajah of Coorg*, will induce you to give orders that every attention may be paid by the Company's servants under your authority, to a person about to be so nearly allied to him as the Rajah of Soonda, on his passage through your district. *The Rajah of Coorg has been in the habit of paying the greatest attention, not only to officers who may have had occasion to pass through his country, but even to private soldiers and Sepoys, and large detachments, and for some time even the whole Bombay army have been entertained by him*; for this reason, I should hope that, if it were possible, the Rajah of Soonda might pass through the Company's territories with his small train without expense to himself; and I am the more anxious upon this subject because I do not think it probable that this treatment of him can be drawn into a precedent on any future occasion. You, however, must be the best judge, and I only mention it for your consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Arthur Wellesley.*

No. IV.—From Colonel *Beatson's* Official Account of Mysore War, p. lxxiv., Appendix.

"Rice and grain collected in the Coorg country for the use of the British army: rice 6,360,000 lbs., being, at 1 lb. per man, equal to the subsistence of 40,000 men for 159 days. Grain, 560,000 lbs., being t 10 lbs. per day per horse, grain for 2,800 horses for 20 days."

See also, from above-named work, letter from the Rajah of Coorg to the Governor General, received by his Lordship 14th April 1799, containing an account of the Battle of Sedaseer, and the means by which the position of the Mysore army was ascertained and its defeat secured, owing in a great measure to the conduct of the Raiah.

Appendix (F.)

No. I.—Minute recorded by Lieutenant Colonel *Carpenter*, Agent to the Governor General of India.

Benares, 1 January 1848.

The period for my departure from Benares and return to Europe having arrived, I cannot part with his Highness the Rajah of Coorg, without giving him a testimonial of the sentiments with which he has inspired me.

Since the Rajah quitted his palace in Coorg, in April 1834, he has been under my charge, and I have infinite satisfaction in recording the quiet, peaceable, and exemplary behaviour of his Highness during the long period of nearly 14 years that I have been a constant observer of his conduct, and which has been several times favourably noticed in my various reports to the Supreme Government.

I am aware that, subsequent to the Rajah's deposal, numerous charges of cruelty and oppression, whilst he reigned in Coorg, have been brought against him; but I am bound in justice to declare, that during the whole time he has been under my care, no evidence of a cruel disposition has ever been exhibited; on the contrary, his manners and habits are mild and gentle in the extreme, and he has invariably won the regard and esteem of all parties with whom he came in contact since he quitted Coorg. Unfortunately, previous to that event, he had never seen more than half a dozen European officers in his life. The Rajah is a perfect specimen of an innate gentleman, though naturally reserved and shy, so that it becomes necessary to know him well to appreciate his many good and amiable qualities; he is particularly susceptible of attention and kindness.

In conclusion, I earnestly recommend him and his family to consideration, and heartily and sincerely bid him farewell, with my best and warmest wishes that comfort and happiness may attend them in every situation, and under all circumstances. The Rajah's numerous children are especial objects of care and anxiety to him, owing to the extreme difficulty of providing for their future welfare, more particlarly the little girl he is in the habit of dressing in the European style. Any kindness to her is peculiarly gratifying to the Rajah, and he is very desirous that she shall be educated and brought up as if she were an European. Whatever arrangements he may wish to make for the future provision of the child will, I trust, receive the assistance and support of my successor, as far as it may be in his power to grant it.

(signed) *T. D. Carpenter,*
Lieutenant Colonel and Governor General's Agent.

No. II.—From Major *Macgregor*, who succeeded Lieutenant Colonel *Carpenter* in charge of the Rajah.

My Dear Rajah, Cawnpore, 8 November 1849.

I was very sorry to find that I omitted, on the day of my departure from Benares, to bid you farewell. I can assure you that I separated from you with much regret; for during our intercourse, extending as it did over a period of upwards of 18 months, *your mild and gentlemanlike manners, and your very correct conduct on all occasions, completely won my good opinion and esteem. I shall ever feel a deep interest in the welfare of yourself and family.*

(signed) *G. H. Macgregor.*

No. III.—The Earl of *Ellenborough*, Governor General of India, to his Highness *Veer Rajuntdur Wadeer*, Benares.

Sir, Allahabad, 20 May.

I can assure you that I sympathise very sincerely with your Highness in the position in which you and your young family are placed.

The concurrent testimony of all my countrymen who have had the good fortune to become personally acquainted with your Highness, in favour of your character and conduct during your residence at Benares, much strengthens my own feelings of sympathy, and will make me very desirous that it should be found practicable to make some arrangement satisfactory to your Highness and honourable to your exalted family.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Ellenborough.*

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.). DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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DR. I. M MUTHANA, M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS) Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

Some More letters concerning the case of the ex-Raja of Coorg.

From G. Arbuthnot to Mr. H. Merivale, the 12th June 1861, Treasury Chambers.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit the enclosed memorial from Sir John Login's Montgomery Martin, the executors of the late Raja of Coorg, praying for the grant of certain property for the benefit of his heirs; and their Lordships request that you will move the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, to favour them with an explanation regarding the disposition of the promisory notes referred to, and also with any observations he may wish to offer regarding the claim advanced thereto by the executors of the late Raja.

From T.G.Baring to the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury,

India Office, the 3rd August 1861.

I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to acknowledge receipt of the duplicate of your letter of the 12th June, the original of which does not appear to have been received in this office.

The enclosures consisting of a letter and memorial, with appendix from Sir John Login and Mr. M. Martin, executors of the ex-Raja of Coorg, have been considered by the Secretary of State of India-in-Council, and I am instructed to communicate to you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with reference to the request of the petition that the Lords of the Treasury would appropriate the amount at their disposal to the benefit of the family, that Sir Charles Wood is not aware of any sum or sums of money being at the disposal of the Lords of the Treasury which can be appropriated to the benefit of the ex-Raja.

From G.A.Hamilton, to Sir John Login and Mr. M.Martin,

Treasury Chambers, the 22nd November 1861.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have had before them the memorial which accompanied your letter of the 17th May last, praying that Her Majesty may be advised to grant to you, as the executors of the late Raja of Coorg, for the benefit of his family, certain securities etc which were formerly the property of the Raja, but have now become vested in the Crown, and, I am directed to acquaint you that the result of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, referred to in your memorial, was to leave the promissory notes in question at the disposal of the Crown as part of the revenues of India. They are accordingly in the possession of the proper authorities in India on behalf of the Indian Government, and there are no grounds on which my Lords can claim the same or interfere in your case.

Sir. J.S.Login & Mr. M.Martin, to the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury,

the 31st January 1862.

We have the honour to acknowledge the letter of G.A.Hamilton, dated the 22nd November 1861, containing a reply to the memorial presented by us to your Lordships on the 17th May 1861.

That letter states that the result of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls was to leave the two promissory notes in question at the disposal of the Crown as PART OF THE REVENUES OF INDIA, and that THERE ARE NO GROUNDS ON WHICH MY LORDS CAN CLAIM THE SAME OR INTERFERE IN YOUR CASE.

The latter clause seems to be a conclusion arrived at from the view previously expressed as to the effect of the Master of the Roll's judgment. We, therefore, deem it our duty to call Your Lordship's consideration to the terms of the judgment as we are advised there is nothing in it which supports the view that the promissory notes in question, or the principal and interest thereby should be, or could be treated or dealt with as part of the revenues of India.

Those revenues are governed by laws subjected to charges and administered by a political machinery altogether distinct and different from those affecting the monies which are already in, or ought rightly to be brought into the Imperial Treasury or otherwise dealt with as vested in the Crown, under the general law or constitution of England. We submitted in our memorial, and again respectfully submit to your Lordships that the monies secured by the above promissory notes came within the latter description.

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There is nothing in the judgment referred to in any way calculated to support the opposite view. The result of it was simply to declare that a municipal court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The suit of the late Raja was founded chiefly on the following statements:

First, there had not been, under the circumstances detailed, any actual seizure of the promissory notes during the war, that is as booty of war, or by right of the conquest; and, secondly, that even if the act of seizure could be made out, it ought not to be given effect to, the nature of the thing seized being considered, namely, that it was debt due to and from the British Government in India to the Raja arising out of loans or money made in absolute confidence and trust in the public faith; and which the public law of Europe declares it to be exempt from confiscation and seizure in xase of war. The effect of the allegations by way of defence set up in the answer of the defendants, the East India Company, then representing the British Government in India, is clearly stated in the 4th para. of the judgment, which after declaring that the notes in question were to be considered JURA REGALIA, belonging to the state of Coorg, proceeds as follows:

"The defence is that this court has no jurisdiction to entertain the question, that this is a case of property of a captive prince taken by a hostile power IN WAR, and in the exercise of its political power, and in its character of a soverign power; if this be a correct description of it, such a transaction undoubtedly is not recognisable in any court of justice."

The judgement, after stating the particular facts of the case, concludes as follows: "——And I am of opinion that the taking possession of the notes by the East India Company Government, were acts done in the exercise of their soverign power and that these acts are not subject to the control of this court; I must, therefore, direct the Bill to be dismissed, but I must do so without costs."

Two conclusions directly arise from the above judgment, namely, the first that the above mentioned defence and the judgement of the Master of the Rolls, treat the subject of seizure as booty of war, and, the second, that the Master of the Rolls held and declared that a Municipal court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit respecting it. Therefore, we considered it our duty to present our memorial to your Lordships. It is now respectfully ~~submitted~~ submitted that it cannot be fairly contended that the result of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls was "to leave the two promissory notes in question at the disposal of the Crown as part of the revenues of India," when the terms of that judgement are attentively considered with reference to the admitted principle that all property seized during the war does of right belong to the Crown in virtue of the Royal prerogative, with full and absolute power to give or grant the same as to Her Majesty may seem just. Your Lordships will remember that the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the time being advised his late Majesty, as is recited in the Warrant relating to the other portion of the state property of Coorg seized in the same war forming Appendix (D) of our memorial. We trust we have said enough to convince your Lordships that the monies in question do not form "a part of the revenues of India, but, on the contrary, have been treated in the above mentioned suit as the subject of hostile seizure during the war, in fact, as booty of war, and therefore, IPSO FACTO vested in the Crown by Royal prerogative, so that your Lordships are clearly entitled to claim and hold the same for and on behalf of the Crown as we respectfully submit.

We, therefore, humbly and respectfully request your Lordship's attention to the prayer of our memorial and again solicit your Lordships to advice Her Majesty accordingly for the benefit of the family of the Raja.

Should your Lordships, however, entertain any special view of this matter differing from that expressed above, and should it be intended to abandon any claim which Her Majesty may have under her prerogative aforesaid to the said property, we humbly request your Lordships to do us the favour to make such a communication to us on the subject as may enable us safely to act upon it. We, as the executors of the late Raja of Coorg, would in that case be enabled to seek property in another department of the state that justice and commisseration on behalf of the family of the deceased prince which they have deemed it their duty to seek in the first instance (for the reasons above stated) from your Lordships, according to the prayer of this memorial.

Mr. F. Peel to Sir. J. Login and R. Montgomery Martin,

Treasury Chambers,
the 7th March 1862.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your memorial of the 31st January, further relative to the promissory notes which belonged to the late Raja of Coorg, and their Lordships have directed me to inform you that they adhere to the view stated in the letter of this Board, of the 22nd ~~January~~ November 1861, and DECLINE TO PREFER ANY CLAIM on the part of the Crown, against the Government of India in respect of the promissory notes.

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(683)

From Sir John Login & Montgomery Martin to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated the 28th July 1862.

We have the honour to renew our application on behalf of the late Raja of Coorg, made in our former correspondence with the late Secretary to the East India Company, and the Right hon'ble Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In doing so we have to recollect that the difficulty which then presented itself to the authorities at the India House, was to ascertain the nature of the property, or the rights which the late Raja had in the promissory notes of the East India Company, retained by their officers on the dethronement of the Raja, and the consequent seizure and annexation of his principality of Coorg, as it was considered that the right of these authorities to deal with the fund represented by these Government notes, in the way requested by us for the benefit of the family, depended upon the decision of that question.

It will also be remembered that it was suggested to us that we should continue the equity suit then pending and which was brought, if possible, the late Raja in his life-time, against the East India Company in order, if possible, that the legal or equitable rights of the Raja, and those claiming through him, might be judicially decided in the suit. In consequence, we as the executors of the late Raja took necessary steps for carrying on that suit which had become abated by his death.

On the 8th December 1860, his Honour- the Master of the Rolls, pronounced his decree in that suit by which it was declared and decreed that the several acts of taking possession of the above Government notes by the East India Company through their officers, were acts done in the exercise of their sovereign power, and that therefore these acts were not subject to the control of that or any other municipal court, and the suit was accordingly dismissed, but without costs.

The suit of the late Raja was founded on the following statements:

Firstly, there was not any actual seizure of the Government notes during the war, or by right of conquest, so as to constitute them as booty of war; Secondly, that if otherwise, such seizure ought not be given effect to with reference to the nature of the property seized, being in fact a debt due from the British Government in India to the Raja arising out of loans made in absolute confidence and trust in public faith, and which the public law of Europe declares to be exempt from confiscation and seizure in case of war. The counter-statements which the East India Company, the defendants, pleaded by way of defence were that the Government notes should be considered JURA REGALIA belonging to the State of Coorg, and were taken by a hostile power in war, in the exercise of political and sovereign power, and that therefore, the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the question. The Decree of the Master of the Rolls in effect, determined that neither that court nor any other court of law or equity could entertain the important question raised by the late Raja in the suit as above mentioned, namely, that the seizure ought not to be given effect to by any reason of the subject-matter of the seizure being a part of the funded debt of the country. We, therefore, considered it our duty to apply to the Lord Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on behalf of the family of the late Raja.

The impression on our minds which induced this step now was that the Master of the Rolls having decided the first point or question raised, namely that there had been an actual seizure by an exercise of political and sovereign power, it was necessarily to be inferred that the subject of seizure would then be treated by H.M.'s advisers as booty of war, vesting under the Royal prerogative in H.M. with full power to give or grant the same as to Her Majesty might seem just, in accordance with the terms of the Warrant of his late Majesty William IV, under which the other property of the late Raja seized at Coorg was dealt with, granted and apportioned to the East India Company and others.

It, however, appears by the letter of Mr. G.A.Hamilton, dated the 22nd Nov. 1861, in reply to our memorial. It was their Lordships'opinion that the result of the judgement of the Master of the Rolls was to leave the above Government notes at the disposal of the Crown "as part of the revenues of India", and that, therefore, there was no ground on which their Lordships could claim the same or interfere in the case.

In a subsequrnt letter of the 7th March 1862, the Lord Commissioners, through Fredric Peel Esq., intimated that they adhered to the view stated in the former letter of the 22nd November 1861.

The abandonment of all claim on the fund by the Lord Commissioners representing the rights of the Imperial Treasury, leaves the same to be dealt with by the hon'ble Secretary of State for India. We, therefore, respectfully renew our former application to the Government of India and do most earnestly and anxiously submit to the consideration of the Secretary of State the important points,—Secondly, raised in the suit, but not adjudicated on by reason of the want of jurisdiction in the municipal tribunals, as above shown, to entertain it.

That point involves the question arising out of the principles of public law as recognised and acted on by the civilised world, and which declare it to be a violation of the public faith to confiscate the monies or debts which it owes to the enemy.

The following extract from Mr. Vattel supports this view:

"Everything that belongs-----As it is only in consequence of that confidence which the propritor has placed in our good faith that we happen to have such deposits in our hands, it ought to be respected, even in case of open war. Such is the conduct observed in France, England and elsewhere, with respect to money which foreigners have placed in the public faith." (Vattel's Law of Nations.)

Page 4th

Book II, Chapter I8, Section 344 says: "The state does not so much as touch the sums which owes to the enemy. Money lent to the public is everywhere exempt from confiscation and seizure in case of war." (Ibid: Book III, Capter 5, Page 323.)

We would, however, rather address ourselves to the liberal and generous hardships endured by the late Raja from the time of his dethronement to his death and exile from his country, during all which time he exhibited patience and submission under his misfortunes, and hearty amd zealous attachment to the power of Her Majesty and to the British Crown; to the eminent services, during a long period, and friendly alliance of the Rajas of Coorg, acknowledged both by the late Duke of Wellington and the Marquess of Wellesley; and to the now restricted means of his innocent children and widows, being all who remain of the late Royal family of the principality of Coorg, now forming an integral portion of the territories of the British India. It must be welknown to the Minister, however, that the Indian Government have derived great pecuniary gain as well as political advantages by the annexation of that country. In addition to the booty taken, the British have benefitted largely by the surplus revenue of Coorg which is estimated at £ 20,000 per annum, while the geographical position of the country gives it a strategical and military importance, as well as rendering it, valuable for the settlement of the Europeans.

In conclusion, permit us to draw the attention of the Minister to the very small allowance which the late Raja received from the Indian Government compared with what the other dethroned princes and even their subordinate relatives and officers have received from the same Government.

Under these circumstances, we entertain the hope that the Rt. hon'ble the Secretary of State for India will appropriate the amount of the funds in question, amounting in all to about £ 200,000, including both principal and interest, and now at his disposal, as above shown, to the benefit of the late Raja's family, in such manner as may be deemed most advisable.

We consider it proper to transmit, and to respectfully submit to the Secretary of State for India, copies of the whole correspondence with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Sd) (Sir) John Login,
" R. Montgomery Martin.

From
Herman Merivale, to Messers Login & Martin, India Office, (London)
the 5th January I863.

In reply to that of yours of the 28th July last, submitting a renewed application on behalf of the family of the ex-Raja of Coorg to the benefit of the Government promissory notes, so long the subject of litigation in this country, I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government being of opinion, after full consideration, that the arrangements made in India and in England for the maintenance of the family of the ex-Raja are liberal and sufficient, he cannot see any reason for disturbing them, nor for making any appropriation of the Government promissory notes, to which you alluded, in favour of the members of the family of the ex-Raja of Coorg.

Sd) Herman Merivale,
the 5th January I863.

With this closed the entire official history concerning the last Raja of Coorg and about his family. His daughter, Gowramma, married to Capt. John Campbell, lived in London but she was becoming sickly, and a year later in I864, she died, and was buried in the Brampton cemetry. Queen Victoria had taken interest in her welfare till her last day, and even the cemetry inscriptions were, it is said, dictated by the great Queen herself.

DR. I. M. MUTHANNA,
M.A., (B.O.L.,) B.T., (MADRAS)
PH.D., (COLO.,) DIP.-IN-JOURN. (LONDON).
PHONE: 325-3573

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DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

A History of the Campbell Family.

The Princess Gowramma of Coorg was Married to Capt. John Campbell of this family in London.

THE BOOK ENTITLED:

"The Campbells Are Coming" by Glenn H. Campbell (1947).

EXTRACTS:

"———The first Campbell to go to India (to serve under the East India Company, is noted on the records in 1704 as Ensign Alexander Campbell. He served in Madras———with his force———of about forty men.

"His social career was of a minor order———Campbells in India at a later time were 'embarrassed with riches'. From the first to last there were 253 of them held Commission in the hon'ble East India Company———as numerous colonels, majors, captains etc———The Medical Corps which served the Army of the Company was well-staffed by Campbells with a total of thirty-two representatives.

"Sir Robert Campbell put all his sons in the Indian Army———A successful merchant was he of the 18th century in Madras, became later a Governor. The other was the Marchioness of Hastings who came of the Campbell clan and was the wife of the sixth Governor-General of India (1813-1823. She was Flora Campbell———.

"Two of the four sons of Robert Campbell rendered distinguished service. Capt. John Campbell was the envoy to Persia and Lieut.-Col. Edward Alex. Campbell, wounded in Bharatpur in 1825-26, was knighted in 1839. Sir Robert lived in Madras for many years and adopted India as his home as some others of the Campbell clan. At least a dozen such families migrated of which the following are typical:

"Major-General Charles Campbell- served in Bengal. His son died of cholera at 26. Lieut.-Col. John Campbell served in brothers. His son by his first wife was Major-General Robert Byng Campbell. Col. John Campbell's second wife was Princess Gowramma of Coorg who died young. He mysteriously disappeared while in London, and was believed to have been killed in a robbery involving the jewels of the Princess, and his body disposed off by the criminals.

"Major Charles H. Campbell- served in Bengal and he had gun factories. Alex. Duncan Campbell was twin brother of Charles, and he had a son. His son and grand son both became Major-General and Brigadier General and another grandson took part in the Burmese and Chinese wars as a Colonel. Major Gabriel Campbell was another brother of his. His son was Napier George Campbell. Dr. James Campbell served in Bengal, and his grand-son was Major John George Campbell.

"Archibald Campbell- sailed into the Boston Harbour in the early days of the American revolution. He went there from India, and was a chief Engineer in Bengal. He had a house in Madras. General Colin Campbell was a Governor of Ceylon and he retired in 1855. He had fought $ in Spain under Arthur Wellesley and also served in the Crimean War. He was in India with an Army against China.

"Robert Byng Price Campbell. the son of Gowramma's husband- by his first wife, became a Major-General, won the Victoria Cross for gallantry.

The following printed pages are from the book:

"Records of Clan Campbell in the Military Services of the hon'ble East India Company- 1600 - 1858: By Major Sir Duncan Campbell (1925)

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~~192~~ RECORDS OF CLAN CAMPBELL

Brothers:

William Campbell, of Middlesex Place, New Road, Marylebone, died in Madras in 1845.

Chas. Dugald, Lt. Indian Navy.[1]

165. JOHN CAMPBELL (Bombay).

Son of Colin Campbell, merchant, of 12 South Hanover Street, Glasgow.

Born, 20 March 1807, at Paisley.

Nominated by C. E. Prescott, Esq., a Director of the E. I. Co.

Sailed in the *Herefordshire*. Arrived at Bombay, 14 May 1829.

Cadet . . 1828 1st Regt. Cavalry

Cornet . . 29 Jan. 1833

Being reported qualified to ride, attached to 1st Regt. Cav. May 1829.

At Sholapur, 1829-1832.

Posted to 1st Regt. Cav., 11 Feb. 1833.

Died at "Kulladghee" (Kaladgi), Bombay, 25 Sept. 1834. Buried, 26 Sept.

Admon. of effects granted to Registrar, 26 Jan. 1836.[2]

166. JOHN CAMPBELL, Kinloch (Madras).

Second son of Capt. John Campbell of Kinloch and Little Dunkeld, Perthshire (1762-1839), and Ann Trapaud Campbell, mar. 1804, daughter of John Campbell of Melfort, Lt.-Govr. of Fort George. She died at Portobello in 1841.

Brother of Charles and Colin Campbell (Nos. 45 and 54, *q.v.*).

Born 18 April 1810.

[1] See *Service Army List*; *Cadet Papers*; *Mad. Baptisms* and *Burials*.
[2] See *Cadet Papers*; *Bomb. Service Army List*; *Bomb. Admons.*; *Bomb. Burials*.

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Entered Royal Navy under his uncle, Sir Patrick Campbell. Resigned and entered Indian Army.
Sailed to India on the *Rose*, 1826.

Cadet	. .	1825	
Ensign	. .	8 Jan. 1826	38th N.I.
Lieut.	. .	15 June 1834	
Captain	. .	8 Jan. 1841	
Major	. .	20 June 1854	
Lieut.-Col.	.	20 Sept. 1859	

Appointed Acting Sub. Assist. Commissary, 25 Sept. 1838.
Appointed Sub. Assist. Commissary Genl., 16 June 1840.
Staff Services.—Remount Dept. at Oosoor. Thanked by Madras Govt. on three occasions for efficiency.
Retired, 20 Sept. 1859, in India.
7 Aug. 1867. Mysteriously disappeared from his residence. Death assumed.
Married :

(1) In 1837, Margaret, dau. of Dr. P. Mathews, Bengal Army, physician to the King of Lucknow. She died at Jaulnah, Madras, and was buried 18 July 1844.
(2) In 1860, the Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg, dau. of H.R.H. the Maharajah of Coorg. She died in 1864.

Issue :
By first wife :
Robert Byng Patricia Price, born 26 Feb. 1838 (No. 216, *q.v.*).
Colin Charles, born 13 Feb.; bap. 6 April 1840; died 1856.
John Ronald, born 12 Nov. 1842 at Jaulnah; bap. 30 March 1843 (No. 183, *q.v.*).
Patrick, born 6 April; bap. 11 June 1844 at Jaulnah. Married Emily, dau. of the Hon. Wm. Robinson, in New Zealand.
By second wife :
Edith Victoria Gouramma, married Capt. H. G Yardley, son of Sir W. Yardley.[1]

Coorg State : Strange Tale of a Princess.

The history of this Princess is very interesting and well authenticated. The account quoted by the querist * is incorrect in many important details, and the only mystery in the case was the case of Col. C.

Princess Gouramma, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, who was born in 1841, had been adopted, in accordance with her father's earnest wishes, by Queen Victoria and placed by her under the charge of Mrs. Drummond, who, however, in a few years' time found she did not like the responsibility and begged to be relieved.

Sir Charles Phipps, Queen Victoria's Comptroller of the Household, then applied to my mother, the late Lady Arthur Lennox, to know whether she would undertake to replace her, and in August and September of the year 1852 the Rajah came to see her several times in Hans Place, first of all with a Mr. Ramsay and afterwards with his interpreter, and he also brought the little princess to see us. I have a distinct recollection of her; we were all charmed with her and thought her very pretty. Her mother was of Circassian descent and she had inherited her looks. She was in Indian dress and had on many jewels, chiefly pearls, and a bracelet given by Queen Victoria. I have a little picture of her in full dress.

My mother wisely thought the responsibility too great as she had a young family of her own, and refused the offer, greatly to the disappointment of myself and sisters.

Lady Login, one of the old Scotch family—the Campbells of Kinloch—and wife of the well-known Sir John Login of Indian fame, then undertook the charge, greatly to Queen Victoria's satisfaction, and to the happiness and welfare of the little princess. Queen Victoria always took the greatest interest in her and was anxious that she should marry the late Dhuleep Singh; but though this did not meet with his ideas, he helped to promote the marriage with his friend Col. Campbell, Lady Login's brother, which marriage took place in 1860. Col. Campbell was a handsome man, and very popular, and the union was quite the reverse of "unhappy," the only drawback being the princess's health; she was always delicate and her short term of happiness ended in 1864, when she died of consumption at the age of 23. Their daughter never "disappeared" and was not "secretly murdered." In obedience to her dying mother's last request, which met with the full approval of Queen Victoria, she was brought up by Lady Login, and in 1882, when she was 21, she married Capt. H. G. Yardley. I know nothing further about her and have often wished that I did.

The mystery about Col. Campbell was as follows: Less than three years after his wife's death he left his lodging in Jermyn Street one day, carrying a small hand-bag, and from that day to this no trace of him was said to have been found. Unfortunately, Lady Login, who had seen him three days before, did not hear that he was missing for some time, and I believe it was nearly three months before the case was put into the hands of the police, who had no doubt that it was foul play for plunder. His wife's jewels disappeared at the same time and it seemed probable that they were in the hand-bag that he was carrying.

Amongst the published letters of Queen Victoria is one to Lord Dalhousie alluding to the proposed marriage of the Princess of Coorg, and Her Majesty writes: "Though still childish for her age (she is nearly 14), she is pretty, lively, intelligent, and going on satisfactorily in her education." This was written in 1854.

Constance Russell.

Swallowfield, Reading.

The marriage of Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg is referred to in "Sir John Login and Duleep Singh," by Lady Login. The princess married Col. John Campbell, Madras Army, brother of Lady Login, and died in 1864, aged 23. It should not be difficult to find an account of Col. C.'s disappearance—perhaps "The Times Indexes" subsequent to 1864 will help. It is news to me that the child also disappeared. Apparently she was left in Lady Login's care.

A. J. Arbuthnot.

8 Albert Court, Kensington, S.W. 7.

The strange tale is told also in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," *s.v.* "Coorg." In *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1864 is recorded the death on Mar. 30, at the house of her husband, Col. John Campbell, in George Street, Portman Square, of Her Highness the Princess Victoria Gouramma of Coorg, god-daughter of the Queen, and an account of her life from *The Morning Post* is appended.

John B. Wainewright.

(*Notes and Queries*, 12, Ser. V., Nov. 1919, p. 296.)

167. JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D., C.B.
(Bengal Medical).

Youngest son of Thomas Campbell, Post Captain, R.N. (d. 1839), of St. Martins, Looe, Cornwall, and Phoebe his wife.
Brother of Edward Campbell, Bengal Medical Service (No. 85, *q.v.*).
Born 27 April 1817.
Educated at St. George's Hospital, London, Aberdeen University, and King's College.
Admitted to the service, 1841. Sailed in the *Worcester*.
Arrived at Fort William, 25 May 1841.

Asst.-Surgeon	.	22 Dec. 1840
Surgeon	. .	3 Oct. 1854
Surgeon Major	.	11 July 1864

Appointed to the 4th N.I., 26 Dec. 1843.
Medical charge of the 6th Irregular Cavalry, Saugor, 27 March 1845.
Appointed to 7th Light Cavalry, 13 April 1856.
Served in Afghanistan in 1841–1842 under Sir George Pollock; also in Sind, 1845, 1846, under Sir Charles Napier. Medal.
Commended by General Hamilton, 3 Feb. 1848.
Reported very zealous in discharge of duties, 24 Feb. 1851.
Served in the Mutiny at Chinhut and in the siege of Lucknow, 1857. Medal, defence clasp, and C.B., 16 Nov. 1858. Mentioned by Brigadier Inglis in Despatches, 8 Dec. 1857 and 16 Jan. 1858.

[1] See *Cadet Papers*; *Mad. Service Army List*; *Indian Army List*; *Mad. Baptisms*.
* See *Notes and Queries*, 12, Ser. V., p. 264.

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      1 IEXTEMP EXT CTL,
       2 (I0,I1,I2,I3,I4,I5,I6,I7,I8,I9,
          J0,J1,J2,J3,J4,J5,J6,J7,J8,J9)
                                    BIN FIXED(31),
      1 IEXCARD EXT CTL             CHAR(82),
      1 IEXCRD1 EXT CTL             CHAR(80),
      1 IEXMSGS EXT CTL             CHAR(8624),
        SYSPRINT                    PRINT FILE,
        MSGFILE                     DIRECT KEYED INPUT FILE
                                       ENV(REGIONAL(1) F(82)),
        SAVFILE                     DIRECT KEYED FILE
                                       ENV(REGIONAL(1) F(80)),
        SYSUT4                      DIRECT KEYED FILE
                                       ENV(REGIONAL(1) F(7294)),
        (IEXDBG,IEXERR,IEXWRN)      ENTRY(DEC FIXED(3),
                                       DEC FIXED(1)),
        (IEXDBGA,IEXERRA,IEXWRNA) ENTRY(DEC FIXED(3),
                                       DEC FIXED(1),
                                       CHAR(100) VAR),
        (IEXDBGC,IEXERRC,IEXWRNC) ENTRY(DEC FIXED(3),
                                       DEC FIXED(1)),
        (IEXDBGS,IEXERRS,IEXWRNS) ENTRY(CHAR(100) VAR);
    IF DEBUG
       THEN CALL IEXDBG(33,1);
    ALLOCATE IEXST#(CARDS), IEXKEYS(CARDT),
             IEXBUFC, IEXCRD1, IEXMSGS, IEXBUFB;
    J0 = 0;
    IF DEBUG
       THEN STMT#(*,*) = 0;
       ELSE GO TO BR20;
    IST#(*), OST#(*) = 0;
    ON ENDFILE(SYSIN)
       GO TO BR23;
    PUT FILE(SYSPRINT) SKIP(5);
BR00:GET FILE(SYSIN) EDIT(IEXCRD1) (A(80));
    PUT FILE(SYSPRINT) EDIT('****IEX002D ',IEXCRD1)
       (SKIP(1),2 A);
    GO TO BR00;
BR23:CLOSE FILE(SYSIN);
    OPEN FILE(SYSIN) TITLE('SYSIN    ') STREAM INPUT;
    PUT FILE(SYSPRINT) SKIP(5);
BR20:IF ISEQ#OP = '10'B
       THEN IF IEDIT
          THEN ALLOCATE IEXBUFD;
    I1 = 8;
    DF1, DF2, I0, I9, J1, J2, J4 = 0;
    ON CONV
       BEGIN;
       CALL IEXERR(34,3);
       ONSOURCE = '00000'B;
       END;
    ON SUBRG
```

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1856.
Cuttings from the 'Morning Post' London.

INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for various returns relating to estates assessed to the land tax in Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, to the salaries and duties of officers of the Indian army, and of officers and persons belonging to the covenanted and uncovenanted civil service, to the law expenditure of the East India Company, and to the allowance to the deposed Rajah of Coorg, stated that his object was not to elicit any opinion on these subjects, but to prepare for the inquiry which must take place in the course of next session. A letter had appeared in *The Times*, signed by Mr. Stephenson, on the subject of public works, alluding to the impediments which existed to the investment of British capital in India—impediments arising not only from the complicated form of government, but also from the present state of the law. It was almost impossible to get at the truth upon any subject connected with India, and it was only natural that men who had achieved distinction and wealth under a certain system should defend that system and endeavour to prevent any exposure of its faults. The object of the first return for which he moved was to ascertain how many estates in those territories had been confiscated since 1828, and he hoped he should not be told that their number was so great that the information he desired could not be laid before the House. With regard to the civil service, he understood the Governor General had been obliged, in consequence of the paucity of civil servants, to call upon officers of the Indian army to perform civil and political duties. This was a fact which concerned the efficiency of the army as well as the civil service, and another question also arose—viz., whether officers of Her Majesty's army were not entitled to perform those duties as well as officers of the Indian army. The result of the present system was, that judicial functions were given to men who did not know the language of the persons whom they had to try, and that a boy from Haileybury, who was entered as an assistant, really found himself with authority to administer judicial functions. All he asked was that the House should know how many of these officers there were. He wished also to know the number of persons in the uncovenanted service. He trusted that the public opinion of the country would force Parliament to undertake the duty from which he hoped it would not be disposed of itself to shrink. He should like also to have a return of the expenditure of the Court of Directors in lawsuits in England, which he believed would prove to be something monstrous. He believed the number of appeals would not be so great if the courts of India were tolerably well constituted, or if a spirit of litigation or oppression were not excited which induced the civil servants of the Company to commence proceedings and involve the Indian Government in lawsuits that many of the natives were unable to resist. In many of these cases the East India Company were signally and, he might say, disgracefully discomfited.

The returns were then ordered.

RAJAH OF COORG.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE then rose to move that the return of the law expenditure in England of the East India Company since the year 1833, ordered to be laid before this House on the 16th of June, be made forthwith; and also, to move for copies of any minute of the East Indian Government in 1834, specifying the terms and conditions of the allowance to be made to the deposed Rajah of Coorg. He hoped that the Government would allow this prince to reside in this country unless some better reason were given against it than had yet been urged. Some objection had been made that it was not desirable that Indian money should be spent in this country, but the sum allowed to the Rajah (448*l*.) was less than the directors were in the habit of spending upon themselves for a public dinner. The Rajah of Coorg was a prince to whom the East India Company had formerly been under great obligations, and he could scarcely resist the conclusion that they wanted him to be forced out of the country in order that he might be prevented from attending to the lawsuit in Chancery which he had instituted to enforce his rights. So far from its being inconvenient, he thought it highly desirable that the princes of India should be encouraged to visit this country.

The Duke of ARGYLL said, he had explained the other night that the Government did not feel called upon to defend the course taken by the East India Company in this matter. Personally, he rather agreed with the noble marquis, that there would be little harm in allowing this old prince to remain in London; but he believed the prince was in such a position that he required leave of absence from the Company; that he had applied for leave to remain a year in England and that he had, at the expiration of that period, received intimation of the desire of the Company that he should return to India.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested that the noble marquis should make the terms of his motion so general that the East India Company could not avoid making the returns.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE assented, and the motion, as amended, was agreed to.

Continues from the previous page. Page 5

16..

Retired, 24 Oct. 1864.
Died at Looe, Cornwall, 26 July 1904.[1]

168. JOHN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Inistorre, now called Kinlochlaich (Madras).

Only son of Capt. Alexander Campbell of Inistorre, Appin, co. Argyll (E. I. Co.'s Maritime Service), and Ann, dau. of Professor Wallace.
Born at Lismore, co. Argyll, 16 May 1816.
Appointed to the 93rd Regt., but subsequently entered the E. I. Co.'s service.
Sailed in the *Minerva*. Arrived at Madras, 29 Sept. 1837.

Cadet . .		1837	
Cornet . .	24 May	1837	6th Light Cavalry
Lieut. . .	2 April	1839	
Captain . .	16 Nov.	1847	
Major . .	1 Jan.	1863	

Reported "attentive and undergoing instruction" (*Inspection Report*, 17 Jan. 1838).
Removed to 7th Light Cavalry, 18 June 1838.
Served with the Kurnool Field Force. Prize Roll, 1839.
Furlough on S.C. Sailed to England, 12 Feb. 1840.
Returned to Madras, 7 Aug. 1843.
"Conduct and character unexceptionable and is qualified for all duties of a troop" (*Inspection Report*, 27 Nov. 1844).
Again commended, 8 Dec. 1845.
Ex-Engineer Dept. of Public Works, Coimbatore, 1853-1859.
Staff Corps, 1862–1863.
Died at Kamptee, of sunstroke, 15 April 1863.
Dhuleep Singh, illegitimate son of the Sikh ruler, ~~Maharaja Ranjit Singh, was for a time, when Sir~~

[1] See *Cadet Papers*; *Beng. Service Army List*; Anderson's *Ubique*; *India List*; *Dict. Indian Biography*.

I. M. Muthana

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a minute of the Marquis of Dalhousie, the ex-Governor-General of India, which was recently published by order of the House of Commons, and in which his lordship is pleased to say :—

"There are two incidents connected with the families of native princes which remarkably signalise the period we are now reviewing, though they may not be regarded as of political moment.

"The first is the adoption of the Christian faith by Maharajah Dulleep Singh, the last of the rulers of the Punjaub. The act was voluntary on the part of the boy, and, under the guidance of God's hand, was the result of his own uninfluenced convictions. * *

"The other incident is of a similar nature: I refer to the Christian baptism of the daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, under the special protection of her Majesty the Queen."

Sir, with respect to the former of these incidents, I think that the noble marquis is entirely wrong when, in terms more befitting a pious frequenter of Exeter-hall than an astute and philosophic statesman, he attributes to *uninfluenced convictions* that which was the mere result of education. The facts are these :—

In the year 1847, when Maharajah Dulleep Singh Bahadoor was only nine years of age, he was forcibly separated from his mother, the Maharanee Jindán Kour, the only relative he had left in the world, and transferred to the care of the British authorities, as appears from the following extract of a letter addressed by the resident at Lahore to the secretary of the Governor-General of India, and dated Lahore, August 20, 1847 :—

"Sirdar Shere Singh asked me, this morning, how the news should be broken to the young prince; and, as the sirdar said that, although a boy, the Maharajah had already begun to understand his mother's character, and the impropriety of sundry goings on in the palace, I advised a plain, but kind, statement of the real truth, viz., that the Maharanee's reputation was so notorious, her vices so incorrigible, and her example so pernicious, that the Governor-General thought it wrong to leave him with her any longer. Word has just been brought that the Maharajah took this disclosure with much indifference, is deeply engaged in playing, and sent me his salaam!"

So that, according to the noble marquis, here is a child only nine years old, and who, up to that time, had never, in all probability, heard the word Christianity pronounced, found suddenly embracing that faith from the mere impulse of *uninfluenced convictions*. What wonderful precocity surely the boy must have evinced!

"In school divinity as able
As he that hight irrefragable."

Did the noble marquis never read in the Koran, "that every child is born a Mahommedan, but that it rests with the parents to make him either a Jew or a Christian?"

None, perhaps, except the followers of the false Prophet, will assent to the former of these assertions; but who is there with a single grain of common sense in his composition, be he Christian, Jew, or Turk, that will object to the latter, or not admit

"'Tis education forms the infant mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

As for myself, sir, although brought up in the Hindoo religion, I no sooner assumed the reins of Government than, utterly abhorring and detesting the worshipping of idols, I emancipated myself from its trammels; so much so, indeed, that during my 20 years' exile at Benares, I never once entered a pagoda, or temple, averting even my eyes from them, while, to discourage superstition still further by my example, I never, during the eclipses of the sun or moon, bathed in the river Ganges—a rite considered so solemn by the Hindoos, that, in order to fulfil it, thousands of thousands perform a long and weary pilgrimage to the sacred city.

Not satisfied with having abjured a false religion, I should have proceeded still further and embraced Christianity myself had I not feared that, by so doing, I should sow dissension and ill-will among a large circle of dear relatives and friends. As it was, however, I have brought up one daughter in that faith; and had the East India Company, after deposing me, confiscating my revenues, and seizing my treasures, assigned me a more liberal allowance than they did, I might then have saved a sufficient sum to defray the expense of having all my children similarly educated.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

VEER RAJINDER WUDDAIR,
Late Rajah of Coorg.
20, Clifton Villas, Warwick-road, Maida-hill West,
London, July 3, 1856.

SALMON FISHING.—From the additional quantity

'Morning Post' London-1856.

For the kindness shown to me during
I cannot be sufficiently thankful. On the
at has not shown me a
I do so with my whole
committed to my care,
and Town Council, and
(Loud cheers.)
to the toast, said—It
in name of the corpora
rrupted his lordship by
mendous cheering.)
will not say our city
me, and says, "and my
I will say that I have t
nner in which the toas
how much pleased w
at two days. (Cheers.
half century, to a very
the great commercia
ninently forward, I am
ment, whether in sup
of men and warlike

THE MORNING POST
4th JUL 1856

(88) (688)

Queen Victoria's Own Handwriting.
A Letter to Lady Login on Princess Gowramma. 16)

Photo Copy

Osborne

July 27. 1859

My dear Lady Login,

Gen Gowramma having now finally been given over to Lady Catherine Hae-court, I wish to express to you my sense of the great improvement which I find in her since she has been under your charge & to thank you for all the kind suffi-cionate care you take of her — & the trouble you gave yourself in watching over this interesting child. — May she turn out as we could wish!

With the Prince's kind remembrance

Sam's to Sir John Login, believe me

Yours sincerely

Victoria

I. M. Muthana
Aug. '74.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

(89) 162

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MERCARA GOVERNMENT CENTRAL SCHOOL.

A General Time Table of the Four First Classes from the 1st January to 31st of March 1872.

Monday.

Class.	11—12		12—1		1—1½		2—3		3—4		4—4½	
I.	History of India ...	R.	English Prose	R.	English Composition ...	R.	Recitation	R.	Arithmetic	S.	Kanarese Grammar ...	S.
II.	Ancient History ...	Dg.	English Prose	S.	General Geography ...	Dg.	Do	R.	Algebra	Dg.	Kanarese Poetry ...	Dg.
III.	English Prose	S.	Do Composition ...	Dg.	Geography	S.	Writing	Dv.	Hindustáni	Sh.	Kanarese Prose ...	Dv.
IV.	Davis Spelling	Dv.	History of England ...	Dv.	Arithmetic	Dv.	English Grammar ...	Dv.	Writing	...	Writing	Dv.

Tuesday.

I.	History of England ...	R.	General Geography ...	Dg.	English Grammar ...	R.	Singing	R.	Algebra	S.	Kanarese Prose ...	S.
II.	Modern History ...	Dg.	English Poetry ...	R.	English Composition ...	Dg.	Do	R.	Hindustáni	Sh.	Kanarese Poetry ...	Dg.
III.	History of India ...	S.	Arithmetic	S.	Kanarese Poetry ...	Dv.	Do	R.	English Geography ...	Dg.	Kanarese Writing ...	Dv.
IV.	English Reader ...	Dv.	History of India ...	Dv.	Geography	S.	Translation	Dv.	Kanarese Grammar ...	Dv.	Writing	Dg.

Wednesday.

	8—9		9—10		10—11		11—12		...		...	
I.	History of India ...	R.	English Poetry ...	R.	Writing	R.	Euclid	S.	...	...	...	...
II.	Algebra	Dg.	English Prose	S.	Arithmetic	Dg.	Euclid	Dg.	...	...	...	...
III.	History of England ...	S.	English Composition ...	Dg.	English Prose	S.	Hindustáni	Sh.	...	...	...	...
IV.	Davis Spelling	Dv.	History of England ...	Dv.	English Geography ...	Dv.	Kanarese Grammar ...	Dv.	...	...	...	...

Thursday.

	11—12		12—1		1—1½		2—3		3—4		4—4½	
I.	History of England ...	R.	General Geography ...	Dg.	English Prose	R.	Hindustáni	Sh.	Arithmetic	S.	Kanarese Grammar ...	S.
II.	Ancient History ...	Dg.	English Poetry	R.	English Composition ...	Dg.	Arithmetic	Dg.	Hindustáni	Sh.	English Grammar ...	Dg.
III.	History of India ...	S.	Euclid	S.	Geometry	S.	Dictation	R.	English Grammar ...	Dg.	Kanarese Grammar ...	Dv.
IV.	Translation	Dv.	History of India ...	Dv.	Geography	Dv.	English Reader ...	Dg.	Kathá Saptati	Dv.	Writing	Dv.

Friday.

	8—9		9—10		10—11		...	...	...	...	...	...
I.	Map and Geometry Drawing			R.	Algebra	S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.	Do.		Do	R.	Do	Dg.	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.	History of England ...	S.	Arithmetic	S.	Kanarese Poetry ...	Dv.	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.	Davis Spelling ...	Dv.	Translation	Dv.	Writing	R	...	...	...	...	...	...

Saturddy.

	11—12		12—1		1—1½		2—3		3—4		4—4½	
I.	Geography of India ...	R.	English Poetry ...	R.	Writing	R.	Hindustáni	Sh.	Euclid	S.	Kanarese Prose ...	S.
II.	Modern History ...	Dg.	Geography of India ...	Dg.	Writing	Dg.	Euclid	Dg.	Arithmetic	Dg.	Kanarese Poetry ...	Dv.
III.	English Prose	S.	Dictation	S.	Euclid	S.	Arithmetic	S.	Kanarese Grammar ...	Dv.	Kanarese Prose ...	Dg.
IV.	English Reader ...	Dv.	History	Dv.	Geometry	Dv.	English Grammar ...	Dv.	Mental Arithmetic ...	R.	Writing	Dg.

Note.—R. Richter. Dg. Dunning.
S. Srínivásaiya. Sh. Shék Imám.
Dv. Dévaiya.

I. M. Muthana Aug. 10, 74

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

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Tribes of South India

By Dr. K. H. BUSCHMANN

II

THE Malavetan or Tolvetan, reminiscent of the leafy garment that they wore in former times, numbering nearly two and a half thousand, are actually no longer hill tribe. They have become agricultural labourers and cultivators of rice and ragi. Two classes may be distinguished, those who cultivate their lands, either permanently or in shifting cultivation and those who are dependants and have no cultivation of their own. Their home is in Central Travancore and North Arcot.

The Navadi, numbering only two hundred and fifty, together with the Malapantaram share the fame of being one of the smallest Indian tribal groups. They live in the rural and jungly tracts of Northern Travancore, Cochin and Malabar, and are mainly employed by contractors for the collection of minor forest produce.

Living in the same area and Coimbatore are the Kurichhan, Nayar, Malasar, Eravallar, numbering altogether about twenty thousand. These have largely lost their tribal traits and are now employed as wood cutters, collectors and agricultural labourers. The Kadar of the Annamalai Hills with a population of 1200 are still to a greater extent in the collecting stage. Forest produces which are collected include: wax, honey, cardamon, ginger, various resins, turmeric, deer horns, elephant tusks and rattan. The collection of wax and honey often is quite an undertaking. High trees or steep precipices are climbed with great skill and the bees smoked out with torches. In the case of steep rocks a stout creeper is suspended, [it is an unwritten law of the jungle that no brother shall assist in holding it]. The Kadars have a superstition that they should always return by the same way they go down (even if the bottom of the cliff could be reached easily and much climbing be avoided).

The Kurumban, Paniyan and Irula, numbering about two and a half thousand, are tribes of the Nilgiris and Wynaad, but they are not restricted to this region. Kurumbans are to be met with in parts of the forest clad Mysore plateau at heights between three to four thousand feet. They are supposed to be representatives of the ancient Kurumbans or Pallavas, who were once powerful throughout India. In the seventh century A.D. the power of their kings reached its peak only to decline abruptly, a series of decisive defeats were inflicted on them by the Chola kings. The Kurumbans were scattered far and wide, some finding their new home in the hills of Coorg, Mysore, Nilgiris and Wynaad.

This theory which traces the Kurumban of today back to the ancient Kuruman or Kuruba takes it for granted that the origin of the Kurumba and Kuravan of Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur, North and South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Madura with a population of almost one lakh, is the same. However, there seems to be little probability that the affinity between these groups is very close, if there is one at all; their appearance is too different. The Kurumban on the one hand is dark-skinned and broad nosed, the Kuruvan on the other is comparatively fair and has sharp-cut features. Maybe, the Kuruvan alone are the descendants of the once ruling race. (The tribal name of the Kuruva has been traced to their primeval occupation, i.e., the tending of sheep, Kanarese-kuri means 'a sheep. Now they are settled, tillers of the soil or tradesmen, living in well laid out villages).

The name Irula (Tamil, irul-means darkness or blackness) indicates that this tribe is very dark in complexion, this is the more striking as the other tribes of the Nilgiris, the Kotas, Badagas and especially the Todas are comparatively fair. The Paniyan who consider themselves of being higher in the social scale than the Kurumban, have been more or less uprooted from their natural environment and nomadic way of life and have become agricultural workers. The name Paniyan actually means worker.

In the Nilgiris we come across three characteristic tribes who, unlike those found in other places, form a separate and formerly closely knit economic unit, these are the Todas, Kotas and Badagas, the first representing the pastoral, the second the artisan and the third the agricultural element. Apart from the dress the last two are in no way different or inferior to the 'non-tribal' people, they live in solid houses and keep a comparatively high standard of living. The Kota, numbering nearly one thousand are fine craftsmen and artisans, the Badaga, with a population of over half a lakh, represent the agricultural element of the Nilgiris. Immediately around their settlements are their intensively cultivated terraced fields. Potatoes are grown which find their market in far away places, such as Bombay and Calcutta, the latter actually is the main market for Nilgiris potatoes. With the revenue settlement they have changed from shifting to settled cultivation and they hold the lands now in puttas under the ordinary raiyatwari system. Women do the main work in the fields, while the males often are engaged in otherwise earning some cash money, many of them have found employment on coffe estates, sometimes, however, they are found lazy, doing nothing, the women being the actual supporters of the family.

Although the smallest unit the Todas are the most conspicuous of the three 'tribes', they number only six hundred and thirty and lead a simple pastoral life, having a strong objection against doing manual work, they consider it beneath their dignity to cultivate lands which they leave to the Badagas. A Toda's worldly wealth is judged by the number of large-horned, semi-domesticated buffaloes in his possession, on whose milk and products, butter and—ney, i.e., ghee, he largely depends.

Characteristic for the Todas are their homes, called—ars—a kind of half-a-barrel shaped constructions, about eighteen feet long, ten feet high and nine feet broad. The bowed roof which starts on either side and ends at ground level, is built of closely laid together bamboos and covered with thatch. The end walls on either side, before and behind, consist of planks of jungle wood.

Some wooden or mud steps lead to the doorway in the front wall, which is the only opening and extremely low, about thirty-two inches high and eighteen inches wide. The inhabitants have virtually to creep into their dwellings. The cattle pen is a simpler building of the same type. The small Toda settlement at one end of the Botanical Gardens of Ootacamund is one of its main attractions to visitors and the Todas living there profit well from tourists looking for curiosities.

The typical Toda man is of fine physique, well-proportioned and above medium height, he has regular features which one is accustomed to associate with the ancient Romans, this impression is stressed by their toga-like dress. The outer garment of thick cotton with red and blue stripes woven into it is with one end flung over the left shoulder and reaches over the knees. The dress of the women resembles that of the men, it consists of a robe heavily embroidered at the end with simple conventional patterns of bright red and blue, but it is worn in a different way. The length of cotton cloth is generally thrown over both shoulders and clasped in front by the hand. Tattooing is common at marriage, and it is considered a disgrace not to get married. The hair are worn in ringlets. Young women are sometimes extremely good-looking, but their beauty is short-lived, it is with the Todas actually the men who represent their fair sex.

The Todas and Kotas are polyandrous, the brothers of a family sharing one wife. If a woman is married to several brothers or to a man with one or more unmarried brothers, all have rights, a walking stick and mantle, or a walking stick only is left outside the entrance of the hut, indicating that the woman is engaged and going in therefore is not allowed. The women, however, have not been accorded the social prestige that generally accompanies a scarcity of females in any tribe. In fact, they enjoy only few privileges. They may not enter the dairy temple, nor can they freely move about.

According to their general appearance, the Todas cannot be an original element of the population, but its origin is still obscure. Local legend, however, declares them to be descendants of Alexander the Great's Greek soldiers who ultimately drifted south and settled here as the climate here was most suitable for them. Todas, like other 'tribes', enjoy many privileges to induce them to keep to their old customs and habits, special grants are given to them. One may on occasions hear people in Ootacamund, shout 'Ooti,' saying. I would like to be a Toda!

The Kudiya or male (i.e. hill) Kudiya, numbering almost four thousand, were and to some extent still are the toddy drawers of Coorg. Their main employment, however, they have found as agricultural workers and labourers on the coffee estates, doing weeding, planting, picking of coffee and also cardamom.

The Kudubi, with a population of almost twelve thousand, are mainly living in South Kanara and here again in the Kundapur taluk. They are essentially shifting cultivators, but have largely changed to permanent settlement. Some of them are employed in the preparation of cutch catechu, an extract obtained by boiling wood of the catechu tree, which is confined to the laterite plateau of Kundapur, situated as a rule within fifteen miles of the sea. 'Cutch', which is bought by contractors and merchants, is chiefly used for glazing the arecanut.

The 'Thanda Palaya', the last tribe to be considered, are confined to the south-western portion of the Malabar coast. They live among the flats adjoining the lagoons. Their main occupation is that of agricultural labourers, their food consists chiefly of lotus seeds which the women collect.

The 'Thunda' or leafy garment, worn by women only, a custom coming out of use, to which the name of the tribe owes its origin, consists of an apron sedge, the manufacture of which involves a laborious process. The origin of the tribe is obscure, but tradition gives a curious story. A landlord sowing grain found these picked up the next morning. He, therefore set on a watch the next night and observed that human beings, quite naked at the night were engaged in collecting the seed he had sown. The people were pursued and a man and woman were captured. But ashamed of their utter nakedness, the captor gave part of his cloth to the male but was unable to give something to the woman, she therefore was left to make a garment, an apron of grass for herself.

Concluded

Picture of South Indian Tribal Children.

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.), DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

This article gives a probing evaluation of the Kurubas, Todas, Kudiyas etc of the Western Ghats.

(91) February 21, 1969 Editorial.

EASTERN ECONOMIST
BOMBAY.

Not Omitting the Jokers

(691)

THE CHANGES in portfolios announced by the Prime Minister in the early hours of Friday last week have been described in some quarters as "sweeping". The description fits in the sense that Mrs Gandhi has swept Mr Dinesh Singh into the Ministry of External Affairs, while sweeping under the carpet some of the more serious and urgent problems of better government.

This is not to deny all merit to the various decisions she has taken in this connection. It is altogether sensible that she has unburdened herself of the ministerial charge of External Affairs. While it is not exactly the case that triumph and glory await this country on the world stage, developments abroad, particularly in Pakistan, have certainly made it necessary for the government to undertake a more purposive planning of its external relations. There is no doubt at all that this has made it all the more desirable that the government should have a full-time Minister for External Affairs.

Mrs Gandhi's choice of Mr Dinesh Singh for this post was perhaps preordained. It should not, for this reason, be decried. On the contrary, it is eminently reasonable that the Prime Minister should have a Minister for External Affairs in whom she has complete confidence. For obvious reasons, here is an area of government where the Prime Minister's thinking should be fully free to impinge on both administration and policy-making. Among his other advantages, Mr Dinesh Singh seems to have the qualification for playing Michael Stewart to Mrs Gandhi's Harold Wilson. This apart, as Minister for Commerce, he certainly showed the capacity to acquire knowledge of complex and unfamiliar situations and develop responsible and flexible attitudes in coping with them. There is no reason why Mr Dinesh Singh should not continue to gain wisdom and experience to the benefit of the government and the country in the important ministry to which he has now moved.

There is only one significant promotion in the new scheme of things. This is Mr B. R. Bhagat's elevation to Cabinet rank. This is an expected as well as a welcome decision of the Prime Minister's. Perhaps she could have been a little more bold and imaginative here and extend- of Education. He is now assuming responsibilities which could well present a stormy challenge. Major decisions in respect of oil and fertilizer policies have been held up by political resistances from within the cabinet and outside. It is not immediately obvious that Dr Sen is the minister to cope with them. Dr Sen was first included in the cabinet only for the reason that the Prime Minister believed that with his particular background he might make a good Education Minister. This assumption has been belied and a more resolute Prime Minister than Mrs Gandhi might perhaps not have seen any reason for retaining him. Dr Sen's successor, Dr V. K. R. V. Rao, also has a record as an educationist to boast of. We hope he will be more successful or more fortunate than Dr Sen. Dr Rao is an economist besides being an educationist and since Mrs Gandhi, for reasons best known to herself, has not found it possible to utilise his services in an economic ministry of major importance, her selection of him as the new Minister for Education is perhaps the best possible decision under the circumstances.

It may perhaps be claimed for Mr K. K. Shah that he was less of a failure in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting than Dr Triguna Sen was in the Ministry of Education. All the same his performance was not by any means distinguished and there is reason to suspect that Mr Shah's interfering ways, which were often mindless and usually fruitless, did nothing to improve the standards of efficiency in a ministry where those standards had never been very high. The question now is whether what is a gain for the Information and Broadcasting Ministry will prove to be a gain also for the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development, which is the description of the ponderous new ministry to which Mr Shah has been shifted. There is no surprise in the departure of Mr C. M. Poonacha from the Ministry of Railways. His working relations with the Railway Board were not all that they might have been. Since it is the Railway Board which, when all is said and done, does the actual running of the railways, it seems to be to the advantage of all concerned, including Mr Poonacha, that another portfolio has been found for him.

In my "MEMOIRS" I have referred to this part of writing when I wrote about this man.

T. M. Kumanna

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Illustrated Weekly

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA, DECEMBER 11, 1966

K.P.S. Menon. Wellington And

Mercara

From Wellington, my daughter and I went to the other side of the hill, where it was raining when Wellington itself was dry and sunny. There, at Ootacamund, we attended a delightful cocktail party given by an old Oxford friend, S. R. Rao, with whom my friendship goes back nearly half a century.

From Wellington we motored through Ootacamund and Mysore to Mercara. Coorg has cured me of my parochial pride. Hitherto, I used to think that few places in the world could compare with Kerala in sheer beauty, but here was a spot which has all the concentrated charm of the hills and dales of Travancore. And the people, too, are second to none in their good looks and fine bearing. The women have chiselled features and their grace is enhanced by their dress, which is worn tightly under the arms and brought over the right shoulder and pinned down. Their customs, too, are distinctive. I was sorry to have missed by an hour a typical Coorg marriage. The Coorgis, as well as the Nairs, keep the priests at arm's length in their marriage ceremonies. In the case of the Nairs this is understandable, because their marriage is hardly a marriage. It is not a sacrament, and until recently it was not binding on either party. All that a woman who was dissatisfied with her husband had to do was to leave his sandals outside the compound, which meant that he was no longer welcome to her house. I was told that some of the items of the marriage ceremony in Coorg were reminiscent of the old adventurous days when marriage was by capture. No wonder two out of the five Commanders-in-Chief of independent India have come from Coorg!

Mercara is naturally proud of General Cariappa and General Thimayya. Against the latter, however, they have a grievance. While General Cariappa has settled down in Mercara, in a beautiful house with spacious grounds (though he spends no more time in Coorg than I in Kerala), General Thimayya preferred to settle down in Bangalore; and even his ashes were not brought to his ancestral town.

Transcription by K. K. Kumar

DR. I. M MUTHANA,
M.A.(B.O.L.),B.T.(MADRAS)
Ph.D.(COLO.),DIP.-IN-JOURN.(LONDON)

1651

3ನೇ ಕವಿಸಮಯೋತ್ಸವನ ಉಪ್ಪರ್ಡ್ಡರಾದ
ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡೆಂಗೋಡ್ಲು ಶಂಕರಭಟ್ಟರು 29-12-32 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣಿಕೀರಿ
ಶಾಖಿಕ್ಕೆನವೋತ್ಸವನ ಸಂಬಂಧದ, ಉಪ್ಪರ್ಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷಣವು.
(ಪಯೂಸಧಾರಾಪ್ರವಚನವು)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕವಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಭಾಗ್ಯ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗೆ, ಬಂಧುಭಗಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ,

ಈ ಪುನರ್ಜ ಕವಿಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಉಪ್ಪರ್ಡ್ಡನಾನಂದಿ ನೀವು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ವರಿಸಿದು ಪರಿಲ್ಪ ನನ್ನ ಹೃದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ತೆರದ ಮೊಕಲೆ ಒದಗಿತು. ಶಾಜರ್ಪ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂದ ಈ ವಾರಣವಿಪ್ಪಲ್ಲಿ ಉದು ನನ್ನ ಉಮೋಗ್ಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲಿ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಾಕಾಜನೋ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿದೇವಿಯ ತೆಕ್ಕೆಲೋಳಗೂ. ನೃತ್ಯ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶೂಲ; ವಿಶಾಲ ಶ್ರೇಯ ಪೆರಿಮನೆ. ಶಾಲ್ಲಿಂತೋ ರಜ್ಜ ಮುಂಜೆ ನಂತಿದ್ದ ಪೊಶನಂಜೋಗವನ್ನ ಉಳಿಸೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ರಾಜವಂಶದ ಗತವೈಭವ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಿಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನ ಗಕರ್ಷಣ ಗಳ್ಳ ಹಿಂಗೊಯ್ದಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಕಣಿದಲ್ಲಿ ತೇಲಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತುಗಿಸುವುದು. ಶಾಜೂ ಒಂದು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಶಾಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯೂ ವಿವಿಧ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ. ಶಾಜರ ಗೋಜಿಯನ್ನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾತ್ಮವೈಭವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾವಣ ನಂತಿರುವಂತೆ, ಬಾನುದ್ದ ನೆಗೆವ ಉತ್ತಾನದ ಅನಂತತೆಯೆ ಒಂದು ಉಂತಿದ ಮೋರೆಯನ್ನ ಜಾತಿ, ಮಳ್ಳಿನಿ, ಶಕ್ತಿನಿ ಉಳ್ಳಂಜಿ ಈ ಪರ್ವತ ರಾಜನ ಳ್ಳಿ ತಕ್ಷಿಂಚಿತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಿ ನಂತಿವೆ. ಸುಕ್ಷ್ಮಮಾತ್ಸಲ್ಲೂ ನಿಂಚಿತಾರಣ್ಯಗಳ್ಳ, ವನದೇವಿಯ ನೀರಿಯ ಜೀರಗಿಸಂತೆ ಸೋಕರಂಚಿಸುವ ಪನಸ ವಳ್ಳಿ. ಕವಿಯ ಭಾವೋದ್ರೇಕದ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿತ ಗಳ್ಳಂತೆ ವಿಮುಕರಣ್ಣಗಳ್ಳ. ಶಾಲ್ಲಿ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಗಿ ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಬರುವ ಕಪಿಲತೀರ್ಥಗಳ್ಳ ಎಳ್ಳಿನ ರಾಲದ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕನಸುಗಳ್ಳಲಿ ಮಿಸ್ಸಾಗಿವೆಯೋ ಯಾರು ಬಲ್ಲರು. ಕೆಂದಿನ ಪೈಭವಗಳ್ಳ ಶಾಂದಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತವಕವನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ತ್ತಿವೆಯೋ ಯಾರು ಬಲ್ಲರು? ಪರಮಾತ್ಮನನ್ನ ನಾಕ್ಷಾತ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಉತ್ಸಾನಿಸುವಂತಿರುವ ನಿಮ್ಮೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಶಾಂತ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನ ನೋಡಿ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನ ಮೊಗ್ಗಮಾಜದೆ ಉಳ್ಳರ್ಚವೇನು? ಮೊಗ್ಗಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನ ಮೂರವಾದರೆ ಉಳ್ಳರ್ಚವೇನು? ಶಾವಕೊಂಡಿಗೆ ನೀವು ನನ್ನಂತೆ ತಡ ಅಲ್ಪವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟ ಅಭಿಮಾನದ ನೆನಪು ನನ್ನ ಮೂರವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತಷ್ಟರ್ಚ ನೋಂ ಯುರವಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೋವಿದರೆಲ್ಲರ ನಡುವಿಂತ ನಿಮಾರ್ಜನರಾದ ಮಿಶ್ರ ನೀವು ನನ್ನ ವನ್ನತಿನಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಳ್ಳೋ ಮಂದಿಯುರುವಾಗ, ನಿರಿನಾತುಗಾಗಿದ ನನಗೆ ಈ ಗೌರವನ್ನಿತ್ತ ಪಂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ವಜ್ಜಾತಿವೈಶ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ? ಉಗಲಾ, ನೀತ್ಯವನ್ನನ್ನ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ವರಿಸಿರಿತಿ. ಕ್ಷುದ್ರತಕ್ಷಾಂಭಾವರಿದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉಚ್ಚೈಯನ್ನ ಗೌರವಾವಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲೆನೆ. ಜಿಜವಿಜ್ಞೋಕಿಯ ಮೊದಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ನಮ್ಮೂರ್ಥಿಪ್ರಾಣಿ; ಮತ್ತೆ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾನುಭವಕ್ತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಶಾಂತಿತ್ಯವ್ಯೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರವಿಶೇಷವೂ ಉತನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವಿದ್ದಲಿ, ಉತನ ವಿರಹಿಂಸಕ ನಾಗುತ್ತಿನೆ. ಉಪ್ಪರ್ಡ್ಡರ ಬಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಎನಾದರೂ ದಿವ್ಯವಾಣಿಗಳ್ಳಲಿ ಶ್ರೋರಬೀಳ್ಳವ ಕೃಜಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಲ್ಲಿಯುವ ಬರುವ ನಿಜ್ಞಾನಮಹಿನ್ನಯ ಯಿಂದ ನಿಂತೋಷಿಸಿದ ಎಜರುಗಿ ಉಳ್ಳಿ ವಿಯನ್ನೂ ಉರಿನಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನೂ ಬೇಸರಿಕೆಯನ್ನನ್ನ ಹೊಡಿತಿಕ್ಕಿನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಬಂದ್ದವಳೆ! ಉದರೇನು? ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹ್ಲಾರೂಢಿಸಿದ ಕ್ಷಮೆಯಿದೆ. ಉಪ್ಪರ್ಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷಣವೆಂಬುದು ಉನಿಷಾ ಯ್ಯಮಾದ ವಿಷಿಕ್ಷ; ಶಾಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದವರು ಉಪನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಶಾದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಷಮೆ ಯಿದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ವಿರಸಕ್ಷಾಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಿಯೂ ನಿರವಧಿವಾಗುವುದು.---

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ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬೆಡಗು.

(ತಲಕಾವೇರಿಯಿಂ ಬಳಿ — ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿರಿಯಂ ಪೋಗುವಿಂಚ)

"ನಿವೇದನ" ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ.ವಿ.ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪನವರು.

ಇಲಿಯಿರುಷ್ಟಿಳಿಕ ರಾಯ್ಯಾಂಗಳಿ।
ವಿಂಷು ಧೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ರತ್ನಕೋಟಿಯುಳ್ಳಪೋಕಿಂತ॥
ಗ್ಗಚ ಶಿಲ್ಪದಿ ನೆಲ್ಲಿಷ್ಟುಮೇಂ।
ದ್ರುದಿಸೀ ಗಿರಿ ಕಂಬರಾಟವೀ ವಿಚ್ಚಪಂಗಳ್ಳ॥
ಈ ವಿಭವಮುಮೀ ಚಿತ್ರಗಾಂ।
ಭೂಪ್ಪೋತ್ಕರ್ಷ ವನೊಂಡಲ್ಲವೀ ರಮ್ಯತೆಯುಂ॥
ಜೈವ ಪ್ರಣಾಚ ಲಜಲಿಯಂ।
ಕಾವೇರಿಯ ಸನನದಜನಕಲ್ಲಾಚಿ ಧರಿಯಿಂ॥

॥ ಭುವನ ಪಾಲನೀ ಗಿರಿಯಂನಾಭಿಯುನಾಗಿವಿ ಜನ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪಮುಂ।
ಜವಳಿ ವಿರಿಚ್ಚಮಂಗೊಳ್ಳಿಚಿ ಭೃಗ್ವಿದ ವಕ್ಷುಲ ಡೊಲಪೋನೆನಿ॥
ವಿಷ್ಣೋಂಘಿನೆಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿರ್ವ್ವಂದಿಚರಿಕ್ಕಿ ಜೆಳಿಲ್ಲ ವನಸ್ಥೋಳ್ಳಿ ಪರ್ವತ।
ದ್ರುವಲಯ ವಂಕ್ತಿಯುಷ್ಟರಿಯು ಬೀಜಿತ ಶೋಚನಮೋತುವನ್ನಿಗಂ॥
ಶ್ಲೋಕಂ॥ ಫಲಭಿಯುನನಂ ವರಿಸುವೆನೆಂ।
ದಿಳ್ಳಿಯುಂ ತಾಂ ಪದಗಿ ವರಿಚರಿ ನೆಲಿಗಾಳುಚಿ ಬೇಂ॥
ಪಲಗಳ್ಳ ತಳ್ಳಿಪರ್ಣಂಪರಿ।
ವಿಲಸಿಪ್ಪುವಾ ವಿಲ್ಲುಳ್ಳೆಲ್ಲನಧಣಿಯ ನಾಳ್ಳಳ್ಳ॥
ಧ್ವಚಳಿಯ ಶಿಖಿವೃಕ್ಷ ತಾಯಂಗಳ್ಳ।
ಗಿರಿ ಶಿಖರಂಗಳ್ಳನತಜ್ಞ ಮೂಲಪಿದರಲ್ಲಾಂ॥
ತೆರಳ್ಳಂಪ್ರವೇಣನಿಷಂಬರಿ।
ಮಳಿಜ ಪ್ರಣಾ ಧ್ವವಳ್ಳ ಮೋಕ್ಷ ಮಂಟಿಕಲ ವಿಸರಂ॥

ಕಂದ॥ ವಿರ್ನ್ನಗಿಲ್ವಾಯ ಚಿತ್ರ ತಾಂತುರಿಯ ಬಗೆಗೊಳ್ಳಿಪ
ವಿವಿಧ ಪರ್ಣಾಂಕಾರ ವಿಟಲಪಿಂಜರಂ।
ಸ್ನಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗರ್ವಕೋಕ್ಷಿತಮೊಪಿಪ
ಗೌಶಿಲೀವ ಗೌಣಾ ವೈತಾನಪಿಂಜರಂ॥
ಪುಂದ ಕರಿಮಳ್ಳಿಕ ಶೀತಲ ಪಾತ ನಂಚಲಿತ
ಪಟಪಮ ಕಿಸಲಯ ವಿಲಕ್ರಸರಪಿಂಜರಂ।
ಗಬ್ಬ ನರ್ವನಾಸ್ಪವ ಕಾಲಮಿಂಜನಿಪ ಮೃಗ
ವಿಹಗ ಕೀಟರ ಕೋಟಿ ನಾದಪಿಂಜರಂ॥

ಕೊಗಲು ವಾ ತರುಂಗುಲ್ಲ ಲತೆಗಳ್ಳಿಂ ನಿಂಬಿತಮಾಗಿ।
ರವಿ ಜನವಗತಿವಿ ಯೋಧನಗ್ಳೆಜಿಪ ನಿಂಬುಗೊಳ್ಳಿಸೆ॥
ಶೃತ್ತಿ ಮಹಾ ತೆಕ್ಷ ನಿಂಸ್ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶ್ಯಜನಿಸಿ।
ಕೀರ್ತಿವಕಿಬಿಲ್ಲಿಕಾ ಮಹಾಚಲಗ್ಳ ನಿಲಸಿಯಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲಿ॥

ಕಂ॥ ಗಿಂಡಿಗಳ ತಂಬಾರಂಗಳ ನಿ।
ಧ್ವಂಡಿಗಳ ವಿಟೀನಗಳ ಪ್ರಪ್ರಪಿಧಿಗಳ ಪರಿಸಿತಂ।
ದಂಗೆಮಂಚ ರೂಪಿಂಗಳ।
ನರಿಚ್ಚೋಲೆ ನೀಂ ನಲೆಪಿತ ನೋಡ್ತು ಪೋತ್ತಗಿನ ಬಿಡ್ಡಗಂ॥

ಪ್ರಪೃತಿಯ ನಲ್ಕಣ್ಣರಂಗಂ।
ಸುಪ್ಪತಾತ್ಪರಿಗಪಡುವೆ ಪೋಂಚಸೋತ್ಪವರಂಗಂ॥
ಉಪ್ಪತಿಯ ಕವಿತಾ ಶಂಗಂ।
ವಿಪ್ಪತಮನಸ್ಸರಿಗಪೋಂದು ಗ್ರಾಂಕಿಯ ರಂಗಂ॥

Transcription by
H. Krishna
27/4/'60.

ಪೋತಿಗ.

ಸಾಲಿ ರಾಮ ಅಂಚ್ರಾಯಲು.
(ಸಾ, ಕ॥)

ಪೋತಿಗನ ಬಿಡ್ಡಗಿನ ಚಾಕಿರಿ! ಸೊಂಬರ್ಲುದಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿಕಮಂ
ರಪಿಯುಮೆಲ್ಲಿ ರಣ್ಣಾಳಿಕ! ಅಜೊ ಮಂಜು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನಿ
ಕತಲಪ್ಪೋಲ್ಲ ಪೋದರ್ಪುದು ವೇಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಗಿಂಡಿಸಾನಂಗಳ್ಳ ಶ್ವೀಪನಿವಹಮುಸಿ
ಉತಿಯುಂದೆ ಮುಡಿವರಂ ಚಿಟ್ಟಿಬ್ಬಿಗಳ್ಳ ನೀಳ್ಳಿದ್ದಿವೆ
ಗಿಡಿಗಳ್ಳಿಂ ಪಣಿತಳೀಲಿ ಸೊಂದ್ಪ ಜುಟದನಿ ಜೋವಿ
ಪೊಡೆ ಯುಂಡುಪ್ಪೋಳ್ಳವಿಕ್ತಿಲೆಗಳ್ಳುಗಿಡ್ಡಲಪ್ಪಿಂ ಜೋಗಯಿಲ್ಲುವ ಸೊಂಪ್ಪುವೆಡ್ಡ
ಚಿಟಿ ಟ್ರಿ ಟ್ರಿಗಳ್ಳೊಳ್ಳಗಿಡಚ್ಚಿ ಸೋಂಡಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡುದಂ ಮಂಜೆ
ಪಸುಳಪೋಲ್ಪ ನೀರಮೀಲಲಿಪೆಲಲ್ ನಳ್ಳಿಪಪ್ಪುದ
ಬಿಸುತಪಳ್ಳಿಯ ಚಿರ್ದಿಪ್ಪುದೆ? ಪೋತಗಂ ತಪ್ಪಿಳ್ಳಲ ತವಪೂಪಳೀ ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂಬಂ.
ಪ್ರೋಪ ತಿರಿಪ ಬಗೆವಗೆಯಿಂ ವಿಹಗಂಗಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಪಲಲಂ
ಮಿಸುತಿರಿ ಮೆಯ್ಯ ಬಟ್ಟಿಸಿಂ ಪಸುಪ್ಪೋಲಿರ ಮಂಟಪಿಂ
ಪಣಿಪಿಡು ಪೈನಿ ಗುಡಿಂತೆ ನಲುಬಪ್ಪೆವ್ವ ಮನವಿಂಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಗಿನಳ್ಳಿಕೆಯುಂಬುವಂ.
ಪರಿವರ್ತಾಳ್ಳಿರಪ ಮೆಲ್ಲುತಿಯುಂಜೆ ಬಗೆಗೊಳ್ಳಿಪ
ಪಣಿಯುತ್ತಲುತ್ತುಂಗ ಶಿಖರಂಗಳ್ಳಿಬೆನಿವ
ಗಿರಿಯುತ್ತಲೀಂ ಪೊಂಪ್ಪೋ! ಕಂಬಿಲರ ಜೋಗಯಿನಿವ ಸೋಂಪಿನಿಂ ಜೋಗವಿಚಿನಿಪ್ಪೋ
ಚಿರಿಪ್ಪೋಗಳ್ಳಿಗಂ ಪಿನಿನಿಪೋಂಪ ಕಿರಣಿಗಳ್ಳಿಂ
ಸುಕರವುವೆಕಿಯರ ನಲ್ಲರೊಳಿನಿಲಾ ನಿರ್ಕಲಂಪ
ನರಂಗವಾಕಳ್ಳಿಕಿಕ ಮಾಪ ನೆಲವಿಪ ಪೋಕಗಂ ಪುಲಪಿನಳ ಮುಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿಗಂನಿಂ.
ಪೋಲಿವಿನೀ ರಪ್ಪರ್ಗಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ್ಪಿತಿಪಂ ಪೊಂಪಿನಿವ
ಮಲಗಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಪ ಪವಿರಂಪಿ ಪರಪಾಂಪಳ್ಳಿನಲೆ
ನಡಿವಡಿವ ತಲೆಗಳ್ಳಂಜೆನಿಪಪ್ಪುಪ್ಪೋ! ನವಪ್ಪಿಳ್ಳಿಯುಂ ನ್ಪಳ್ಳಿಗೆಡಂ ಕಾಂತಿಯೋ
ನೆಲಮಾಗಿರಂ ಪಿಕ್ಕುಗಳ್ಳ ಕಾಮ್ಮೋಯುವ
ಗಿಲಯುಂಗಳ್ಳಿವನೆನಿತು ನೋಡಿಪೊಪ್ಪಮಚ್ಚಿಗಳ್ಳ
ಜೋಲಗ ಶ್ರೀಲ್ಲವ್ಗ ಮನಂ ಕಳ್ಳಿಯುಪ್ಪೋ ಲಾಡಿಯುಂ ಸೊಂಪ್ಪಯುವ ರಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ಬುಲ್ಲ.

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ಬಂಜೆ ನಾನಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆನ್ನಕ್ಕರವ ತಾಯ್ತಿಲವ
ತಂಬವಂ ನೋತಂಪುಂ ಸ್ತೋನಿಪಾಗನ ನಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಂಜದೆ ಸುಖವಿಂದೆ ನಂತರಿಸುತೂ ಬಿಸ್ತೂಲವಿಜ್ಜೆ ಪೈಗೂತಿರಂವ
ಎಂಬು ಪಜ್ಜಾಂಬಿ ವಚನಾತ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಂ ಕಾಳಿ
ನೆಂಬೂ ಮನಸಿಜೊಳ್ಳಗನಿಗ್ಗಮಾನಿ ಚಿಂತಿಸೆಂತಿರ್ದೆ
ನಂಬುವ ತಿಳಿದಿರ್ದ ಕಾರಿಂತರ ಡೊಂಬಗಿಗ ಸುಗ್ಗಿಯಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಾಂ ನಿಲ್ಲಿನೆಂದು
ಎನ್ನ ನಾತಂಬವಿಂತೆಂಬು ಭೂವಿಜಿನಿ
ಜ್ಞಾನೈನಂ! ಭೂವನೆಗೆ ಆರೆಬಹುದು ನಲಂಕರಿಪುದೆ ?
ನಿನ್ನ ನೌಂದರ್ಯವಿಜರ ನಿನ್ನ ಪೆಸರ್ಮೆಯ ಮುಂಬಿನ್ನೆ! ಕರುಣಾಕಿ, ಕ್ಷಮ್ಯಾಭೂಮಿ!
ಅನ್ಯರಿ ಪುಜರಿಜಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಳ್ಳಾಂತ: ಕರಣ
ಚಿನ್ನತಗಮಹೋಜಯುರ ಮಂಗಳ್ಳನಿತೋಕನರ
ನಿನ್ನೊಳಯೊಳ್ಳಿಂಕ ಬಯಿಸಿದಳಿಂದು! ಕರುಣಾಕ್ಷು ಜೋವರಳ್ಳಿನ ನಾತ
ಪರಂಗಳಿಕ, ಗಿರಿಗಳಿಕ, ಧುಂಗಳಿಕ, ಪೃಗನಪಕ್ಷಿ
ತರುಗಳಿಕ, ಭೂಗಳಿಕ, ತಂಚಲಿಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಬಿಳ್ಳಂಡೆ,
ನುರಗಂ ಪಿ, ಶಾಂತಿರವೆ, ಬೀಳ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಕ್ಕೆನ್ನಿ! ನಮೋ! ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನೊಪಾಜ ಮಿನಿಸಿಲ್ಲಾ
ಅರಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿ ಸೌಂದಯ್ಯ ಧಾರ ನವರ್ಣನಿ ಮಂ
ತೆರಿಜಿನ್ನ ಮುರಜಿ ನೀಂ! ಜ್ಞೋರಗಳ್ಳಿ ನೀವಿನ್ನು
ಮಳೆಯು-ಜೋತಂ ಹೃದಯ ಚಿತ್ತಿಯೊಳ್ಳ ಅತ್ರಿತರ್! ನಿಮ್ಮನಾಂ ಮರೆವೆಬಂಕು?

ಮತ್ತಿಕೇರಿಲಿ ಮಂಜ.
(ಜಿ. ಪಿ. ರಾಜರತ್ನಂ)

ಭೂಮಿನ ತಬ್ಬಿಬ ಮೋಡ ಶ್ಯಬ್ದಂಗೆ
ಬಿಳ್ಳಿ ಬಳ್ಳಿಬ ಮೋತ್ ಶ್ಯಬ್ದಂಗೆ
ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ಅಳ್ಳ ತಿತ್ತಿಲ್ಲಂಗೆ
ಮತಿಕೇರಿಲಿ ಮಂಜ!
ಮತ್ತಗಿಬ ಉಲ್ಲೀ ಮತಿಗಿಬ್ಬಂಗೆ
ಲಂಗರ್ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿದ್ದ ಉತಗಿಬ್ಬಂಗೆ
ಸೀಕರ್ ನಕ್ಕಿ ಲುತಗೋಡಂಗೆ
ಅಳ್ಳಿ ತಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜ!
ತಾಯಿ ಮೊಗಿಲ್ನ ಎತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಿಂತಂಗೆ
ಒಂಬಪ್ಪೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತೊಂತಂಗೆ
ಮತಿಂಕೇರಿನ ಎಜೆಗೊತ್ತೊಂತಿ
ಊಗಿತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮಂಜ!
ಮಲಗಾಕ್ ಹೊಳ್ಳಿ ಪರಚೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿ
ಒಣಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಗಬಿಬ ಮುಂಜಿಮೊಳ್ಳಿ
ಪಿರ್ದಾಗ್ ಗಂಬಬ ಮೂಡಿ ಉಂಚಂಗ
ಮತಿಂಕೇರಿ ಮೋಡ ಮಂಜ.
ಮಂಜಿನ ಮಳಕಿನ ರಾವಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಣಾಗಿಬ ಉಳ್ಳಾನೆ ಉಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಳ್ಳಗೆ ಎನೋ ದಿರಮೋಡಂಗೆ
ಉಲಗಾತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮಂಜ!
ನತಿಂಕೋ ಡೊಳ್ಳೊತ್ತ ಚೋವಲ್ಲಂಗೆ
ಪಿಬ್ಬಬ ನೂತ್ತಿನ ರಾವಲ್ಲಂಗೆ
ಉಲ್ಲ ಲ್ಲೋನಿ ಉಂಗಂಗೋನಿ
ಗಗ್ಗಾತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಮಂಜ!
ಸೂಯ್ಯನ ಕರೆತೋಕ ಉಂಬ ನಿಂತೋಡಿ
ಕೋಕಗೀನ್ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಪ್ರೂವಪ್ಪೋಡಿ
ತೆಳ್ಳಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿ ಎತ್ತೋನಾ ತಿ
ಬಂಜಂಗಿತ್ತು ಮಂಜ.

ಅಮ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಎಳ್ಳಬೆಣ್ಣೆಯ ಕೊಂಬ್ರಿ
ಪಲ್ಲಂಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಪ ಹೋಗಾಲಿ
ಪತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ತಂಬ್ರಿ
ಮಕ್ಕಿಕೇರೀಗೆ ಮಂಜ!
ಹೊಂಡಗಿನ ಲಸ್ಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಪಮ್ಮಗೆರ್ದೆ
ಕ್ರೌಲು ಸೀರೆ ಮೈತೀಗಿಬ್ಬಂಗೆ
ಆಲೀನ ಗೌಡ್ರೀ ಮಂಜ!
ಶ್ರೀಪಮ್ಮ-ನನ್ ತಂಗೀಬ್ಬಂಗೆ
ಆಗಲೀ ಬರಲಿ ರಾತ್ರೀ ಬರಲಿ
ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ವಿಕಡಂಗ್ ಅತಿಕೋಂತಿಕ್ಕಿ
ಬಿಸಿಲು ನೆಳ್ಳು ಎನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ
ಮಕ್ಕಿಕೇರೀಗೆ ಮಂಜ.

Transcription by
K. Thimmappa
18/7/1980.

ದುರ್ಗಾಸ್ತುತಿ ಪಾತ್ರ.

(ಡಂಖೋ. ಮಂಗೇಶರಾವ್. ಬಿ.ಎ ಎಲ್. ಟಿ ಯವರಿಂದ)

ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂರಮೆ ಜೀವಿಸಿಹಳೆಂಬ ಬಯಕೆ ಇಹುದೆನಗೆ ಬಂದಪ್ಪಿಂ ಈ?
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಹನ ಗಿರಿಯು ಚಿಲಿಗಿಸಿ ಕೂತಿ ನಿರಬಲಂ ನಿರಾಚಪ್ಪನೋ?
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಗಿಲಲಿ ಮಿಂಚಿತೋರ್ಗ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಹೊಳಿಹೊಳೆ ಹೊಳೆವಳೋ?
ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲವನು ತಣಿಸಿ ಜನಮನ ಹೊಲದ ಪಚ್ಚೆ ಪಚ್ಚೆ ಪಚ್ಚಿವಳ್ಳೋ?

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಊರತಿ ಸೋತ್ರಲಂ!
ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ನಾತ್ರಲಂ!
ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊತವರ ಬೀಡಲಂ!

ಪವಿಪುಲ ಪೆಬ್ಬಾಳು ಯೂಪ ಭೈಷ್ಮದಿ ಕ್ಷೋಣಿಯುಕ್ಕಾಂತಿನ ಪೀಠವನ?
ಪವಪತಿ ಕಿರಿಪಲ್ಲಾಪ ಉನ್ನಂಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಪಿದೋ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾವನ?
ಪಿವರಿ ಉನಿಯುತ ನೊಂತಿಲಿಪ ಪಣಾಲಿಂಬುನೊಳ ಭೋಗರ್ಗಳಿ ಪಟ್ಟೋಂ?
ಪವಿಪು ನವಿಲುಪ ಹಾಜನೆತ್ತಪ ರ್ತಾತ್ರ ಬೀತಿಲು ಮಿರಿಪಿದಲೋ?

ಉವರು ಸೋಲುದಾವರಿಯುರು!
ಉವರು ಪತುಗಲ ಗರಿಯುರು!
ಉವಳೆ ಪೊತ್ತಗಿನ ಕಿರಿಯುಪತಿ!

ಪಮ್ಮ ನಾತಿನ ಪೊರಪ್ಪುಚಾಪ್ಪಿದ ನೊಗದ ಭಾರವ ಬಗ್ಗಪೋಲ
ಪೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪಗಲಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೀಕೆಪು ಕಿರಿಯುಪ ಪಣಿಪು ಪಾರುವ ಬಗ್ಗಪೋಲ
ಪಲೊಮ್ಮ ನಿರಿಯುಂ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಗಿರಿದೆಯುಂಪ ಪೆಳ್ಳಿಚಿ ಜೀವಪ್ಪ
ಪ್ರಮೆ ದಾನವ ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಯ ಕೋಗಪ್ಪ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಕೊತಿಗಿಪ ಜವ್ಮಪತಿ;
ಜವ್ಮ ಕೊತಿಗಿಪ ನಮ್ಮಪು;
ನಮ್ಮೀತರ ಚಿತ್ತಲವ್ಮಪಂ;

ಶಾಪ ಅಗಸ್ತ್ಯನ ಕಪಿಪ ಮಹೀ, ಕಾವೇರಿ ತಾಯಿ ಕವಿವಮ್ಮನೆ,
ತೊಪನ ನಿರಿಸಿಯುಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಕುಂಗಿಪ ನಾಲ್ಕಾ ತರಬರವಮ್ಮನೆ;
ಶಾಪಂ! ತಿರುಗಾಲ್ವರಪರಾತಂಬರಪ್ಪ ಪುಣ್ಯಪ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂಗಳ್ಪ,
ಶಾಪಂ! ಶಾಪಂ! ನ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಾ ರುಳ್ಳ ಪೂಜೀತಿಯಂತರ ಬಲಗಿಲ್ಪೆಗಳ್ಪ!

ವಿಶಿಯು ಮಾಪಪ ಪೊಕಗಿಪಂ,
ಪೊಜಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಿಪು, ನೆಲೆಗಿಪಂ

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ಕಬಲ ಪಿಪ್ಪಿಸಲ; ಬಿಕ್ಕೆಗಿಮಂ.

ಸಿವಮ್ಮಿ ತ್ಯಪ್ಪಲ ಬಿಗ್ಗಪ್ಪಿ ಸಿಂಬೇ ಮಳಪ್ಪಲ ಎಲ್ಲಾಬೆ ಚೀಲ್ಲಿಲಿ?
ಪಲಮ್ಮಿನಿತ್ಯಲೊಳ್ಳ ಬಪ್ಪಿರಂಪ್ಪುದಿದ? ಪಾಕಂಪ್ಪುತ್ತಲಿಂಗೇ ಳಿಲಿ!
ಅಮಿಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಂಪಲಿಂ ಬೇಂಲ ಪ್ಯೋಂಪ್ಪಿನಿಗಿ ಮಳಿಪ್ಪಿವಲಿಪಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗೋರ ಪ್ಪೋವ್ಮಲಿ!
ಉಮ್ಮೆ ಪರಿಸಿಬ ಸೀಮೆಸಿನಮಿಗಿಪಂ ಪ್ಯಾಂಪ ನಮ್ಮಬೆ ನಮ್ಮಲಿ!
ನೆವ್ಮ ಪಿಂಪಿಸಿಪಂ ಕಾಳ್ಳಲ!
ಉಮೆಪ್ಪಿಯಂ ಬಲ ಪ್ಪೋಳ್ಳಲಿ!
ನಮ್ಮ ಕೊಂಪಗಿಪಂ ಪಾಳ್ಳಲಿ!

Transcription by
J. M. Kothanna
Kadiketi
27/7/60.

ಮತಿಕೇರೀತಿ ರತ್ನ

(ಜಿ. ಟಿ. ರಾವ್ ರತ್ನಮ್ಮ).

ಮತಿಕೇರೀತಿ ರತ್ನ
ರಂತಾ ಒನಾ ವಂತ್ಲ.
'ಮತೀಕೇರೀತಿ ಮತಿರೆಕಿಂತ
ಕೀರ್ತಿಕ್ರೂ ಉಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ಒಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂತ'
ಉಂದಿ ರತ್ನ ಪತರಾನೇಗಿ
ಒಂಟಿ, ಚೆಟ್ಟಿಪ ನೆತ್ತಿ ಮೋಗಿ
ಕೆಯ್ಯಿಪ್ಪಂಗಿ ನಿಂತ!
ರಪ್ಪಾಪಂಗಿ ಕೂಂತ!

ಧೂತ್ತ ನಾಯೋ ಬಿಟಿಂತನ ತಾಪಿ,
ಅಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಿ ಒಂ ನೆಳಕ್ಕಿನ ಕೇಪಿ!
ಅಲ್ಲಿಮುಲ್ಲಿಯೂಗಿ ಬಿಸಿಂತನ ಜೋಕೆಗೆ
ಧತ್ತಿನ ಸುಕ್ಕಿಸೊಳ್ಳ ಮೂಬರ ಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕೆ
ಮಳಪೀಗ ಉರ್ಣ ತರ್ಪಣ-
ರತ್ನಯಿಂತ ಮರ್ಣ!

'ಮುದುರಂಧ ನಾವೇ ಸೋತಾಕ ಠಂಡ!
ಅಂದ್ರೆ ಧೂರ್ಯ ನಾಯೂಲ್ಲೀಂದ;'
'ನಾಯೋ ಮುದ್ದು ಸಂಜೆ ಸೂರ್ಯ
ನೆಗತ ನಿಲ್ಲೋಕ ನಿಮ್ಮೇನ್ ಕಾರ್ಯ?"
ಉಂತ ಸ್ಯಾಂಬರ ತಿನ್ನ
ಸೋತ್ಲೆ-ಬತ್ತು ನಿಕಿನ!

ಬೇವರಮೊಂಪು ಆಂದದ ನ್ಲೀಲ್ಲೀಕ್ರ
ಪೋತಕ್ಕಿನ ಮೇಗಿನೋ ಒಂದ ನಲ್ಲೆತ್ತ
ಪೋತಕ್ಕಿನ ಒಂದ ಊಗಾಳ್ಳೀಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲ್ಲ
ಬಂದಂಗಿಪ್ಪು ಉತ್ತ ಕಾಲ್ಯಾವ
ಒಂದು ಪೋತಗೀಪುಲಿಗಿ!

ಪಿಪಾಪೊಂಲ ಪಡಿದ ಉತಗಿ!
ಪೋತಕ್ಕಿನ ಕೂಂತಿದ ರಾಕೇ ಉಳ್ಳಿ
ತೂತಿ ಗೊಳ್ಳಿ! ಬೈಕ್ಕಿನ ಬೆಳ್ಳಂ ರಂಟ್ಲಿ!
ಕಣ್ಣಿ ಉನಕ ಪೋಡಗಿನಾಂ ಆಟ್ಲಿ!
ಪೌಳ್ಳೇ ಳಿಟ್ಟ ನಾ ಕೇಳ್ಲೂಳ್ಲೆ:
'ನಿಂಗೆ ಚಿಟಪಟೀನಮ್ಮ?'
ನನ್ನೆಳಪ ಶ್ರೀವಮ್ಮ!'

'ಶ್ರೀವಮ್ಮ!' ಆ! ಎಂತಾ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಪು!
ರಜ್ಜಿಗ್ ಆಕ್ರ ರಪ್ಪೋ ಮಿಪು!
ಪೂಂಪ ರಾಗಕ್ ತರ್ಪಂತ್ ಹಿಪು,
ಎಂಗ್ ನೋಡಿದ್ರು ಪೆಲ್ಲೀ ಮಿಪು!
'ಶ್ರೀವಮ್ಮ! ಶ್ರೀವಮ್ಮ!'
'ಶ್ರೀವಮ್ಮ! ಶ್ರೀವಮ್ಮ!'

'ಬೈಕ್ಕಿಗ ಸೋತೂಕ್ಲಿ ನಂಗ್ ಮಾತ್ಕಾಯ್ತು!
ಕೆಳ್ಳ ಮಾತ್ಕೋಲ್ಲಿ ಪಿಂದ ಅತ್ಕಾಯ್ತು!
ಪೌಳ್ಳ ಮಾಕ್ಕೆಯ್ನಾನ್ನ ಕೇಳ್ಳೀಪಂತ
'ನಾನ್ಯಾರ್ನೊತ್ತೆ?' ಅಂಬ್ರಿ 'ಶ್ರೀ' ಕ
'ನೀ ಪಿಂಂಕಪಕ' ಅಂದ್ಲು
ನೆನ್ನೆ ಅಕ್ರ ಬಂಬ್ತಿ.

'ನೀ ನಾ ಪತಿಂಪೋದ್ಕ ಎಳ ನೋತ್ಲೇಮ್ಮ!'
ಅಂಬ್ರಿ, 'ಪೂಪ್ಪೋನ್ನೆಕಿ ಏಮ್ಮ
ಪೌನಿ ಪಿಟ್ಟಿಳಿವ ಪೋತ ವಾಂತಿಂದಿ!
ಪುತ್ತಪಂಗ್ ಅತ್ತೋಲ್ಲಪಕ ರಾ' ಂತ ಅಬ್ರಿ
ಪೋತಿಗೆನ ಅಕ್ರಮಿಂಗಿ!
ಪುತ್ತಪೊಂಲನ ಅಂಬ್ರಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ!

ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಂಕ್ಕ ನ್ನೆ ಉಪ್ಪೊಂತಿ
'ಉದ್ದಾರತ್ನ' ಉಂತ ನೆಪ್ಪೊಂತಿ
ಆಯಿಲತಿಪ ಪಿಪಗೊಳ್ಳ ಎಳ್ಳ ನೋಕ್ಕಾನೆ!
ನಾನೂ ನಿನ್ನಂಗ್ ದರ್ಪ ಆತಾನೆ!
ಉಂಪ್ಲ ಮೆಂತಾನ್ ನೋಡಿ
ರಕ್ಷಾ ಮೂಕ್ತು ಮಂತಿ!

ಶ್ರಿಷ್ಟಿಪ್ ಕಂಗಿ ಉಗ್ಗ ಪುಟ್ಟಿಪು
ಭೂಮಮ್ಮನೆ ನಂಗೆ ಮೂಪಲು!
ತಂಗಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ದಿವಸಾಂತೇಲ್ಗೆ
ಅತ್ತೆ ಯಿಂಗೀನ್ ಶುಭಪಂಗ್ ತಾಲಿ—
ಸೂರ್ಯ ಮುಳ್ಳಗಿಪ್ಪ ಕಾಜಿ!
ಮಿಂಚಿ ಬೇವಂತ ಉನ್ನೆ!

Translation by V. K. Kamaraj
21/7/60.

ಕೊಡಗು ಪರಿಚಯ.

"ಕೊಡಗು" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಭಿ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಯವರು.
(ರಾಮನಪೇಕ್ಷ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಣಾಯಿಯವರು) (April 1954)

"ಹಿಂದಿ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕವಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ರಾಮನರೇಶ ತ್ರಿಪಾಠಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ವಿಹಿಂಬರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ್ಯಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರ್ಮಂತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಭಾಷಣ (Convocation Address) ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು ನೋಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಜನರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಭಾವದಿಂದ ನೋಡುವಾಗ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣದವರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೊರದವರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇನು ವಿಶೇಷ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಮುಂದಾಲು ದಾಲು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಗು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬ ಸುಳಿವೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ತ್ರಿಪಾಠಿಯವರು ಬಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಿಂದು ಕವಿತೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಗದ್ಯರೂಪ ಹೀಗಿದೆ.

"ಕೊಡಗು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಮಾತೆಯ ಮಂಜುಳವಾದ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯ ಸುಖ ವಾಸ್ತವ್ಯ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಗಿದೆ, ಆನಂದದ ಪೂರ್ಣತ್ವ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಜನರ ಮನವು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಷ್ಕಲ್ಮಷ, ಸ್ನೇಹಶೀಲ, ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯ ಮನ್ನಣೆ, ಶಿಷ್ಟಾಚಾರಗಳ ಔನ್ನತ್ಯವು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಬಿಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದೆ."

"ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಉಲ್ಲಾಸ ಶೈತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನೇಹಗಿರಿಯ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಉದಯವಾಗಿದೆ."

"ಭಾರತವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಾದ ಸುಂದರವನ್ನು ಬಯಸುವ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಉದ್ಯಮಿ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಭ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ! ಅವರ ಭವನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವ (ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು) ಗಳಿಸಿದ ತಂತಿಗಳು. ಅವರ ಕೈಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿರಿ".

Translation by
V. K. Kamaraj
21/7/60.

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ಪ್ರೀತಿಗೀತ.

("ತಿರಿತ ಮಿಂಚಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಿಹಾಸನದು.

(ಶಿಸ್ಟಿಯ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಪಿ)

ಹೊತಿಗಿನ ಹನುಮಿನ
ಹೆಲುಮಿನ ಬಡಂಬ
ಹಿಲಾಸಿನ ಸುಜೆ ಸಿರಿಹೋದಿ
ಹಿಕೆಯುಸು ಉವಿಪೆತ್ತಿ
ವಿಕಕಿಲಿ ಹಕುಗತ್ತಿ
ಖಲಕಿಯೆಳ್ಳಿ ಜರಿವಿಗಿರಿ?

ಖಲಗತ್ರಿ ಸೋಪಿಕೆಲು
ಹೊಡೆನಿನ ನಾಡೆಲು
ಜನಪಚಿಪಡ್ಡಲಿಪು ಪ್ರೀಪತಿಪ
ಜರಿಬಾ ಬಿಮಿಸಿ ನಿಲಿ
ನೊಲಾ ನಿಳಿಸಿಲಿ
ಎಳಿ ಉಜಲಿಪೊಗಲೆತ್ತಿ.

ಭ್ರುಕ್ಷಿಪ ಗಿರಿಯಿಲಿ
ನಾ ಕಣ್ಣಿಕೆಯಿಲಿ
ಬಿತಿಪಿಪಾ ಪಿಲಿನ್ನಿಲಿ
ಕಳ್ಳಕಳ್ಳ ಮಿಂಚಿಪಿತ
ಕಳಿಲಿಂತ ಪಿಲಿಂಚಿಪಿತ
ಒಡ್ರಿಪಿ ನಿಧ್ಯಾನ ನಾಂ.

ಅರಿಕ್ಷನ ಪಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಲಿಪ
ಜಿಂಪಿಪನು ತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಪ
ಪೋಲಿಸವಿಧ್ಯಾನು ಅಂಸ್ಕಿ
ಪಿಕ್ಷಿಸ್ಕ ಪಸ್ಟಿಪ
ಪಸ್ಟಿಪಿಪಿತ ಸ್ಟಿಸ್ಟಿಪ
ಪ್ರೀಪಿಪಿತಿಪಿಪಿಲಿ ಪ್ರೀಪಿಕ್ಷಿ

Translation
& Illustration

ಧ್ರುವಮಲ್ಲಿ (ಹೊಗಿಸಿನ ಧ್ರೌಪದಿ)
'ನವಿಲು' ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಪು. ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಮಣಿಕೀರಿಯಲು ನಿರಿ ಮಲಿಗಳ್ಳ ಮೀಲಿ
ಬಾಲ ಬಿನೆಳ್ಳನ ಕೋಮಲ ಲೂಲಿ
ಹನುಮಿನ ಕೆನ್ನೆಗೆ ಹೊನ್ನಿನ ಮಿಂಚು
ಹೊಡತಿತಿಕ್ಕು.

ಪೆನಪಿಲ್ಲುವ ಪಟಪಾಟಿಂಚಿಲೊಳ್ಳಾಟ
ಮೆಲ್ಲುನೆ ನಡೆದಿರಿ ಪವನಜ ನಾಟ
ಅಲಿಯುವಿಡಿಲಿ ಮಲಿಗಾಲಿಲಿ ಎರಿಮ್ಮ;
ಮೊಳತ್ತು!

ನಿತ್ತಲು ಕಾಡಿನ ಧ್ರೂಗಳ್ಳಿ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಿ
ನಲಿನಲಿಪು ಪ್ರಿ ಧ್ರೂಬಿಲಲಿ ಸುಳ್ಳನಿ
ರಿಗಗಾನಪ್ರಿ ಮೌನವ ಚಿಲ್ಲಿಪಿತ್ತು;
ಮಿಂಚಿದಿತ್ತ.

ತಪ್ಪಿಲಿ ಮಿಂಚಿಯುವ ಸಿತಪಟಿನ ಮಂಡೆ
ಬೀಯು ಶಬಾಪ್ತಿಯು ಬಿಂಬಿಲೆ ಮುಂಚಿ
ನಡ್ರಿಪಿನಿಯು ಹೊತಿಗಿನಿನಾ ಮಿಳಿಸುಲೋತ;
ಮಿಳಿಸೋತ.

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ನಡೆಸಾರಿ ಕಾಂತಿಯು ತಿಳಿಗ ನೆಲಿಯುಲಿ
ವಿವರ್ತಿತ ಕಾನ ಕಂಪಿಸಲಲ್ಲ
ವಿಸ್ಮಯ ಕಂತಿಪಿತ ನಪ್ಪಿಯು ಕಣ್ಣಿ;
ಮಣಿನ ಮಲಿಸಿಲ್ಲಿ!

ಚಿಕ್ಕಿಲಿಗಿನಿ? ಉಲ್ಲಾ! ಪಟುಧ್ವನಿಯ;
ಪೊಡಿಗಿಗಿ ನೃತಿಪೆಯೋ ಮಿನಿ ನೆಡಗಿ
ಪಿಪಿತಪೊಸಿಲಿ ಗಳ್ಳಂಬರ ಮೊಡಗಿ!
ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧ ಉ ಧ್ರುವಗಿ

ಕೆಳ್ಳು ಕಾಂತಿಯುಳ ಬಂಧ್ಯ ಭಿಮ್ಮಿ
ಮಿಂಗಪಿಪಿಂಯು ಶ್ರೀಮಿನ್ನಿ

ಚಿಕಿಗಿನ ಕೊಡಿಗಿನ ಮಲಿಯಿಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿನಿ
ಕಿರುಜೊಲಿಯು ಕಲ್ಲಿಯ ತಿಳಿಪಿತ ಕಿಪಿಪ್ಪಿನಿ

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ಸಿಂಚಳ್ಳ ಬಿಳಿಗಾಸಿನ್ನಸಿಂಚಳ್ಳ!
ಅಂಚಿಯಾಳ್ವಿಪ್ಪೆಯು ಪಂಚಿಗೆಯಂತೆ!

ಪಳ್ಳಿಳ್ಳಿ ನಾನಾ ತೆಲಿವನಿಂಚಿ
ನಂತೆಮ ಎಡಿಂಚಾರಿ!

ಕುಂಚಿವಾ ಮೊಗ್ಗಜಿಲಿ, ಪುಲ್ಲಮುವಲ್ಲಿ;
ಪಲ್ಲಿವಳ್ಳಿರಿಕೂ ಪ್ರೇಮಲ್ಲಿವಲ್ಲಿ!
ಪೊಂಕಗಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡಿ ನನ್ನಡಿ ಕಾದ್ಯೆ
ಪಿಲುಪ್ಪಿನ್ನಾರು ತಾ ತೋಚ್ಯೆ!

ಪಿಂಚಿಪಿಂಚಿ ಪಲಿಯು ತೆಲುವಾ ಚಿಲಕಲಂ
ನಿನ್ನೆಟ್ಟಮೆ; ಕಾಚೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೋತಗಲಂ!
ಗಿಲಿ ಕುಲಿ ಪಾಟಲನಿಲ್ಲನ್ನೇಂಟಿ
ನಾನಲಿ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯಂಟಿ!

ಮಲಿಗಳ್ಳ ತುಕ್ಕಲಿ ಪನಿಪೂಜೆಯಂಕದಿ
ಪೆ ಪ್ರೇಮಲಂಗಿಲ್ಲಿವ್ವಿರಾಗ ಪದಿ.
ಪಳ್ಳಿಕ ನಾಪೆಲು "ಪೆಲ್ಲಿಕಿಚ್ಚಮ್ಮ?"
ಸತಿಪದಂಟಿ "ಸ್ನೇಹಮಮ್ಮ!"

ಸತಿವಿಡುವ ಪಲ್ಲಿಪಲಿ ಪಿಳಿರನು ಪೇಳಿಕಿ;
ಅಲಪಿ ಪರಮಂದ್ಯದವ ತಲ್ಲಿಕಿ.
ಪಾಪಮು ಪಿಣ್ಯಮು ಎಂದೂ ಲ್ಯಾಪು!
ಅವಲಂಟಾಂ ಲ್ಯಾಪು!

ಪೊಡಗನಪು ಪಿಂದಮಲಿಳ್ಳ ಸಲಪಾಟು;
ಪೆಲಿಯಾಡಿನ ಪಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಿಲ್ಲನಗ್ರೋವಿ ಪಾಟು!
ಪ್ರೇಂತಲಿವಿತ ಪಾಡುವೇಳು ನೀನ್ಯ ಪಾಠಕು
ನಲ್ಲನಿ ಮನಸುಲಿದೋಚು!

ಮಚ್ಚಿಲಿ ಮಲಿಯಿಲು ನಿಲಕಗಾಗ ಮಮ್ಮ
ಮಚ್ಚಿಲಿ ಲ್ಯಾಪವಮ್ಮ!

ಮಚ್ಚಿಲಿ ಲ್ಯಾಪವಮ್ಮ!

Transcription by J. M. Chetan

SYMBOL	INTERNAL STATEMENT NUMBERS
I	0005 0023 0024 0025 0026 0028
S	0005
T	0005
U	0005
X	0005
FA	0005
FB	0005
II	0027 0028
O1	0005
QA	0005
QB	0005
RA	0005
RB	0005
XA	0005
DYPE	0005
BOARD	0004 0006 0007 0008 0009 0010 0011 0012 0013 0014 0015 0016 0017 0018 0019 0020 0021 0022 0024 0025 0028
POSITI	0002

```
        COMPILER OPTIONS - NAME= CHESS,OPT=00,LINECNT=48,SIZE=0000K,
                           SOURCE,EBCDIC,NOLIST,NODECK,LOAD,NOMAP,NOEDIT,ID,XREF
ISN 0002            INTEGER FUNCTION SQROOT*2(I)
ISN 0003            SQROOT=IFIX(SQRT(FLOAT(I)))
ISN 0004            RETURN
ISN 0005            END
```